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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

347

No. 346.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 1ST JANUARY, 1900, TO 31ST MARCH, 1901,

BY THE

HIGH COMMISSIONER OF NORTHERN NIGERIA,

BRIGADIER-GENERAL SIR F. LUGARD, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

February, 1902.

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No. 346.

NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1900–1901.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(Report for period from 1st January, 1900, to 31st March, 1901.)

London, 1st May, 1901.

Ceremony of transfer

Arriving at the end of December, 1899, I took over the administration from the Royal Niger Company, and the Union Flag was hoisted in place of the Company's, at 7.20 a.m., at Lokoja, on January 1st, 1900, in presence of a parade of all arms, at which all civilians were present in uniform.

Incorporation of Royal Niger Constabulary.

My first task was to take over the Royal Niger Constabulary and to incorporate them in the West African Frontier Force, with the exception of 300 serving in Southern Nigeria. That Protectorate required about 160 more to complete its strength, and I was able to obtain this number of willing volunteers through the influence of Major Burdon, their late Commander. I also called for volunteers for the Gold Coast, but without success. Fifty of the men were detailed for Civil Police, and after the selection of these, and the discharge of a certain number who were time-expired and of a few who were not considered to be useful soldiers, there remained sufficient for incorporation in the West African Frontier Force to bring the establishment to full strength, for the first time since the force was raised. A few senior non-commissioned officers remained in excess, but these could not be discharged without a breach of contract and were gradually absorbed. Matters connected with the deferred pay, armament, and clothing of the men transferred, occupied some time, but everything was satisfactorily accomplished by the indefatigable work of Colonel (now Sir James) Willcocks and Lieutenant-Colonel Cole. The re-distribution of the garrisons

NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1900–1901.

Preventive service.

throughout the Protectorate was immediately arranged, and I detailed two companies to form a preventive service on the south frontier, from the Niger to Borgu, whence to the French frontier the garrisons in Borgu would continue the line. The outbreak in Ashanti, unfortunately, compelled me to withdraw these troops during the greater part of the year. A certain amount of liquor continues to be smuggled into Northern Nigeria, but so far as I can ascertain it is small and chiefly enters by canoes along the Niger waterway from Southern Nigeria. The raising of the duties in Lagos has, no doubt, had a great effect in decreasing the liquor traffic, and while the revenue from spirits has, I am informed (by the Governor of Lagos), suffered no diminution, and an increase of £5,000 is anticipated next year (in consequence of the consumption of existing stocks), the import has decreased by at least a third. The result is, naturally, especially felt in the towns furthest from the coast, and Sir William MacGregor informs me that little or no liquor is to be found in the frontier villages. I am unable to give any statistics, owing to the withdrawal of the preventive service for Ashanti.

Company's depôts.

I immediately took steps to survey the commercial stations and waterside depôts assigned under the terms of the transfer to the new Niger Company, and with the exception of Liaba (unoccupied) and of the three small depôts beyond Ibi, on the Benué, which I have not found time to visit, these stations have been accurately surveyed, and agreements drawn up, which have been approved.

Surveys north of the Niger.

In accordance with the views which I had submitted to the Secretary of State, I lost no time in sending out survey parties to examine the country lying to the north of the Niger, between the river Kaduna and the eastern highlands of Bautshi. Mr. Wallace informs me that representatives of the tribes of these parts (in whose country the new administrative centre will be) had come with presents, in 1899, asking for protection, and eager to welcome Europeans. Lieutenant-Colonel Morland took charge of one party, with a powerful fighting force in case of difficulties with the Emirs of Bida, Kontagora, and Zaria. His instructions were to survey the course of the Kaduna as far as Ghierko, together with the country to the east towards the Gurara river. Lieutenant Monck-Mason proceeded with a smaller party up the Gurara, and Lientenant-Colonel Cole undertook the survey of the Okwa river. These parties were instructed to avoid all hostilities, and to make every effort to win the confidence of the peoples whose territories were traversed; full reports on the economic and geographical conditions were to be submitted, and they would especially look out for an advantageous site for the establishment of the future administrative centre; they would unite in the neighbourhood of Ghierko, and if time permitted would then make a further survey towards Bautshi. Excellent

work was done, and much topographical information was obtained which will be invaluable in correcting existing maps. Early in May, Colonel Willcocks, commandant, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kemball, second in command, left headquarters to join the survey parties, which had, by that time, all reached Ghierko. The former was recalled for the Ashanti campaign, but Colonel Kemball joined the survey and brought the combined parties back. Some opposition was met with by Lieutenant Monck-Mason, who found himself compelled to fight the intractable tribes near Chikara, who had attacked him without provocation, and Lieutenant-Colonel Cole was also compelled to reduce the large pagan town of Limu (near Ghierko), whose inhabitants had kidnapped one of our carriers and refused to render him up. These operations, in which Colonel Cole, Major Bryan, Captain Abadie, Lieutenant Symonds, Sergeant Heffernan, R.A., and Colour-Sergeant Moran were wounded, were very ably and successfully carried through, and have been fully reported. The tribes concerned were those who make a practice of attacking all caravans, and closing the trade routes, and their defeat tended to open up the routes to the interior.

Other surveys.

Meanwhile, the late Mr. Carnegie had done some admirable survey work in the Illorin district, and Major Burdon had produced some valuable sketches in the Lower Benué province, while other survey work by political and military officers had been sent in from various parts of the Protectorate, and this, with all later additions will, I hope, form material for much improvement in the map of the country. Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, Captain Abadie, and Captain Molesworth (who accompanied Colonel Kemball), have done especially good work.

Telegraph construction.

On my arrival, I found that the telegraph line under construction from Lokoja to Ibi, on the Benué, had been arrested by the hostility of the Munshi tribes, with whom the telegraph escort was engaged in fighting. A strong expedition, under Lieutenant-Colonel Cole, was at once organised, and by the end of March the Munshi country, to the north of the Benué, had been traversed by our troops, and severe loss inflicted on the tribe in a series of engagements. These people use poisoned arrows of a very deadly kind, and are a constant source of trouble, firing at canoes proceeding up the river, and defying authority in the dense forest and undergrowth which cover their country. The principal chiefs made submission, but the season was already too far advanced to admit of the extension of the telegraph beyond Akwaneja, on the borders of Munshiland, 100 miles from the Niger. The staff employed had already completed their period of service, and the medical authorities deprecated their stay during another rainy season in the unhealthy swamps and forests of the Munshi country. The lines completed, therefore, are: (1) that from the Lagos frontier to Jebba (connecting with Lagos), and (2) thence to Lokoja, together with the extension from Lokoja to Akwaneja. Subsequently the

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linesmen of the maintenance party cleared a line, southwards, along the Niger bank for some 25 miles, and poles have been erected along this for 15 miles. The lines now urgently required are, therefore, as follows:—(*a*) The completion of the Lokoja-Ibi line, which I propose to carry further to the north of the Benué so as to avoid the Munshi country. (*b*) A line to connect the new site with the Niger, and to be continued through Kontagora to Illo.

Lokoja.

I had expressed (in former despatches) my strong conviction that Lokoja should be abandoned as an European settlement, and a site further down the river selected, where the sewage of the native town would not vitiate the water supply, where a healthier situation might be found, and the rocks, which have caused the wreck of so many steamers at Lokoja, avoided. It was for this reason I had selected Quendon (25 miles down river), as the site for the workshops, and I had proposed to myself to make the new settlement not far from it. The collapse of the Public Works Department and the delay in the arrival of a capable Director, however, frustrated my plans. I was compelled, moreover, to put up a bungalow at Lokoja, as a shelter for new arrivals, and gradually the possibility of a transfer ceased to be practicable. I found, also, that the ridge (a mile from the town) occupied by the troops, had proved very healthy, and a fine polo ground had been made. I therefore laid out a cantonment, and Mr. Eaglesome commenced to erect the houses of the civil staff on a spur parallel to that occupied by the military lines. This work has, under his able and energetic control, advanced rapidly. Four bungalows and two small public offices are completed, and a fifth bungalow is in course of erection, as well as a masonry gaol and magazine. A market place, clerks' houses, storehouses, &c., &c., are also in course of completion. I attach a tracing of the plan of the cantonment, from which it will be seen that it is in the general form of a horse-shoe, between which and the river lie the houses of the native clerks and artisans, the market, storehouses and engineering yard, &c. All the houses are on high ground and built so as to catch the prevailing breeze. The rank grass and pools enclosed in this area require to be cleared away, and the whole place made sanitary, and for this purpose a considerable expenditure will be necessary in the coming year. I have it in contemplation to gradually move the native town six or seven miles down stream, and so to do away with the pollution of the water, and with other evils such as the proximity of a haven for thieves and prostitutes, the infection of mosquitoes with malarial germs, and the insanitary conditions inevitable around a large native town. I have already taken steps to this end. It will also, probably, be necessary to transfer the workshops to Lokoja—they are too distant at Quendon under this new scheme, but by doing this gradually I hope to incur but

Lokoja cantonment.

little expense. On transfer of the administrative headquarters, one or two houses will be left at Jebba for the military detachment, and barracks for one company, West African Frontier Force, require to be erected. A small subsidiary gaol will also be built, for which bricks are now ready, and construction will begin at once.

Jebba.

No steps have, as yet, been taken to provide suitable housing for Europeans at out-stations, and this will require attention as soon as more pressing matters admit of it. Meanwhile, officers and others occupy well-made huts of native construction.

Out stations.

Much difficulty has been experienced in the housing of the Civil Staff, but since the arrival of Mr. Eaglesome, Director of Public Works, in November, 1900, much progress has been made. More houses are, however, required, and the very temporary and small huts for the British officers and non-commissioned officers of the West African Frontier Force must be replaced by a better and healthier class. They have already lasted the period they were expected to last.

Housing.

The reports of the survey parties were received in July or August. A very careful consideration of these led me to the conclusion that, with my present resources, it was impracticable to establish headquarters in the Eastern highlands. No river gives access in that direction to the interior. The Gurara is hopelessly tortuous, and navigation is interrupted by rapids, at a point not more than 30 miles direct from the Niger. In the rains the current is so strong that a steamer can hardly make head against it: in the dry season it is no longer navigable. The Okwa is only navigable a short way, and for a short period. But the greatest difficulty lies in the fact that the surveys did not disclose any practicable means of negociating the steep gradient by which the higher lands fall to the Niger valley. The trend of the Niger south-east from Jebba to Lokoja, also renders the distance from its waterway to any central and feasible site in the eastern highlands much greater than in the west. The neighbourhood of Wushishi, on the other hand, is accessible by the waterway of the Kaduna, which from that point runs due south in a very straight course, and which is navigable (with no strong current) for some four months for large steamers, and practically throughout the year for canoes, as far as Gwari Juko (eight miles below Wushishi). Compelled to decide at once, I selected this position, and, taking advantage of the Kaduna flood in July, August, and September, I pushed forward the wooden houses sent out for erection, and landed them at Wushishi. The outbreak of the Ashanti war left me for the time unable to protect the waterway of the Kaduna from the aggression of Kontagora and Bida, and for some months communication was much interrupted. Nothing could be done towards selecting the actual site of cantonments until after the settlement of the Kontagora-Bida

Selection of new head-quarters.

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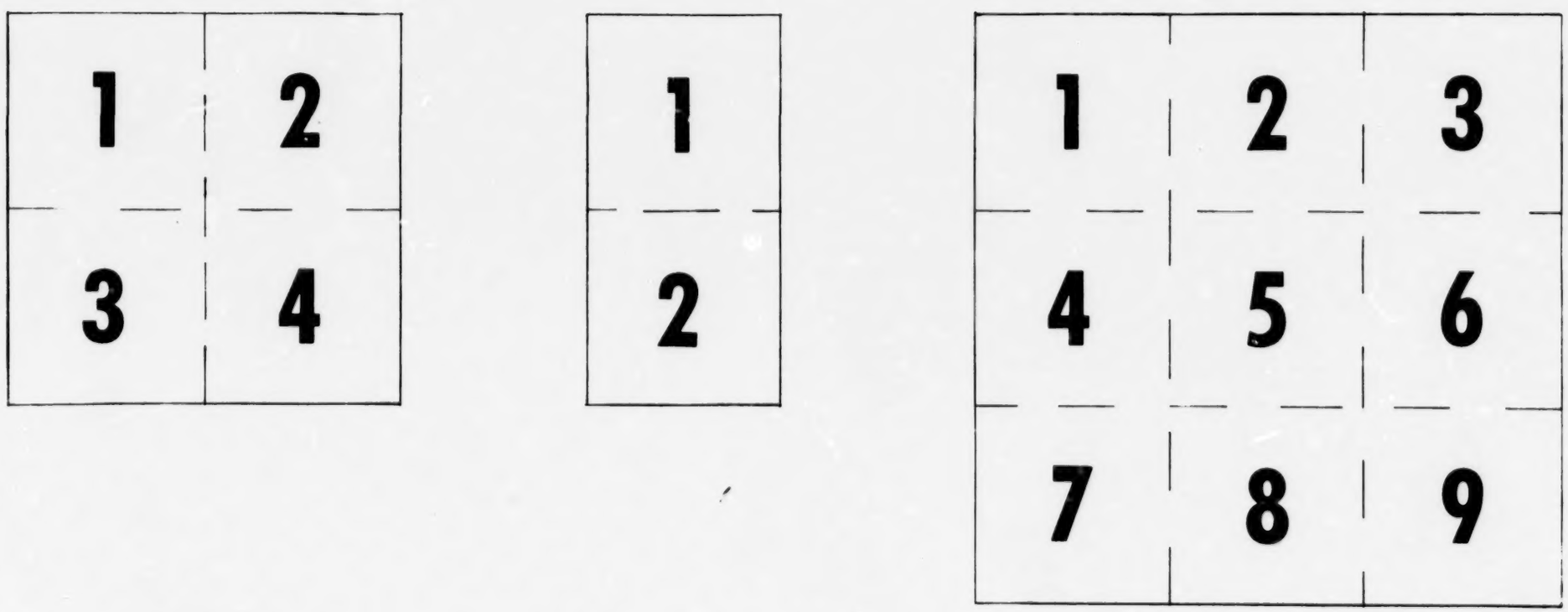
trouble (on the return of the troops from Ashanti), but as soon as this had been accomplished I proceeded at once (on February 19, 1901) to Wushishi, accompanied by Dr. Langley (Acting Principal Medical Officer), Mr. Eaglesome (Director of Public Works), Mr. Scott (Surveyor), and Captain Abadie. Following the course of the Kaduna we found that the river lay in a deep valley. Its bed consisted of gneiss boulders, and at this (the driest) season was broken into a series of clear streams and waterfalls, connecting stretches of deep blue pools. About 10 miles beyond Wushishi the country became very difficult for the construction of a surface tram line. Spurs run down to the river, separated by deep depressions, and the country becomes more and more broken beyond Jimu. We followed round the right-angle bend of the river as far as Makakai, and I then struck due south to ascertain if it were possible to construct a line across from Wushishi.* A fairly level undulating plateau of considerable height extends around Mykunkerri, but is enclosed to westward by a semicircular range of hills. From this point Messrs. Eaglesome and Scott went across to Wushishi to thoroughly examine the intervening country. Briefly, their report was to the effect that the country was difficult, that they had discovered a tortuous gap in the hills, through which probably the tramway could be brought, but that its cost would be very heavy (40 miles), and its construction would take an additional year. There could be no hope of making a move to the new headquarters before the autumn of 1903, and it was probable that the line would be seriously damaged each rains, its up-keep, therefore, involving a heavy annual expenditure. Meanwhile, the materials at Wushishi, already deteriorating rapidly, would have become practically useless, for until the tramway is constructed they cannot be conveyed to the site. I considered it impracticable to go on living, as it were, from hand to mouth, with the temporary expedients I had hitherto employed at Jebba, for two more years. Offices and dwelling-houses must be erected at Jebba, unless the move was to be undertaken in the near future. Not only would these buildings have shortly to be abandoned again, but their erection would occupy my small staff to the further delay of the permanent constructions at the new site. Finally, I was unwilling to recommend this heavy expenditure on a line which, after increased knowledge of the country, might, after all, prove to be by no means the best, and on a site which we might afterwards find to be surpassed in situation and feasibility of access. In order, however, that we might thoroughly prove our conclusions, I determined to strike across to the Kaduna, meeting it at the point at which the difficult country had commenced, thus traversing the diagonal of the circle whose circumference we had traced. It proved, not merely impracticable for a railway, but most difficult to cross at all. Endless hills, separated by deep gorges and valleys, and formed of quartzite rock, offered

* *See* map attached.

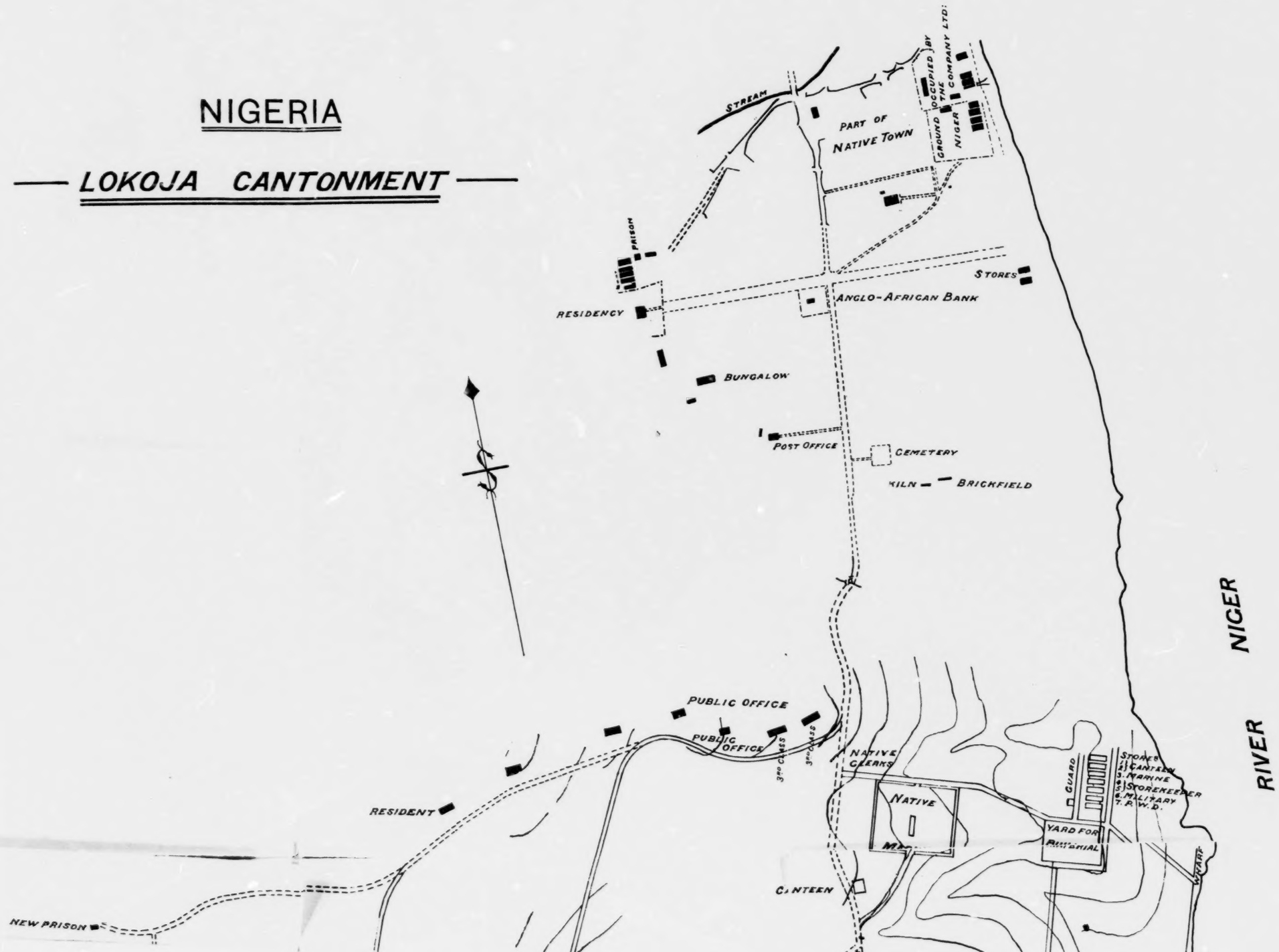
Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

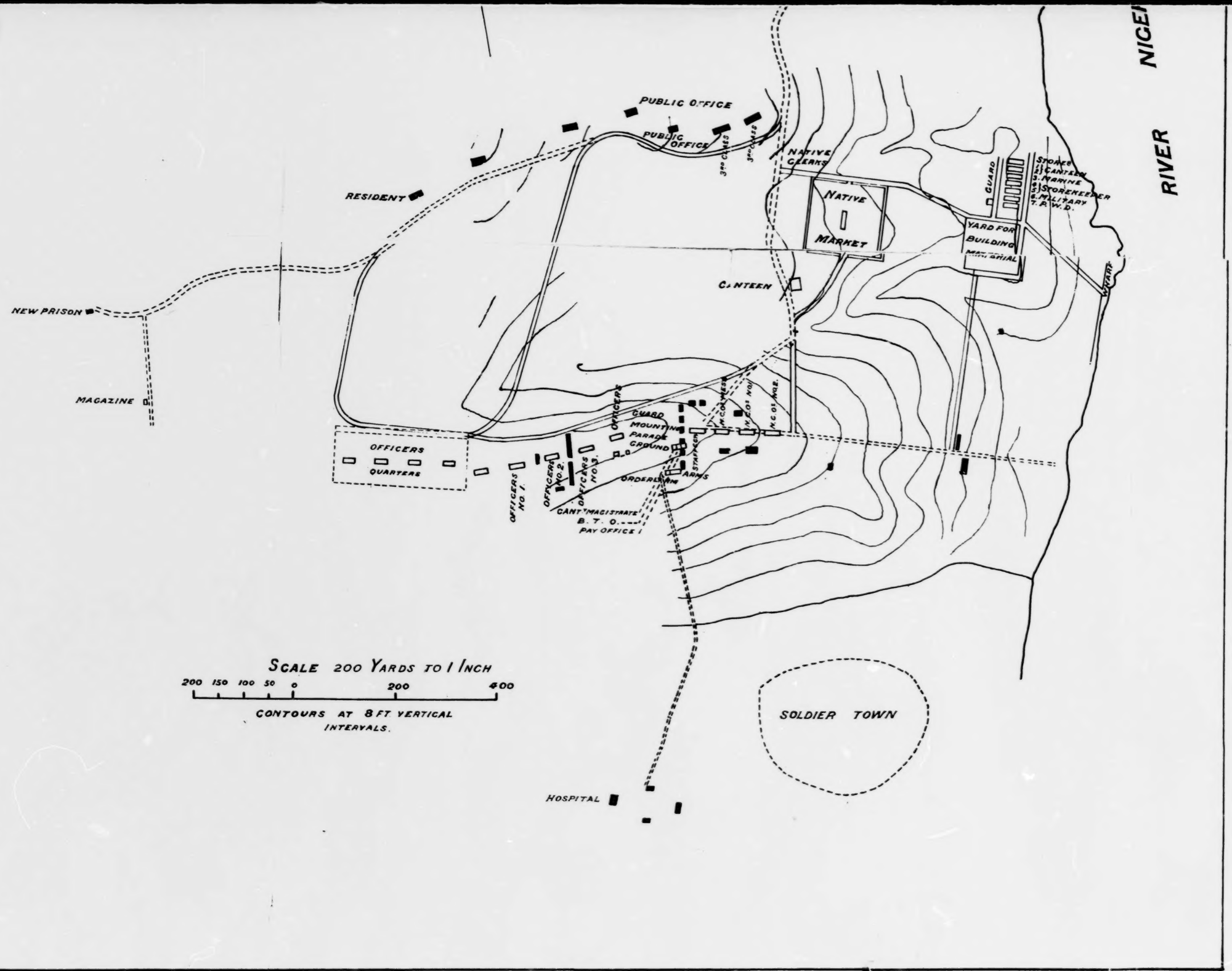


C.O. 19520/01

NIGERIA

LOKOJA CANTONMENT

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OFFICERS
GUARD MOUNTING PARADE GROUND
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N.C. COMMDS
N.C. OFS NO 1
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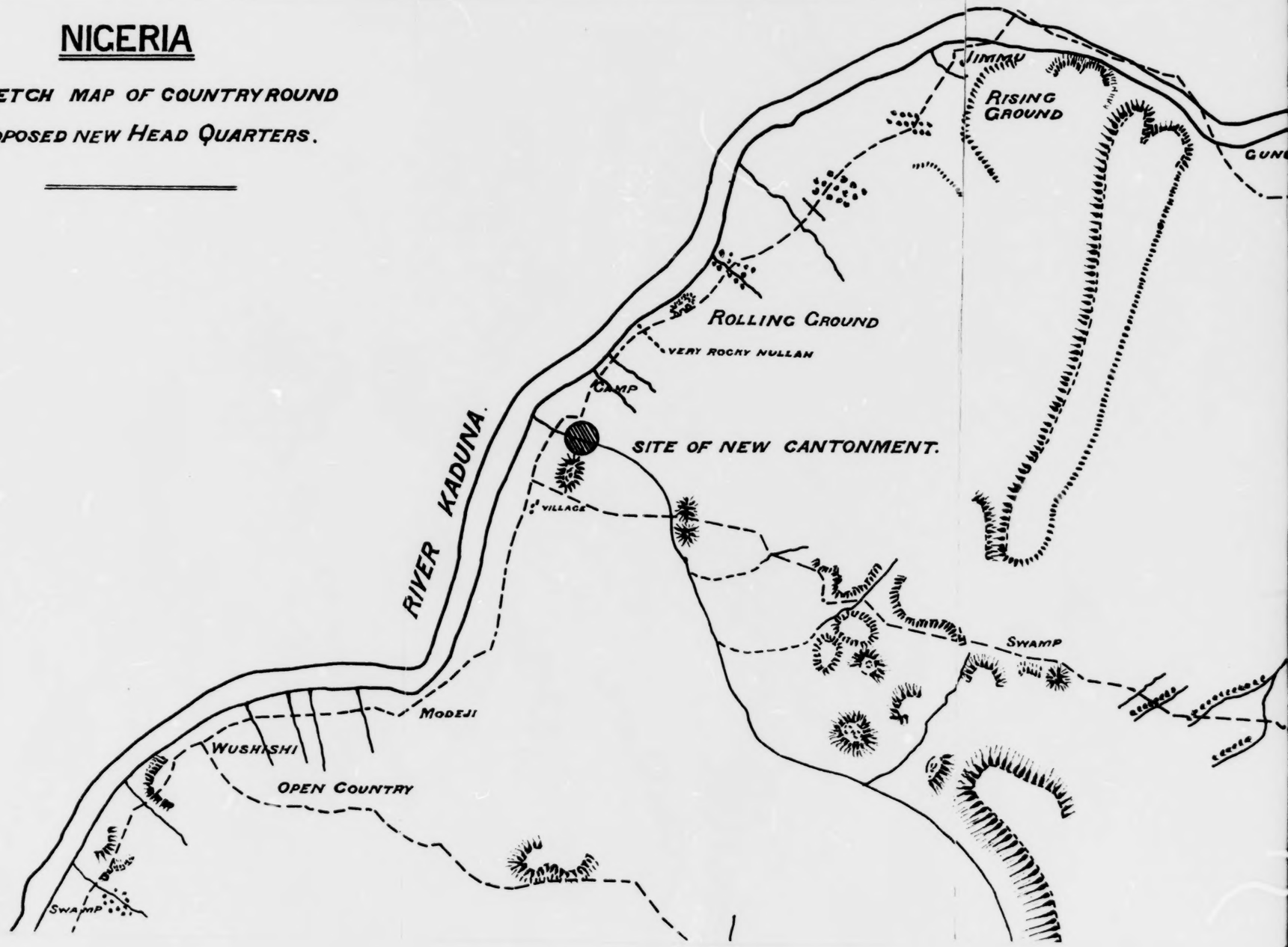
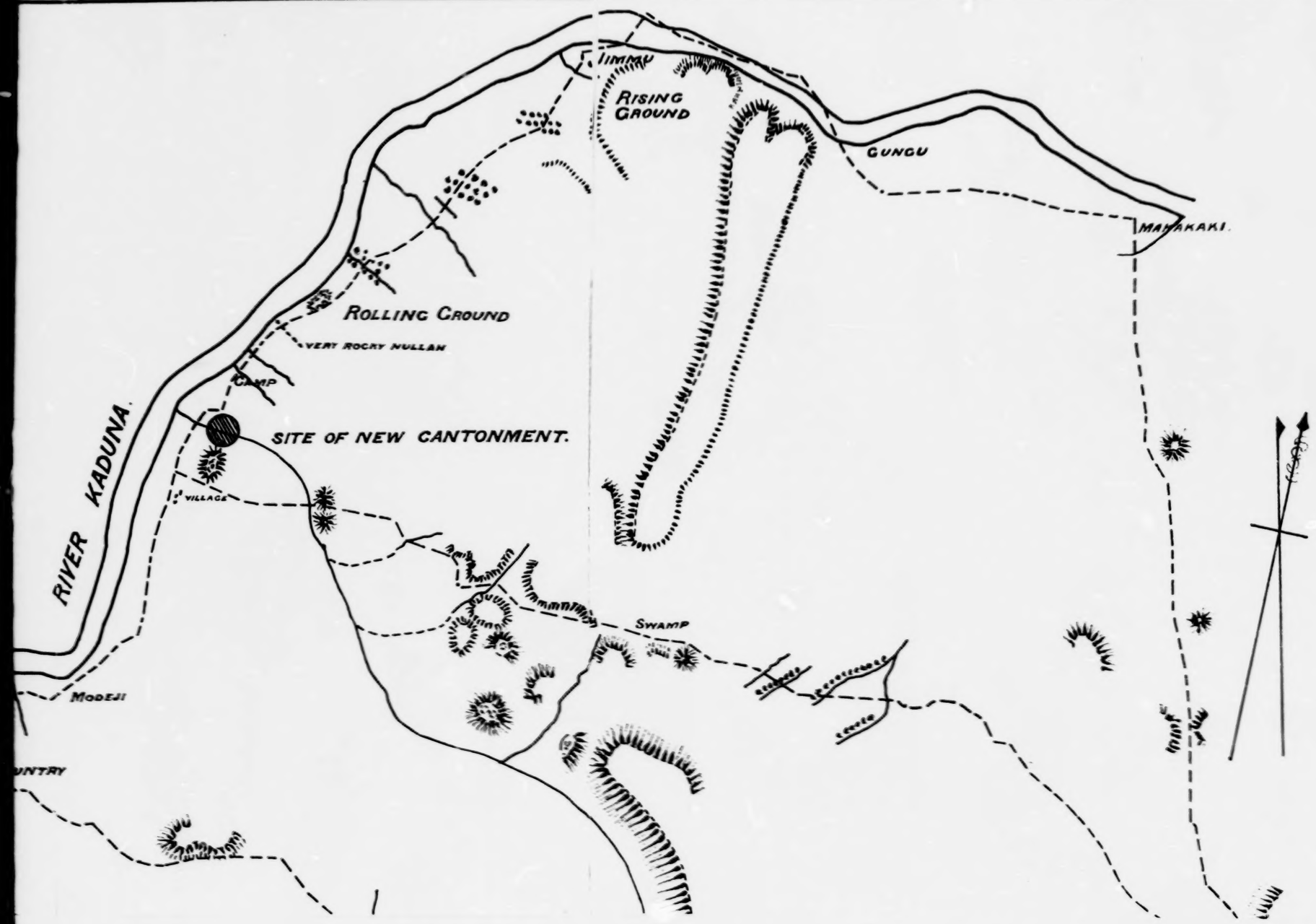
STAFF OFS
ORDERLY ROOM
ARMS
CANT MAGISTRATE
B. T. O.
PAY OFFICE 1
SCALE 200 YARDS TO 1 INCH
200 150 100 50 0 200 400
CONTOURS AT 8 FT. VERTICAL INTERVALS.
SOLDIER TOWN
HOSPITAL

C.O. 19520/01

NIGERIA

SKETCH MAP OF COUNTRY ROUND PROPOSED NEW HEAD QUARTERS.




RIVER KADUNA.
RISING GROUND
GUNGU
MAHAKAKI.
ROLLING GROUND
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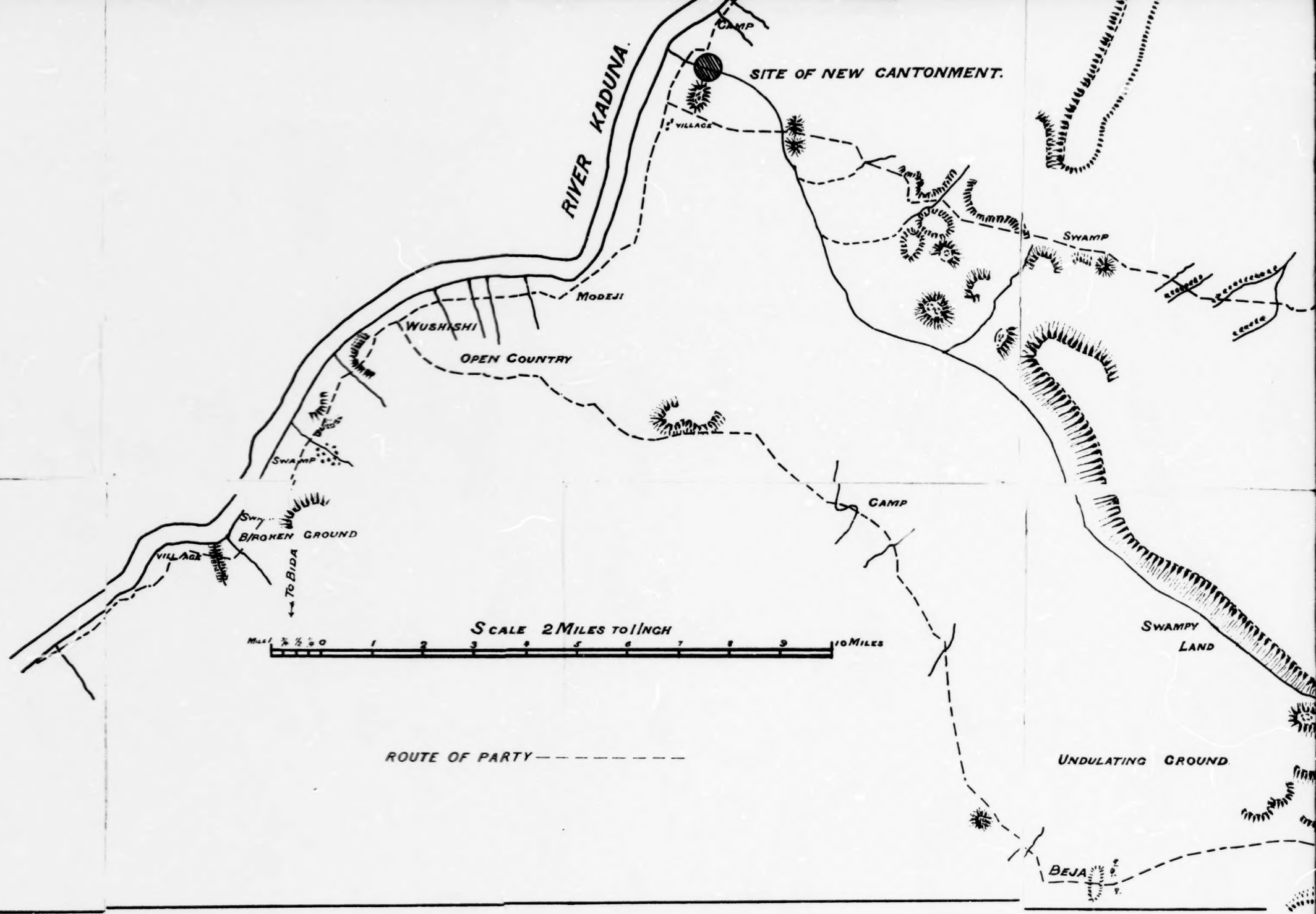
CAMP
SITE OF NEW CANTONMENT.
VILLAGE
SWAMP
MODEJI



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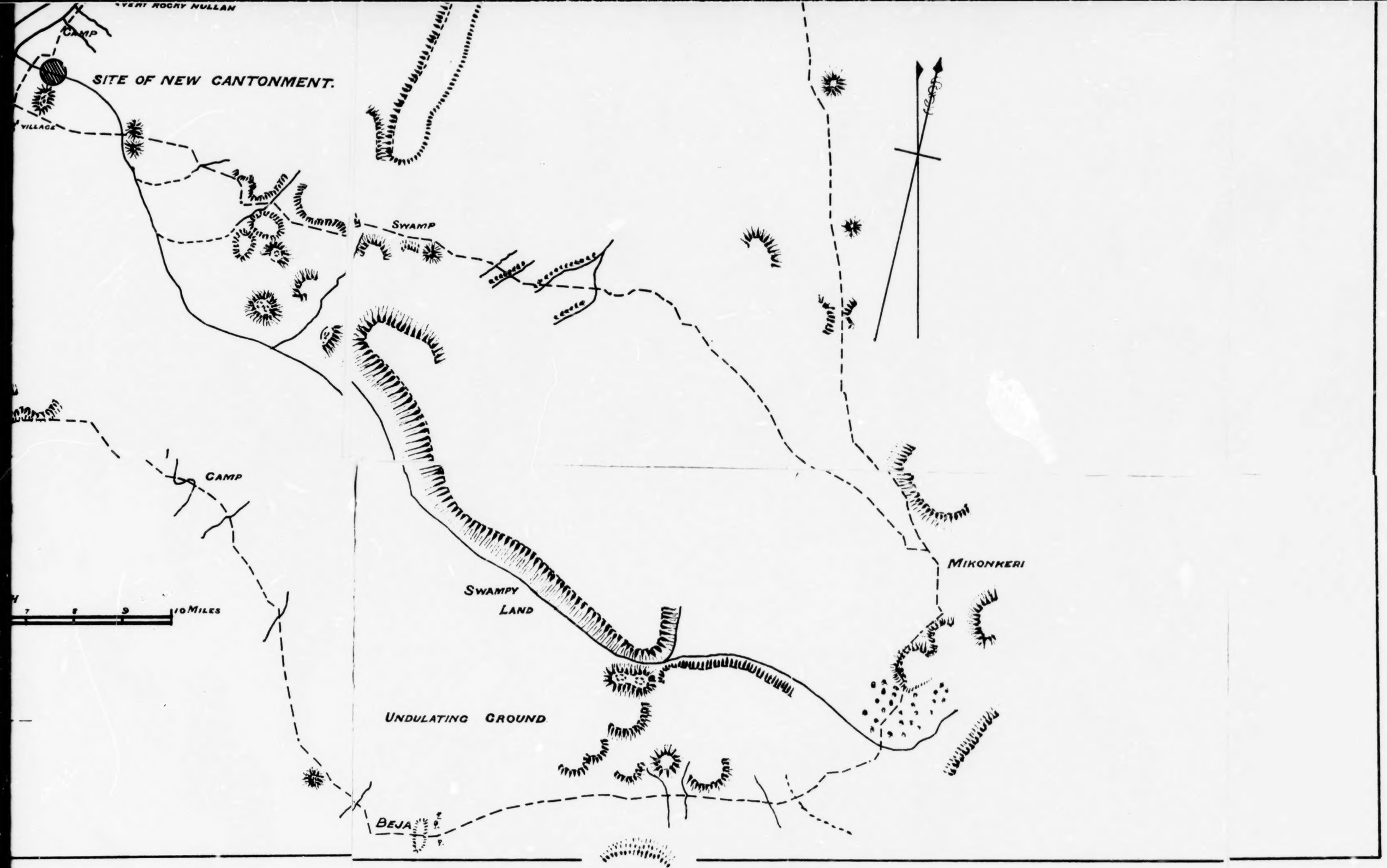
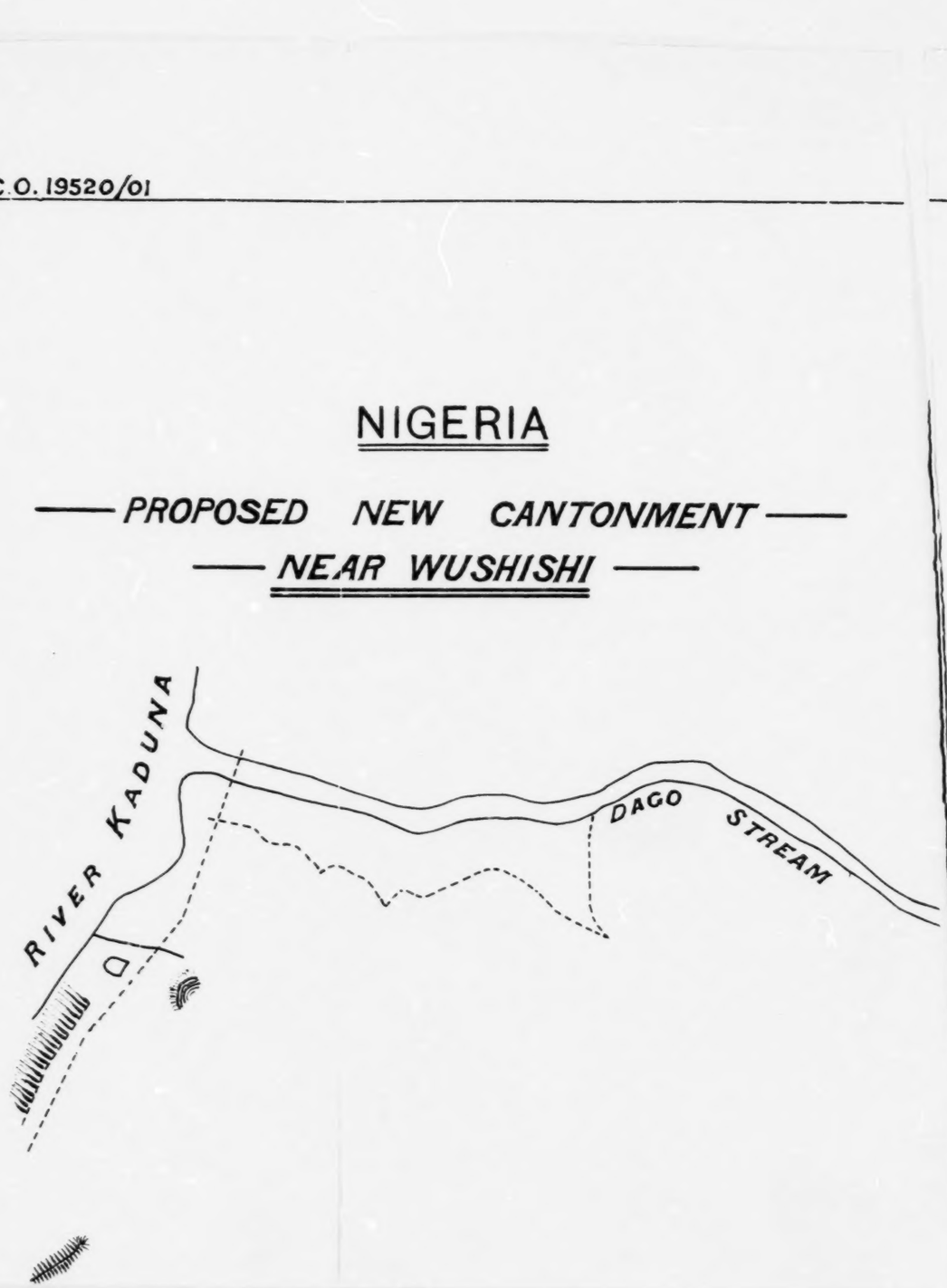


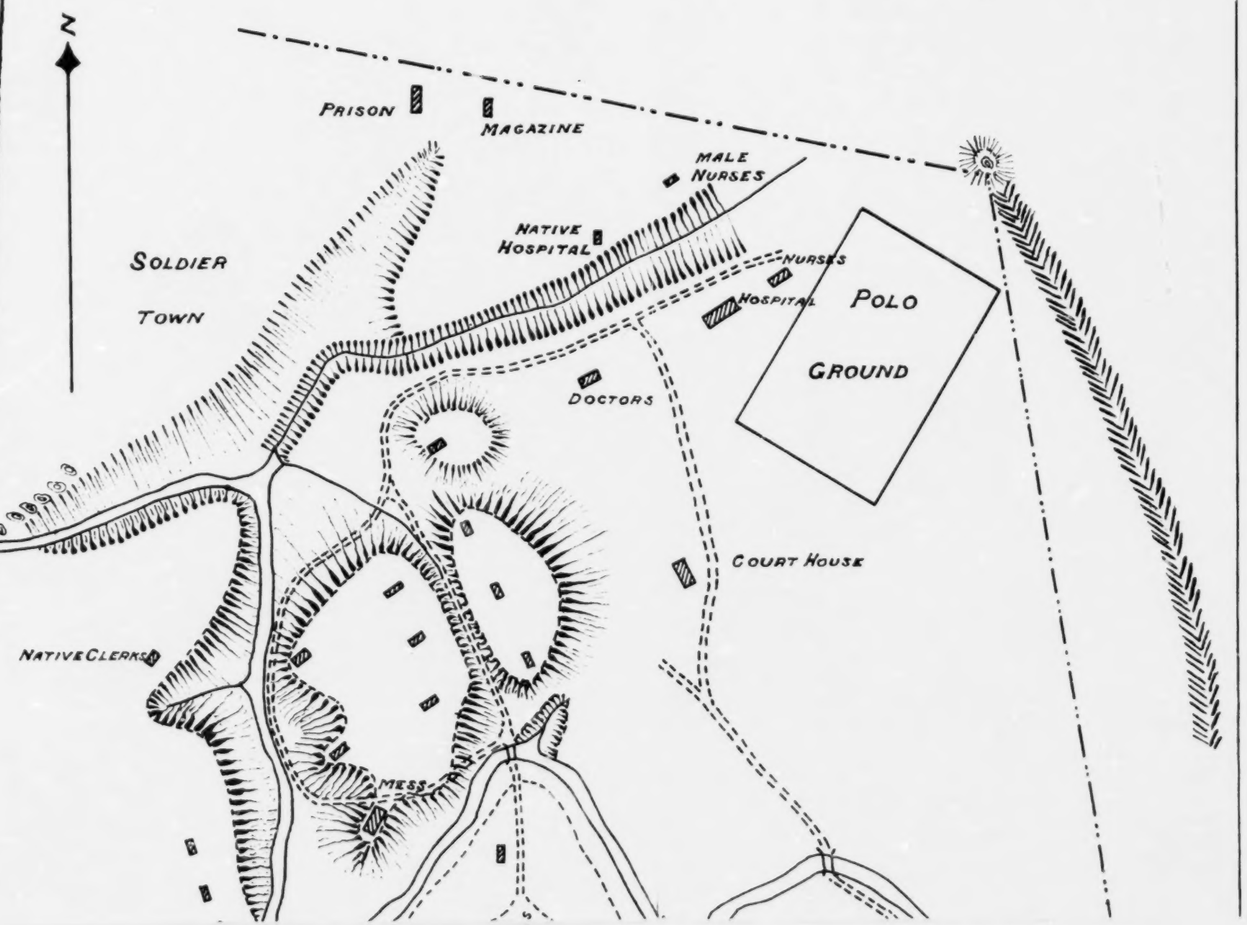
Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1901.

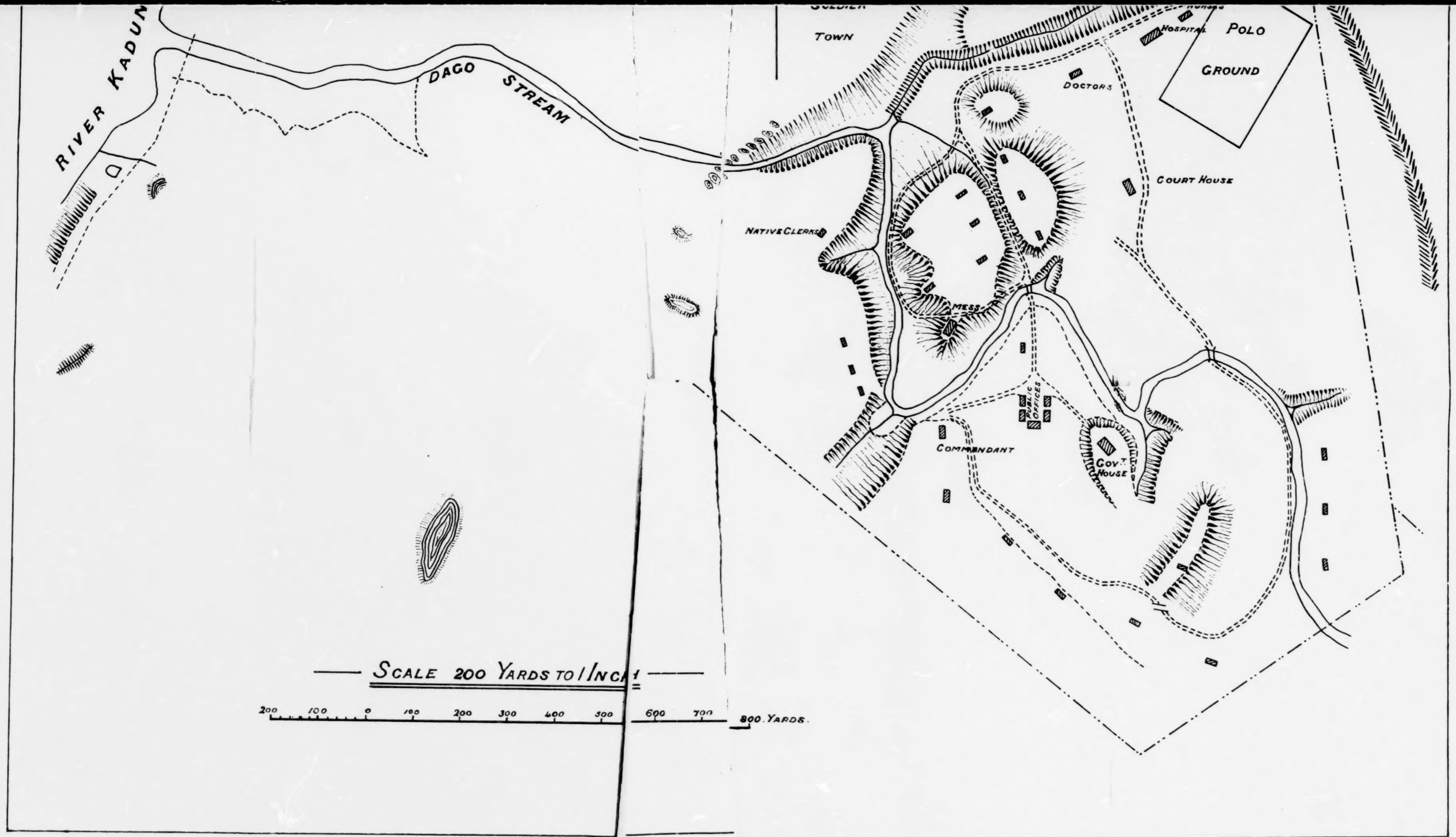
C.O. 19520/01

NIGERIA

PROPOSED NEW CANTONMENT
NEAR WUSHISHI







Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1901.

an interminable vista on every horizon. The drainage of this barren and inhospitable land was conveyed in several beautiful streams to one main channel, and I conceived that somewhere near the junction of this stream with the Kaduna, I might find a site which would offer some of the advantages I sought. I was anxious that the cantonment should be on both sides of a stream, rather than that it should consist of one long river frontage, involving great distances between the various houses and offices, and consequent delay in work, and exposure to the sun in getting from place to place. Moreover, by building on a tributary stream, I should evade the deep bed of the Kaduna, and every yard inland would add to the elevation, owing to the rapid fall of the ground. We selected a place which offered many advantages. It is about a mile from the Kaduna, and the exceedingly tortuous channel of the stream enables us to so arrange the houses that all have access to it within 200 or 300 yards, at most. In the dry season the stream can hardly be said to flow, but long reaches of deep, clear water, full of large fish, guarantee an ample and good water supply, while at a very little expenditure of work and money, the stream (which offers natural facilities for such operations) can be dammed so as to form a reservoir, and thus converted into a running river all the year round. There is, also, every prospect of our being able to find water by well sinking. The ground offers excellent sites for houses on knolls and ridges, and the intervening ground contains soil in which gardens can be made and trees planted. There is abundance of fuel around, and some fine trees on the site. Its distance from the Kaduna will, I hope, be great enough to free it from the mosquitoes (mostly of the anopheles genus) which infest that valley, and when the stream has been dammed it will be easy to abolish all pools in which these insects can breed. It is nine miles north of Wushishi. I could have wished that it had been a greater distance from the low-lying bed of the navigable Kaduna (at and below Wushishi) and its surrounding marshes, but the prevailing wind is, I believe, from the opposite direction, and, as I have explained, our efforts to find a site further away were unavailing. These nine miles can be covered by a steam tramway without any engineering difficulty whatever.

Having selected the site, I made, in consultation with the Director of Public Works, the Principal Medical Officer, and Captain Abadie, a rough plan of the way in which I propose to lay it out, and I enclose a tracing showing the sites upon which the various buildings will be erected. The dwelling-houses (including Government House), both civil and military, available for erection, are 21 in number, and there is, in addition, a hospital. I propose to build the public offices, court house, gaol, and magazine, of bricks made on the spot. Some more dwelling-houses will be required, but the number already available will, I trust, enable us to move up from Jebba in July of next year,

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if there is no delay in shipping the material for the tramway, and other requisites. The Director of Public Works returns, at once, to make the location of the line, and to begin upon the construction of the permanent way. This construction opens the work of the new (financial) year. I had left Bida on February 19. The examination of the ground was completed and the site selected by March 13th. On 18th I left, and marching rapidly viâ Bida, I reached the Niger (which I had left on February 11th) on March 21st. (I may add here that, having completed my work first at Jebba and then at Lokoja, I met Sir R. Moor at Forcados, on April 4th, and reached Lagos, with him, the following day, in order to confer with the Governor, Sir W. Macgregor, on various matters in accordance with instructions.)

Public works, general.

The abolition of the special staff for the erection of the houses, and the assumption of this task by the permanent Public Works Department, together with the other circumstances I have described, have rendered it impossible to carry out several urgent works which I had proposed to undertake. Among these are the proper sanitation and drainage of Lokoja, the construction of roads—more especially the extension of the Lagos road from the frontier to the Niger, and the improvement of the channel of the Niger by the removal of a few of the rocks and snags. These works are all urgent and must receive attention during the coming year. In addition, a road is required to connect Bida on the one hand, and Kontagora on the other, with the new headquarters. The native chiefs in Borgu, and also on the Upper Benué (under Mr. Hewby's excellent influence), have done something in the way of road making and opening up communication in their districts.

The past year has, of course, been one of initial organisation in the Administrative Departments. I regret that this is not yet as complete as I should have wished to have left it, but the inadequate staff has hampered my efforts, and thrown upon me, personally, so much detail work that I have been unable to accomplish as much in other directions as I otherwise might have done.

Political. Provinces and Residents.

That portion of the Protectorate of which we are in effective occupation has been divided into nine provinces, viz., (1) Illorin; (2) Kabba; (3) Middle Niger; (4) Lower Benué; (5) Upper Benué; (6) Nupé; (7) Kontagora; (8) Borgu; (9) Zaria. Additional provinces, which should be taken in hand as soon as possible, are (10) Bassa; (11) Muri (who would welcome us); (12) Bautshi; and (13) Yola. I have already emphasised the advantage of opening up these eastern territories without delay, mainly on the ground of their supposed salubrity and mineral wealth. The necessity of checking the rapid depopulation by organised slave-raiding in the eastern states, and of dealing with the problems offered by the advent of the French on Lake Chad,

and the arrival of Fad-el-Allah in British territory, are additional reasons. Though these provinces are far distant from Lake Chad, they will afford a base from which we can, to some extent, keep in touch with events in the north. The advent of Fad-el-Allah (son and successor of Rabeh) presents a problem which demands immediate attention. Either he must be attacked and driven out, or assigned a district in which to settle on terms of friendship. If matters are left to drift, the whole of this part of the country will become a cockpit of war, and will be depopulated and ruined. The destruction of the great town of Guaram, by Bautshi, early last year, when several thousand persons are reported to have been massacred or enslaved, proves the urgent need for the assertion of our power and the introduction of the Pax Britannica. When the new organisation, proposed in my estimates, comes into force, and there are two political officers actually in the country in each province, the "Middle Niger" can be abolished, leaving 12 provinces, for which 36 officers (including those on leave) are absolutely necessary.

Personation.

Throughout the Protectorate, but especially in the southern provinces, the crime of extortion or personation is very prevalent. A man wearing a fez and a pair of trousers comes to a village and announces that he has been sent by the white men. He may remain there for months, levying blackmail from the ignorant natives. He will often not content himself with demanding horses, cattle, fowls, and grain (sometimes in large quantities), but by threats that he will bring against the people some serious charge which (he informs them) will result in their extermination by the forces of the Protectorate, he may terrorise them into yielding to him their wives and daughters. The uncomplaining acquiescence of the people, and their extraordinary credulity encourage this form of crime. It can only be checked by political officers constantly patrolling their districts, and informing the people, arresting such criminals, and thoroughly enquiring into all complaints of alleged raiding, &c., to ascertain that they are not false accusations, before taking any measures of repression against the alleged raiders. It is my conviction that throughout Africa—East and West—much injustice and oppression has been unwittingly done by our forces acting on crude information, and accusations of slave-raiding, &c., brought by enemies of the accused to procure their destruction. Patient and unwearying investigation by properly trained political officers with good interpreters, is the only way of checking both these forms of oppression, and it is for this reason that I urge so strongly that the Political Department should consist of able and experienced men, and that the staff should be maintained at an adequate strength. Native courts, under the supervision of residents, are gradually being formed. Mr. Hewby, in the Upper Benué province, has been especially successful, and has set up a native court in most of the larger

Upper Benué.

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Illorin.

towns of his province. He receives regular reports of the cases tried, and informs me that very fair justice is done. The Assistant Resident in Illorin assures me that the public slave market there is now a thing of the past, and that great improvement is visible in the methods of trial, and the sentences inflicted by the new native court. There was much unrest in this province during the absence of the troops, but I hope that substantial progress is being made.

Borgu.

Borgu has improved greatly during our occupation. The able chief, Kiama, is making roads in every direction, which he frequently superintends himself. The small patch of country on the east of the Niger, in the neighbourhood of the Dalul Mauri, has recently been occupied by troops, a course rendered necessary by French aggression, and the raids of the Fulani from Raha. I have instructed the Officer Commanding to punish the latter.

Bassa

There is no resident in the Bassa province, which, I am informed, is a very important one from a trade point of view, and the people have expressed great eagerness for a white man to live among them and settle their differences without recourse to inter-tribal warfare. The deficiency of staff has, however, prevented my taking this district in hand and assuring the safety of the roads for traders. Mr. Carnegie was appointed to this district, but his sad death occurred before he could actually visit it, though he had already done much, and given pledges to the chiefs who visited him in Lokoja.

Zaria.

The Zaria district belongs rather to the coming than to the past year. It contains many large pagan towns, from which I hope to obtain a cheap labour supply for work on the new cantonments, and I am using every effort to avoid the introduction into this new centre of the preposterous labour rates which have obtained on the Niger and which hamper all development and progress.

Lower Benué.

In the Lower Benué Major Burdon and (later) Dr. Cargill have made some progress in cultivating the friendship of the Munshi tribe, and also with the Fulani sub-emirate of Nassarawa and Keffi. Slave-raiding by the Mohammedan chiefs still continues, and produces continual unrest among the neighbouring pagan tribes, with the usual reprisals and closing of trade routes. I anticipate that this will cease without any recourse to drastic measures, as soon as I can place a small garrison at Nassarawa and establish the Resident there, but the telegraph line must first be made. The trade routes to the lower Benué will then be free from danger.

Sokoto and Gando.

Pending the establishment of the new headquarters, I have not attempted to open up any relations with the distant Fulani emirates in the north. They still remain great centres of the slave-trade, as do also Yola and Bautshi, in the east.

Slave raiding.

There is, probably, no part of the "Dark Continent" in which the worst forms of slave raiding still exist to so terrible an extent, and are prosecuted on so large and systematic a scale as in the British Protectorate of Northern Nigeria. Each year, as the grass dries up, armies take the field to collect slaves. Nor are

they even provident of their hunting grounds, for those who are useless as slaves are killed in large numbers, the villages burnt, and the fugitives left to starve in the bush. The first great step to check this evil was taken by the Royal Niger Company in 1897, when, after the defeat of Bida, they severed from the rule of that emir all the territories south of the Niger (Kabba province). The relief came almost too late, for the country is depopulated, and hundreds of ruins attest the former existence of a population and a prosperity which have gone. Deprived of their hunting grounds, and anticipating the advent of European control, with its prohibition of slave-raiding, the Fulani and Nupés began early in the year to ravage the districts nearer home, and, with Kontagora the "Gwamachi" (destroyer), who bears the title of "King of the Sudan," laid waste the country from the Niger banks, on the west and south to the eastern highlands, and to the north as far as the borders of Sokoto and Zaria. At the beginning of July, information reached me that they had planned a combined attack on our small garrison at Wushishi, and I hurried thither myself with reinforcements, under Major O'Neill, R.A. The headmen of Wushishi itself were secretly murdered, and outrages on our soldiers within a few yards of the camp followed. Meanwhile, the two armies raided for slaves almost to the very banks of the Niger, and close to Jebba, while messages were sent to persuade Illorin to join in a rising, and to expel the white men, whose troops (it was said) had been exterminated in Ashanti. The people began to desert Wushishi, and the absolute necessity for obtaining supplies for our troops, and of protecting the villages which had shown us friendship, compelled me to instruct Major O'Neill to place small forts in neighbouring villages and to patrol the country. This task he performed most ably and with great dash, defeating the horsemen of Kontagora and Bida in a series of skirmishes and occupying the country for some 20 miles south and east of Wushishi. Great loss was inflicted on the slave raiders, and thousands of refugees crowded the protected villages for safety, while his handful of men had hardly any casualties. Mr. Dwyer, meanwhile, managed with much tact and pluck to keep things fairly quiet in Illorin, where he had succeeded Mr. Carnegie, an officer of exceptional promise, whose sad death was a very great loss to the Protectorate. In November, I directed Major O'Neill to endeavour to clear the waterway of the Kaduna. With a small force, ably assisted by Lieutenant Porter, he defeated a band of Kontagora's levies at Daba, and, crossing the river, he met and dispersed the gatherings of the Bida horsemen, and on December 19th pursued them to the walls of the town. With great gallant y he entered the city with only 30 men, and endeavoured to arrest the Emir with his own hand. He exposed his small party, however, to a most imminent risk of extermination, and only escaped, himself badly wounded, by the greatest good fortune. On the return of the troops from Ashanti at the end

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Kabba.

Nupé and Kontagora.

Operations in 1900.

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Defeat of Kontagora.

of December, I immediately gave orders for an expedition to be organised against Kontagora. Colonel Kemball, Acting Commandant of the West African Frontier Force, himself took command, and in the middle of January marched north with a strong force to Ngaski along the Niger bank. There he met Lieutenant Keyes, with a detachment from the Illo garrison. The combined force marched on Kontagora, keeping to the north of the town to prevent the escape of the chief towards Sokoto. The town was captured, and the enemy defeated, with the loss of one man on our side, while the Fulani horsemen suffered very heavily. Colonel Kemball despatched two strong parties in pursuit of the flying chief, and these compelled him to abandon all his slaves and retinue, and he only escaped with a handful of followers. The town was saved from constant attempts at incendiarism, by great efforts, during the night. A company was left as garrison, and the force marched to the Kaduna, meeting with demonstrations from the villagers, who were overjoyed at the fall of the "Gwamachi." On their upward march the troops had passed through an absolutely depopulated country.

Deposition of Emir of Bida.

On February 9th, at Egbaji, I met Mr. Wallace (who had just arrived from England) and Mr. Watts of the Niger Company, who for years has been an intimate friend of the Bida chiefs and who speaks Nupé. I had sent messengers to the Emir and all the principal chiefs of Bida to meet me there, but only the Markun's party arrived. This man was appointed Emir by the Company, after the defeat of Bida in 1897, but the ex-Emir, Abu Bakri, had returned and ousted the Markun, and had since been recognised as Emir by the Company. I sent further messages to tell Abu Bakri to meet me on the Kaduna, whither I was proceeding, and assuring him that, no matter what the result of the interview, his return, in safety, would be guaranteed. Again, only the Markun's party met me. Colonel Kemball and his troops joined me here, and we marched on Bida prepared, if necessary, to fight. I had, however, assured the chiefs that not a shot would be fired unless I was attacked, but that all who attempted flight would be treated as enemies. Abu Bakri I could no longer recognise as Emir, but, if he would yet meet me at Bida, I would arrange to provide for his future in comfort. He, however, elected to fly, and was pursued for a great distance by troops sent to watch the rear of the town, towards Lapai. He barely escaped, with six followers only, while several important chiefs were wounded and captured. They were liberated later, after their wounds had been treated.

Appointment of new Emirs.

The troops marched through the town in a long procession, and formed a hollow square in front of the Markun's "palace," where I proclaimed him Emir before the assembled people. Following the custom in British India I gave him "a letter of appointment," containing the conditions on which he held the emirate. These, briefly, were, that he should rule justly and in accordance with the laws of the Protectorate, that he should obey the High Commissioner, and be guided by the advice of

the Resident; that minerals and waste lands should be the property of the Crown. In the case of Kontagora, I wrote to the Emir of Sokoto, asking him to nominate a successor, and explaining the reason why I had deposed the chief. He will receive a similar letter of appointment. The broad principles achieved may be thus summarised. Two of the most powerful of the Fulani Emirs have been deposed, because, after repeated warnings, they would not desist from laying waste the whole country and carrying off the people as slaves. Both the fine cities, which were the Fulani capitals, have been preserved from destruction. The loss of life has been confined almost entirely to the Fulani horsemen, viz., to the slave-raiders themselves, and they have suffered heavily, while the peasantry and slaves have suffered little. The Emirs themselves have been pursued with such energy that they abandoned everything, and reached Zaria, or elsewhere, in so miserable a plight that the effect will be very far-reaching indeed, and will not admit of the usual misrepresentation. The Fulani rule has been maintained as an experiment, for I am anxious to prove to these people that we have no hostility to them, and only insist on good government and justice, and I am anxious to utilize, if possible, their wonderful intelligence, for they are born rulers, and incomparably above the negroid tribes in ability. It was with this object that I invited Sokoto to nominate a new Emir for Kontagora, and I have hopes that the effect of such a message may lead to a better understanding between us and the Mohammedan rulers. The defeat of these chiefs has—again almost too late—checked the great organised slave raids towards the Niger. There still remain the great slave raiders in the east—Yola and Bautshi—and I propose this year to open up the trade routes in that direction. Meanwhile, the new provinces thus acquired urgently need political officers. Already, with the removal of the fear of the Fulani, each petty village is claiming its ancient lands, or raiding those of its weaker neighbour, and interminable feuds are the result. I greatly desire to properly survey the country, and make a rough land settlement, which it will be the duty of the new Emirs, under the supervision of the Resident, to enforce, and so to put a stop to this unrest.

Slave dealing.

I have found that there is a considerable export of slave children. These, when liberated, become "children of the State," and it is not an easy problem what to do with them. The custom of giving them to "respectable families" as wards is, in my view, most pernicious. Mohammedans can see no difference, nor can I, between this destination and their intended disposal, except that the recipients get them without payment. Some of the boys I have apprenticed to the workshops, &c., and two of the older girls have become servants to the nursing sisters, where I wish them to learn hospital nursing. The younger ones I propose to place in a Freed Slave Home, where they will receive some elementary education. Freed women can

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also temporarily live there, as in the home at Cairo, until they can be repatriated or marry. In their case still more than in that of children I deplore the system of giving them as wives, or concubines, to soldiers or others or turning them adrift in a native town. I would compel no adult to remain in it against her will, and there should be no compulsory religious training.

Legislation.

Seventeen legislative proclamations have been enacted during the year 1900, and seven during the first quarter of 1901, while ten or twelve are still awaiting His Majesty's approval. Of those enacted the more important are:—

(1.) *The Courts Proclamation*, setting up a Supreme and Provincial Court The appointment of a Chief Justice in September last has necessitated a revision of this Proclamation, and a draft of a new Supreme Court Ordinance has already been submitted. Generally speaking the system I have inaugurated is as follows. The Supreme Court will have original and appellate jurisdiction over all non-natives and in all cantonments. Judges of inferior Courts a Commissioners of the Supreme Court within its jurisdiction. In the provinces, which are separated by such vast distances that the Supreme Court could not act effectively, the residents have a jurisdiction (co-existent with the Native Courts) over natives, limited only by the necessity for confirmation by the High Commissioner of all serious sentences. Their cause lists operate as appeals, and the High Commissioner, advised by his legal adviser, can refer any case to the Supreme Court. In practice, where it is possible to set up a Native Court, that tribunal would deal with most cases of ordinary crime by natives, and with native civil actions, but crimes against specific laws of the Protectorate, such as those triable under the "Slavery," "Liquor," "Firearms," and "Personation" Proclamations, being foreign to native law and custom, would usually be dwelt with by the Provincial Courts. The Supreme Court administers strict law; Provincial Courts administer English law, modified by native law and custom. The administration of justice by Residents is frequently intimately associated with their political and executive functions, and their cause lists, therefore, are submitted to the Head of the Executive, the High Commissioner, advised by his legal adviser. In practice I am convinced that this system produces better results than would be obtained by making the Provincial Courts more directly subordinate to the Supreme Court, while it enables the High Commissioner to keep in closer touch with the work of the district officers. The Provincial Courts have, on the whole, worked well, and uniformity of sentences is gradually being arrived at.

(2.) *The Native Courts Proclamation.*—The system of Native Courts which I established has worked fairly well in the districts in which it has been possible to establish such Courts, but the greater part of the Protectorate with which we are in touch is

occupied by pagan tribes, without cohesion, and in a primitive state of development, in which regular Native Courts are not possible, since there are no chiefs and councillors of which to constitute them. I am considering certain modifications to the Native Courts Proclamation, which shall meet the requirements and conditions of these tribes.

(3.) *The Cantonments Proclamation.*—Under this Proclamation two cantonments only have been so far established, viz., at Jebba and Lokoja. The Cantonment Magistrate has the powers of a Small Cause Court. A revised draft of this Proclamation has already been prepared, under the provisions of which Cantonment Magistrates will become Commissioners of the Supreme Court, by whom their powers may be extended. The sanitary and other regulations under this Proclamation have provided adequate powers, but the funds raised by municipal taxation and court fees and fines have been insufficient to keep up roads and maintain the cantonments in anything approaching a sanitary state. As I have already said, much clearing of rank grass and bush, and much other work by the Public Works Department, is necessary and most urgently required before the cantonments can be said to be sanitary and in a fit condition to be maintained by the Cantonment Magistrate and cantonment funds. The military officers selected as Cantonment Magistrates require to be seconded, or at least relieved of some of their military duties, for their civil duties are too heavy to admit of their proper performance, in addition to their full military work.

(4.) *The Firearms Proclamation.*—This important Proclamation, giving effect to the obligations of the Brussels Act, differs slightly from parallel legislation in West Africa in that it prohibits the possession of arms of precision already existing in the Protectorate, except by permit and registration, and makes it necessary for a licensee to account for his firearms before leaving the country.

(5.) *The Liquor Proclamation* prohibits the import of all trade liquor into the Protectorate, as well as its possession and sale.

(6.) *The Slavery Proclamation.*—This law is directed principally against the enslaving of any person, and only affects domestic slavery in so far as it abolishes the legal status, and declares all children born after April 1, 1901, to be free. The penalties incurred by a British subject for any transaction in slaves are extended to all non-natives and freed slaves. Domestic slaves may not be removed for purposes of sale, gift, or transfer.

(7.) *The Land Proclamation,* enacting that title to land can only be acquired through the High Commissioner.

Trade and economics.

Trade has suffered from the unrest caused by the raids of Bida and Kontagora, but the settlement of that matter has

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already produced a marked improvement. New trading stations have been opened during the year by the Niger Company at Wushishi on the Kaduna, and Aboko near Idah. The chief staples are shea butter, palm oil, and nuts, ground nuts, gum arabic, capsicums, rubber, ivory, and hides, while the great article of internal trade is the so-called "potash" (which consists entirely of soda compounds), of which very large quantities are brought down from the Hausa states, and sold in the southern territories. Another article of African production and consumption which forms a staple of internal trade is the kola nut, and, in some districts, salt. The imports for the purposes of trade are chiefly cloth and salt. As the duty on all imports is collected on the coast by the authorities of Southern Nigeria and Lagos, and the nature of both imports and exports is declared there, full statistical information will be found in the trade reports of those Administrations, and it is unnecessary to enter into details here. I will therefore deal only with certain points in connection with the development of trade.

Obstacles to trade caravans.

Kano is said to be the greatest commercial emporium of Africa. There are collected caravans from Tripoli, Morocco, and the Sahara in the north, and from Lake Chad and Wadai in the east, and Salaga in the west. Great quantities of native produce are, I am informed, available, at prices which would yield a large profit, if only access were obtainable. Large caravans, chiefly consisting of very small donkeys, come southwards through Zaria and Bida and Keffi, paying toll at many places, and occupying many months on the road. The chief difficulty experienced by these caravans has been from the belt of pagan tribes which occupy the country all along the Niger. These people, constantly raided for slaves by the Fulani, retaliate by attacking traders. The Emirs of Kontagora and Bida also have greatly hampered trade by detaining the caravans and taking excessive toll. It has been my policy during the past year, greatly retarded by the Ashanti war, to open up these trade routes, (1) by altogether stopping the slave raiding of the Emirs of Bida and Kontagora, (2) by prohibiting the pagans from attacking caravans, and punishing those who persist, (3) by abolishing all tolls by native Emirs on caravans. It is probable that it may now be feasible to impose a reasonable toll in substitution of these onerous imposts, and thereby add to the revenue of the Protectorate. Such a tax would be amply justified (1) in lieu of the tolls abolished, (2) in return for the safety of the roads secured by the Government, and (3) in view of the cost involved in improving the roads and bridging the streams and the consequent facilities given to caravans.

I have already laid it down as the first task to be undertaken, that the caravan roads from the interior to the Niger should be rendered safe for small traders. Much progress in this has, I think, been made during the past year. From the extreme

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western (Anglo-French) frontier in Borgu to the Bautshi highlands, the object has, to a large extent, been achieved, and the effect on trade is already visible. Efforts at its more complete realization are, of course, still in progress, but until the staff of political officers is increased, as proposed, no permanent good can be done. Capable officers can do much more by getting in touch with the people than can be effected by a series of punitive expeditions and bloodshed. The land is already sufficiently depopulated by years of slave raiding, and the good of the country demands the preservation of life and the increase of population. Though force must be occasionally applied to bands of recalcitrant robbers, I am convinced that a few such lessons will suffice, and that the district officer, with tact and patience, aided by sufficient civil police, can achieve the pacification of the country effectively, and that parsimony in the appointment of these officers and of their native staff of police, &c., would be a policy of false economy, resulting in unnecessary bloodshed. In my view civil police, under efficient control, backed, of course, by force in the background (as, in fact, it is in every country however civilised), should, as soon as possible, supersede military occupation, setting free the troops for their proper work, viz., the breaking down of organised resistance and the garrisoning of central towns, where their discipline and efficiency can be maintained. This cannot be done if they are frittered away in a score of small detachments. By placing headquarters on the main Kano trade route (connected by a short tramway with the navigable Kaduna) and behind the emirate of Bida (in touch with the pagan tribes and the emirate of Zaria) I hope to achieve the complete pacification of the belt which intervenes between the Niger and the Hausa states.

Necessity for political officers.

Railways.

In order to render this report as complete as possible I will here recapitulate very briefly the views I have expressed regarding railway extension. So vast an area as Nigeria, comprising in all some 380,000 square miles (of which Northern Nigeria contains about 320,000) cannot be commercially developed except by railways. I do not here dwell on the political reasons which urge the construction of a railway in this vulnerable part of the Empire as a portion of the scheme of Imperial Defence. By railway construction alone can we achieve the rapid concentration of troops and supplies which would supersede the necessity for a greatly increased local force (involving an immense and unremunerative expenditure) to guard our frontiers. Railways are also essential for purposes of internal administration, by facilitating communication. So vast a country cannot, it appears to me, be served by a single railway. The Lagos railway has reached Ibadan, 123 miles from the coast, and only about 150 miles of comparatively easy country now separate it from the Niger. It may be advisable to make a branch line from Ibadan to Sapele, where a good

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port is available (whereas it is calculated that it will cost nearly a million to remove the bar at Lagos) and the branch line would pass through a rich and populous country. In my view the question as to whether this branch line to Sapele should be made, or whether the port of Lagos should be improved, is a matter apart, to be decided by a comparison of cost and a balance of advantages, and it should not interfere with the forward progress of the line now that it has been completed as far as Ibadan. The line should be carried forward without delay to Illorin, and whether it should be taken thence to Jebba or to Egbaji, must be decided by surveys as soon as possible. The Lagos railway, extended eventually to Kano and Katsena, would develop the western territories, and assist in their defence from possible aggression in that direction. An eastern railway, from the fine port of Old Calabar, would have Lake Chad as its ultimate objective, and would protect the eastern frontiers. Whether or not these views recommend themselves, it is, I think, of great importance that a railway policy should be settled, for much can be done in the way of surveys and road making to prepare the way for a coming railway, and such a definite policy would be of the utmost use to local administrators in determining the lines of development and progress. I have strongly urged the great importance of at once deciding at what point the Lagos railway shall cross the Niger, looking, on the one hand to the magnitude of the task in bridging the river, and on the other hand to the comparative feasibility of alternative routes (from the point at which the line crosses) to the north towards Kano. No time, I think, should be lost in making these surveys, and in obtaining the best expert opinion as to the bridging work, for on that decision will largely depend the policy in the Protectorate. It may also be borne in mind that once the point at which the railway will cross the river is decided, railway material can, if desired, be more cheaply brought to that point by steamers direct from England at high river, than it could be by rail from Lagos, even when the Lagos railway reaches the river. Construction northwards and southwards (to meet the Lagos line) can be simultaneously undertaken from that point, nor indeed is it necessary to delay the forward progress till the bridge (which will be necessary eventually) is constructed. In fact, so far as the development of Northern Nigeria is concerned, the need is for a railway from the Niger banks to Kano, and not for connection with Lagos. The Lagos railway will, beyond doubt, benefit Lagos, but since Northern Nigeria has the waterway of the Niger for the export of its produce, and since water carriage is cheaper than railage, it is not clear what benefit to its trade the Lagos railway will confer. Every yard, however, of a railway from the Niger to Kano would, by superseding the present caravan transport, tend greatly to promote the development of trade.

Trade competition.

Much has been said from time to time regarding the absence of trade competition on the Niger. It is necessary to bear in

mind the distinction between European competition (*a*) in the native markets, and (*b*) in the supply of necessaries to Government employees. As regards the former (*a*), I have only two observations to offer. (1) The argument of those who hold that the policy of amalgamation of European interests in undeveloped countries is preferable to competition in the purchase of native produce deserves to be seriously considered. If fair dealing, enterprise, and energy be assured, an amalgamation of European interests may prevent the undue enhancement of prices, and enable the amalgamated trading corporation to set aside capital for extension and development, which else would be absorbed in the struggle of competition. While the wants of natives in a primitive state remain few, enhancement of prices no doubt decreases supply, for the producers, having acquired all the goods they need, will not exert themselves to tap to the full the resources of the land. For a similar reason it would have an adverse effect upon the supply of labour, and would put up the price of the labour market; and (as I have pointed out), Government being the chief employer of labour (whether for public works, soldiers, or transport) is the principal sufferer, and progress is rendered most costly, and the cost of administration is greatly increased. (2) My second observation in this connection is that, in spite of the clamour that the Niger should be thrown open to trade competition, I am unable, after enquiry, to discover any British firms who are willing to enter the field under the principles of free trade without bias or discrimination. The country is now open to them to reap the supposed benefits for which they have so long agitated, but none have come forward to introduce capital or competition, and, so far as I can ascertain, those traders who desired to enter Northern Nigeria have coalesced with the Niger Company, or are debarred, either by lack of capital or by pre-existing contracts, from becoming their rivals.

(*a*.) Native produce.

Turning to the question of competition by European firms in the supply of necessaries to Government employees, (*b*), no doubt in this field competition is highly desirable. In its absence I have been compelled to undertake the formation of a canteen for the supply of provisions to Europeans, and I had it in contemplation to import the barter goods necessary for the use of native soldiers, in order to reduce prices. Such semi-commercial transactions are not the proper function of Government, and the Protectorate staff is insufficient to meet the extra work entailed. Soon after the transfer of the administration to Her Majesty's Government I raised the subject of the rates which should be charged by the Niger Company to Government soldiers, carriers, and labourers, for the ordinary barter goods (cheap cloth and salt, &c.), with which they purchase their food in the market, and the rates at which similar goods should be sold to the Government of the Protectorate when compelled to use them (in lieu of coinage) as currency in

(*b*.) Wants of Government servants.

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the interior. I demanded that such goods should be supplied to Government, or to soldiers, &c. (on cash payments), at reduced rates. The Company at first refused any reduction, but latterly agreed to certain "wholesale rates." The result was not merely to maintain an unnecessary cost of all establishments to Government, but to enhance the labour rates, since the Company, by paying their labourers in goods instead of coin, and selling those goods at a profit to Government, compelled me to pay a higher rate for labour than they did themselves. My alternative was to import the goods, a course I was unwilling to adopt, since it would have complicated accounting work, and introduced a fresh element of a commercial nature into the already too onerous work of subordinate officers, both military and civil. I have since learned with great satisfaction that the Directors of the Company are willing to come to a satisfactory arrangement with me both on this matter and on the question of freights, which they have already tentatively reduced, from 1st January last. Should I fail, however, to effect a thoroughly satisfactory arrangement on this question, I can see no reason why competition should not be introduced (if necessary assisted by Government) in this department of trade, without violation of the principles of fair trade which it is my object to maintain, so long as the Company will meet the demands of Government in a liberal spirit.

Native traders.

I have spoken of competition between European traders, in the two branches of native produce, and of supply to Government employees. There remains the very important question of competition by small native traders. I am not of opinion that in Northern Nigeria—in Southern Nigeria the case may be different—the small trader from the coast will be of any great use, while he is quite certain to give much trouble in his dealings with the natives, and by his fondness for litigation. Experience has, moreover, I am told, shown that, as a matter of fact, he does not travel in the interior and open up markets, but is content to remain to the full as stationary as an European. The immigrant black trader is, in fact, by no means a desirable person, but every effort should be made to encourage natives of the Protectorate to become small traders and collectors of local produce. I regret that the Niger Company, who, by their enterprise, and the experience gained by years of successful effort, have secured an unrivalled position in the Protectorate, have not seen their way so far to utilise that position to the enormous good of the country and their own ultimate benefit, by encouraging local natives to become small traders, and by making advances against their stock or utilising their agency.

Forestry Department.

Another point in connection with the economic development of the Protectorate is the necessity for the creation of a small Forestry and Botanical Department. It is highly desirable to ascertain where, and in what quantity, timber of commercial value for export or local use exists; to discover the forests which

contain rubber, and to enforce rules which shall preserve them from the destruction which has overtaken those in Lagos by the neglect, till too late, of this precaution, and to plant areas with young trees. It is desirable to establish, as in all other Colonies, a botanical garden for experiment with local products, and as a nursery for imported trees and plants of economic value, which it may be useful to introduce, as also small model farms. It is also desirable to systematise the mode of collection of all economic vegetable products for export sale; of the cutting of timber for steamer fuel; of the felling of trees around cantonments for domestic use; and to collect and disseminate useful information on these subjects.

Cost of leave rules.

There are two serious disabilities under which the British possessions in West Africa lie in respect of revenue and expenditure. The first is the necessity for sending home every European after a year's residence, for a period of six months, on full pay leave. This is a terrible tax on the revenues of the country, necessitating the increase of the staff (civil and military) from a third to a half, breaking the continuity of work, and dislocating the machinery of Government. I trust that the opening up of the Hausa States, with their healthy climate, distant from the malarial swamps of the coast, and the equally malarial valley of the Niger, may, when more rapid communication is established, render possible a considerable modification of this system in Northern Nigeria. It may then be possible to leave it to the discretion of the High Commissioner what period of leave should be granted, and this would depend upon the district in which each officer had been employed. A rigid rule in so large a country even now does not work fairly.

Cost of local labour.

The second disability is the preposterous rates of pay which have been instituted for local labour of all kinds. Confined till lately to the coast belt, and not in touch with the labour markets of the interior, British possessions have been content to pay whatever the limited supply demanded. The system was still further fostered by the large profits which West Coast traders demanded for the sale of goods, and thus, while they recouped themselves for the cost of such little labour as they required, Government became the victim, and progress was paralysed by the cost of labour. Both in the rates of pay of soldiers, and of carriers and unskilled labour, I have made great efforts at reduction. These have been largely successful, and I hope to effect still further reductions. The rates for so-called skilled labour, viz., of clerks, artisans, engineers, and pilots, &c., are also fully 50 per cent. higher than they should be. In all these spheres British Indians of a much more efficient type than the class available here, and doing half as much again in a day's work, can be engaged in India at less than half the rates here paid. It is a matter for consideration whether it would not be worth while making an experiment in the introduction of these classes from India, more especially in the

NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1900–1901.

interior. The expenditure on carriers and unskilled labour I hope largely to reduce by the introduction of wheeled traffic and motor cars.

Foreign relations.

The Anglo-French frontier to the west of the Niger has been delimited by a Boundary Commission during the past year. The enclave near Badjibo has also been selected, but the lease has not yet been signed. Recently a large French expedition, consisting of five white men with native followers, 23 barges, and 200 tons of provisions, &c., has arrived, and intends to make its way up the rapids to the frontier at Illo, and thence to Timbuktu. Temporary regulations were drawn up by me relating to the use of the enclave, and to the transit of goods through the Protectorate, and were accepted by the French commander. No European has occupied the enclave, but a party of Laptots were left there by Major Toutée.

West African Frontier Force.

The inclusion of the Royal Niger Constabulary brought the native establishment of the West African Frontier Force to full strength for the first time since the force was raised. Unfortunately, just when this large increase had to be assimilated and properly drilled, the establishment of officers and British non-commissioned officers was far below its strength, nor could further vacancies, as they occurred, be filled, owing to the war in South Africa. A company at full strength was away in Southern Nigeria on the Cross River. At the beginning of the year the campaign against the Munshis was in progress, and was successfully concluded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cole. In April, 1900, reinforcements for Ashanti were required, and were rapidly despatched, with all available officers and British non-commissioned officers. The commandant, Colonel Willcocks (now Sir J. Willcocks) was appointed to command the Ashanti force, and left early in May. The total troops despatched numbered in all about 1,200.

During the absence of these troops and of so many officers and non-commissioned officers, it was only with the greatest difficulty that the necessary garrison duties were carried on, and month by month the roster of Europeans became more and more depleted, while there were no troops to deal with the difficulties with Kontagora and Bida, and on the north-west frontier, which I have described. The murder of Mr. Carnegie necessitated an immediate punitive expedition if the ill effects of that sad event were to be prevented from spreading through the country, and with such men as could be got together, Lieutenant-Colonel Cole successfully destroyed Dangara's town by a very well-planned and well-executed march. The troops returned from Ashanti at the end of December, and at the same time it was found possible to send out more officers and non-commissioned officers. The operations against the Emirs (described in another paragraph) were undertaken early in the new year

Conduct of troops.

Desertion has been rare during the year, and the troops have gained distinction and proved the soundness of their organisation and training during the Ashanti campaign, as well as in the local expeditions, and by the uncomplaining performance of very heavy garrison duties during the absence of the Ashanti troops. A much desired improvement will be effected next year by the abolition of the cumbrous black belts and accoutrements, and the substitution of brown leather, in harmony with the khaki uniform. A new departure has been taken during the year in the abolition of class companies. Hausas and Yorubas are now enlisted in the same companies, instead of being kept (as was necessary at first) in separate companies. This is in every way an advantage, and may, to some extent, lead to the universal use of Hausa as the language of the West African Frontier Force. I consider it an important matter to maintain a balance not merely of races but of Mohammedans and pagans in the corps. Indeed, though I have a great respect for the Mohammedan religion, so much so that I have granted a small piece of Government land for the erection of a mosque in Lokoja, I do not consider it politic to enlist too great a number of Mohammedans as soldiers. Already, in my view, we have an excess of Mohammedan levies in Africa, especially in the Nile Sudan. It is a religion which renders Africans liable to wild bursts of religious frenzy, in which even those who are normally indifferent to religion are carried away by the visionary dreams of enthusiasts. Our recent experience has taught us that the pagan Gwaris, Kedaras, and other tribes yield to none in bravery. They all speak Hausa, and I hope to enlist many as soon as we get into touch with them at the new headquarters. It is, in fact, my desire to make the West African Frontier Force, as far as possible, a Hausa-speaking pagan force, and I am convinced that it will thus be a far more reliable source of military strength.

Classes of men enlisted.

Boundaries

The southern frontier of the Protectorate has been settled in conference with the Governor of Lagos from its western limit as far as Aeidi, where it turns nearly due south to Owo. Leaving the Okpara River in the approximate latitude of Ilesha it leaves that town and Bodé to the north, and passes north of Kishi. Thence turning south-east it includes the ruins of Old Oyo and Igbeti in Lagos, passing close to these places and striking thence direct to Budu Egba, which is included in Northern Nigeria. Thence it crosses the Awere stream, seven miles north of Odo Otin, and leaving Illa to the south, passss south of Awton and north of Aiyi, as far as Aeidi, which it skirts, leaving that town in Lagos. The line requires settlement on the ground by officers of the two Governments. The important town of Owo will be in Southern Nigeria, and thence the line will proceed as direct as possible to the Niger, opposite Idah. It has appeared to me that it would be advisable to

NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1900–1901.

include in Northern Nigeria any large town close to the frontier which might become depôts for the storage and sale of liquor, but the new spirit law of Southern Nigeria prohibits the sale (though not the possession) of spirits in all towns near the south frontier of Northern Nigeria, and the Governor of Lagos has promised to introduce legislation in any important towns under his administration to check the sale, if experience proves them to be depôts for the traffic. Such towns are Ogbomosho, Kishi, and Akure. This practically carries out my original proposal for a buffer zone.

Medical.

I have the greatest pleasure in recording the fact that the past year has witnessed a most satisfactory diminution of mortality among Europeans in Government service. The steady diminution of deaths and serious illness which has been noticeable since the beginning of 1898 (when the West African Frontier Force was raised) is due largely to the introduction of polo and tennis, which provide the active exercise so vitally necessary in a climate like West Africa. It has become a byeword in the country that no one who plays these games is ever invalided. I hope in the coming year to provide similar facilities at the new cantonment, and to add other forms of active recreation. The occupation of this site away from the malarial river valley will, I hope, further greatly improve the health statistics of the Protectorate. The construction of good roads, apart from their administrative and commercial value, will assist in this respect by adding cycling to the list of active sports.

Recreation.

Houses.

Another vital necessity for the preservation of health lies in good housing. The small huts of the West African Frontier Force had been occupied by three officers or five non-commissioned officers each. Thus an officer had a room 12 feet by 12 feet, affording a cubic space of air insufficient for health in the tropics, more especially since it is almost impossible to keep windows open at night, on account of the violent tornados. Early in 1900 each three-roomed officers' hut was converted into a two-roomed, thus giving an officer a room 18 feet by 12 feet, while each non-commissioned officers' hut was accounted accommodation for three men instead of five. Some more houses are now required to replace the old huts at Lokoja. The rooms of the houses to be erected at the new cantonment are of adequate dimensions. In the third essential for health, proper sanitation, I regret to say that much, almost everything, has still to be done. The immediate vicinity of Europeans' quarters is clean and comparatively sanitary, but, especially at Lokoja, the cantonment is full of rank grass, six to eight feet high, which becomes a native latrine, while three or four streams running from the hills become, in the dry weather, a series of stagnant pools, and several small hill-side marshes, easily drained, add to the facilities offered for the propagation of mosquitos and malaria. In my estimates I have included a sum for the proper sanitation of cantonments. I propose to replace the rank grass

Sanitation.

by "dhub," and I have removed the quarters of civilians at Lokoja from the vicinity of the native town, which, as I have said, I hope to move gradually to a site six or seven miles down stream. All new houses are being built further from the river on higher ground, and with an aspect to catch the prevailing breeze. I am already experimenting in the sinking of wells to replace river water, and the streams will be enclosed and the whole area properly drained. These works are now in progress. The erection of a condenser at Lokoja, which supplies distilled water for drinking, has been a great boon, and no doubt a great preservative against dysenteric and other germs. No case of dysentery has occurred since its erection. The tile roofing I have proposed will, I anticipate, render all houses much cooler, and improve the quality of the water collected.

Native diseases.

Among the flood of literature which has lately been poured out on tropical diseases, the diseases of the natives seem to have been lost sight of. Epidemics of small-pox occur from time to time, and as all imported lymph has proved useless, I hope next year to experiment in the production of calf lymph locally. I am also considering with the Principal Medical Officer means of checking the prevalence of venereal disease.

Policy in the coming year.

In conclusion, I would venture to submit a few observations upon the objects which should guide the policy and the lines of progress and development in the coming year. As regards Sokoto and the north west frontier, the period within which—under the terms of the Convention of June, 1898 (ratified June, 1899)—England and France engaged to appoint Commissioners to delimit the northern frontier of Northern Nigeria will expire in June, 1901. Looking to the official decree, published over the signature of the President of the French Republic, which includes in the Zinder district (French) many towns marked in the map of the Convention, and in the most recent official French map as far within the British frontier, and in view also of the constant unrest among the tribes on that frontier, I think this delimitation should not be delayed, and the final and definite position of the frontier should be settled. As regards the north-east, the settlement of the question regarding Fad-el-Allah, and the situation brought about by the Emir of Yola, will necessitate the administration of Bornu and Yola as "Provinces." The estimates for the year 1901-1902 provide for eight provinces, viz., Borgu, Illorin Kontagora, Bida, Kabba, Lower and Upper Benue, and Gwari (or Zaria). It will be necessary to ask for additional staff during 1902-1903, for five more provinces, viz., Bornu (2), Yola, Bautchi and Bassa. This will enable me to open up the eastern provinces, and the great trade routes from Lake Chad through a district reputed to be, at present, full of robbers and brigands, who have hitherto closed the roads to caravans. I anticipate a great development of trade from this extension. The incorporation of these provinces is the more

necessary since it is in this direction that anticipations of mineral development are formed. Our obligations towards France and Germany to prevent incursions across our frontier into foreign territory, equally with the necessity for safeguarding the trade which naturally belongs to the British territory from being diverted into other channels, alike demand some action in this direction, and I feel convinced that the pacification of these eastern provinces is a task which will be fully compensated by a rapid increase in trade and mineral development, which will bring in an increased revenue.

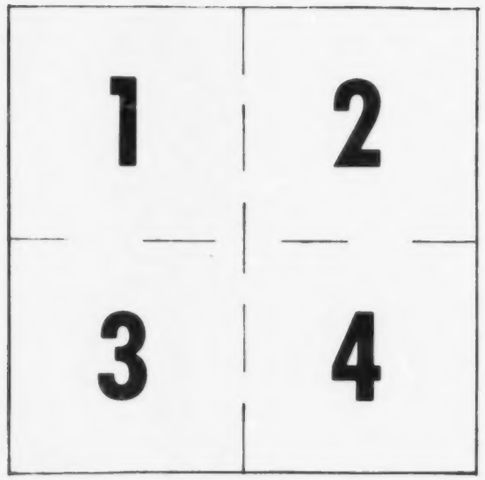
The policy which I am endeavouring to carry out as regards the natives of the Protectorate may, perhaps, be usefully summarised here. The Government utilises and works through the native chiefs, and avails itself of the intelligence and powers of governing of the Fulani caste in particular, but insists upon their observance of the fundamental laws of humanity and justice. Residents are appointed whose primary duty it is to promote this policy by the establishment of native courts, in which bribery and extortion and inhuman punishments shall be gradually abolished. Provincial Courts are instituted to deal with the non-natives, and to enforce these laws of the Protectorate, more especially which deal with slave raiding and slave trading, the import of liquor and firearms, and extortion from villagers by terrorism and personation. If an Emir proves unamenable to persuasion or to threats, and will not desist from such actions (as in the case of Kontagora and Bida) he is deposed, and in each case a Fulani or other successor recognised by the people has been installed in his place. The traditional tribute (except that in slaves) paid by villages to their chief is insisted upon, and its incidence and collection are being regularised so as to prevent extortion or an undue burden on the agricultural or trading classes. I recognise the obligation of the chiefs to contribute to the revenue in return for the enhancement of their dues resulting from this system, and, in return, for the protection of the roads from the robbers which used to infest them, and for the improvement of communications, etc. But I have not as yet formulated any definite line of action in this connection, since it is one which needs the utmost tact, and I should prefer to discuss it with the chiefs themselves on my return to the Protectorate before forming any definite conclusions. It is probable, moreover, that in so vast a country one uniform and inflexible method may not be adapted to all districts. If, indeed, we were only able to succeed during the first year or two in abolishing the revenue which has accrued to Emirs by the enslaving of the pagan tribes, and, by substituting a better system of tribute from the subordinate villages, to secure that no discontent was felt at the change, we should, in my opinion, have achieved no mean success. But I hope that before long we shall be able to go still further, and to obtain a tangible return for the expenditure incurred.

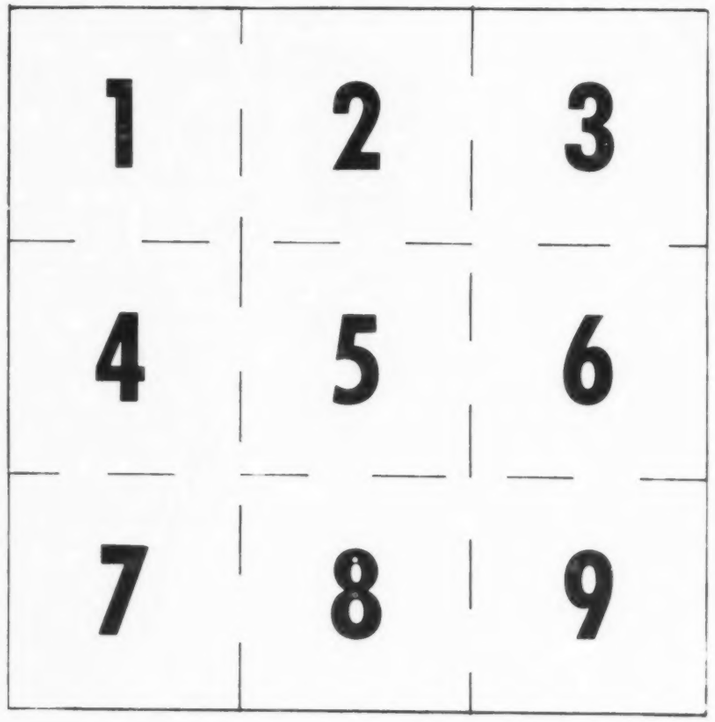
Among the wholly uncivilised pagan tribes, who owe no allegiance to a paramount chief, it is often difficult to apply these principles of rule, and the political officers have to undertake a more direct responsibility owing to the difficulty, and often impossibility, of establishing native courts, and to the lawless habits of the people. Among these tribes it is my policy to centralise authority, as far as may be, in a recognised chief, and to introduce the civilising agency of trade, while repressing all intertribal quarrels.

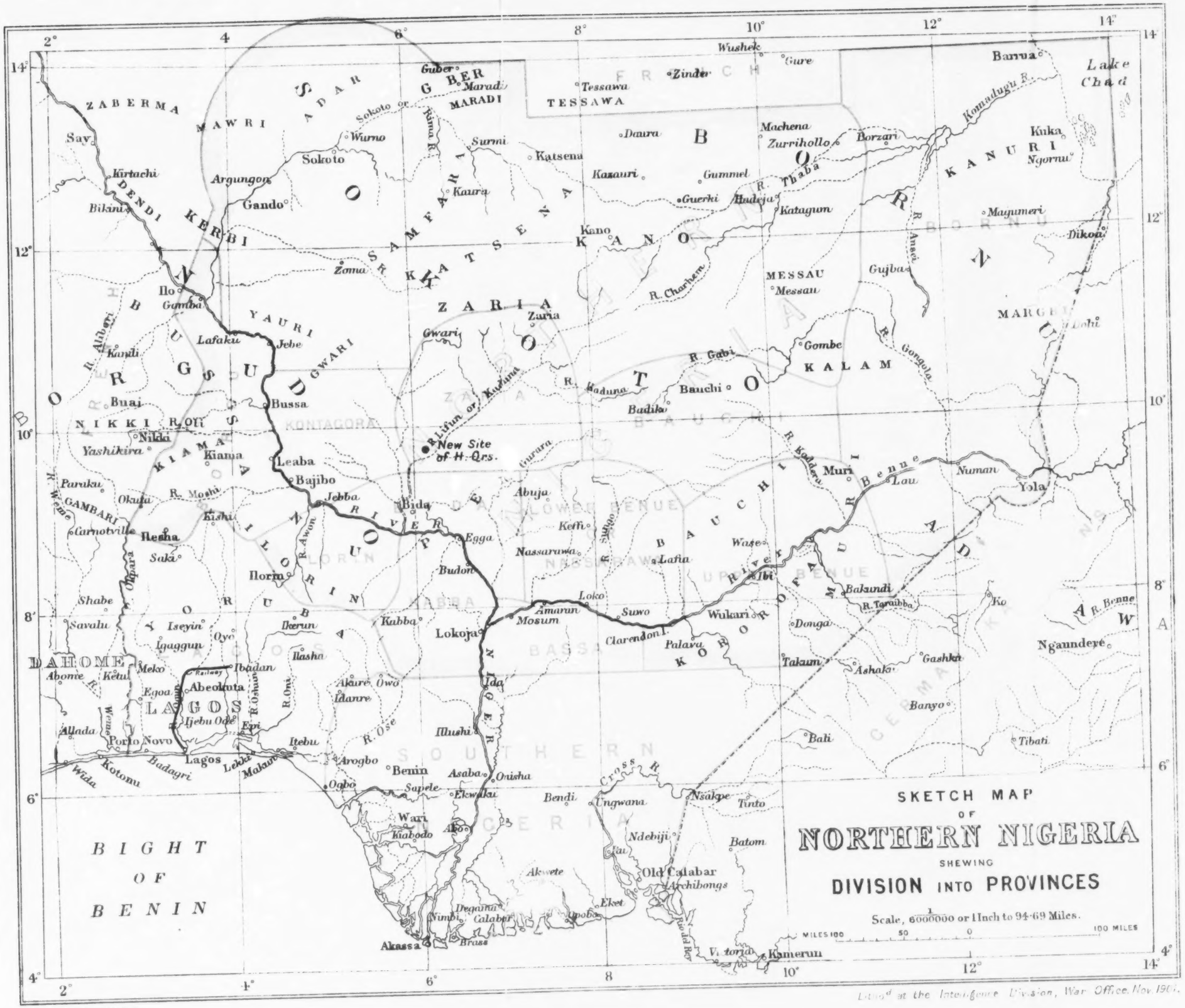
In the first year, some small progress along these lines has been made, and I look for increasing results in the coming year with a somewhat more adequate and more fully organised staff of capable and zealous political officers.

F. D. LUGARD.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.






SKETCH MAP
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA
SHEWING
DIVISION INTO PROVINCES
Scale, 1/6000000 or 1 Inch to 94·69 Miles.
MILES 100 50 0 100 MILES
BIGHT
OF
BENIN
Lake Chad
ZABERMA
MAWRI
SADAR
GUBER
MARADI
TESSAWA
SOKOTO
SAMFARA
KATSENA
KANO
ZARIA
BORNU
KANURI
DENDI
KERBI
YAURI
GWARI
NUPE
KAKANDA
KONTAGORA
NIKKI
KIAMA
GAMBARI
ILORIN
YORUBA
DAHOME
LAGOS
BAUCHI
KALAM
MESSAU
MARGI
KORORofa
MUBI
ADAMAWA
BENUE
NIGER
Sokoto
Argungon
Gando
Kano
Zaria
Bauchi
Muri
Yola
Lokoja
Ilorin
Abeokuta
Lagos
Porto Novo
Benin
Asaba
Onisha
Old Calabar
Akassa
Kamerun
Victoria
Ibi
Jebba
Bida
Egga
Budon
Loko
Amaran
Mosum
Suwo
Clarendon
Wukari
Palava
Takum
Ashaka
Gashka
Banyo
Bali
Tibati
Ngaundere
Numan
Lau
Bakundi
Donga
Ikerun
Ilorin
Ilesha
Ibadan
Ilushi
Ida
Itebu
Lafaku
Jebe
Bussa
Leaba
Bajibo
Kiama
Nikki
Yashikira
Paraku
Okuku
Eisha
Saka
Iseyin
Iyaggun
Oyo
Shabe
Savalu
Meko
Ketu
Abome
Allada
Porto Novo
Kotonu
Badagri
Wida
Lekki
Makuro
Ogbo
Arogbo
Supele
Ekewaku
Warri
Kiabodo
Degama
Calabar
Nimbi
Brass
Eket
Ibobo
Akwete
Ndebiji
Ungwana
Bendi
Nsakpe
Tinto
Batom
Archibongs
New Site of H. Qrs.
R. Niger
R. Benue
R. Kaduna
R. Gabi
R. Charhem
R. Anaci
R. Gongola
R. Tarraiba
R. Mosh
R. Albori
R. Weme
R. Ogwara
R. Awon
R. Ose
R. Oshun
R. Ono
R. Wida
R. Lifun or Kaduna
R. Kolderu
R. Shugo
R. Thaba
R. Komadugu
R. Gurara
R. Cross
Sokoto or Rima R.
Lower Benue
Upper Benue
Lower Niger
Upper Niger
Lagos Railway
Lagos Lagoon
Southern Nigeria
Northern Nigeria
Cameroons
French
Lithog. at the Intelligence Division, War Office. Nov. 1901.

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1902.

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No. 377.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1901.

(For Report for 1900–1901, *see* No. 346.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1903.

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357	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
358	Malta	"
359	Gibraltar	"
360	Straits Settlements	"
361	Sierra Leone	"
362	British Honduras	"
363	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
364	Seychelles	"
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366	Fiji	1901
367	Ceylon	"
368	Barbados	1901–1902
369	Hong Kong	1901
370	Cocos Islands	1902
371	St. Helena	1901
372	British Solomon Islands	1901–1902
373	Jamaica	"
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375	Gold Coast	1901
376	Grenada	"

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12	Anguilla	Vital Statistics, 1898.
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16	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies ...	Medical Reports.
20	Wei Hai Wei	General Report.
21	Dominica	Report on Caribs.

No. 377.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1900–1901 *see* No. 346.)

HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR F. LUGARD to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Government House, Zungeru,
Northern Nigeria,
October 10, 1902.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report for this Protectorate for the year 1901. In accordance with instructions, this Report covers the period from January 1st to December 31st instead of, as heretofore, the Financial Year.

2. I attach also copy of the annual Medical Report for 1901 for simultaneous publication if you should think fit.

I have, &c.,
F. D. LUGARD,
High Commissioner.

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875 Wt 21109 1/03 D & S 5 18258

Enclosure 1.

REPORT.

Northern Nigeria.—January 1st to December 31st, 1901.

General.

The Report submitted by me on May 1st, 1901, covered the period to March 31st, 1901. The events therefore which occurred during the first three months of the year under review have already been reported. These included the expeditions to Kontagora and Bida and the inclusion of these provinces under the Administration, and also the arrival of the French expedition under Captain Lenfant for the re-victualling of the French posts on the Upper Niger by means of a flotilla of boats traversing the rapids.

In the first week in April I proceeded to Lagos (en route to England on leave) to meet the Governor of that Colony and the High Commissioner of Southern Nigeria, with a view to discussing various questions in which we had a common interest. By the courtesy of Sir William MacGregor it was arranged that we should travel by the new railway to its terminus at Ibadan (123 miles) so as to personally view the construction.

Having spent two or three days at Lagos I proceeded to England, and Mr. Wallace, C.M.G., Senior Resident, administered the Government during my absence. I returned on November 18th. The most interesting events of the year, apart from the Kontagora-Bida expedition, were the construction of the small section of light railway from Wushishi, the expedition to Yola, and the despatch of a strong contingent to Southern Nigeria to take part in the Aro expedition.

Light railway and new capital.

The genesis of the railway was as follows:—

In accordance with proposals I had made prior to the transfer of the administration of the Protectorate to the Crown, and which had met with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, I despatched early in 1900 various strongly organised parties to explore and survey the country lying between the Kaduna river and the eastern highlands, with special reference to the selection of a site for the headquarters of the Administration, which should be away from the malarial Niger valley, and more in touch with the political centres of the Haussa states.

The highlands of Bautshi offer plateaux rising from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, but it would practically be impossible to supply the needs of an administrative centre at a great distance from the river and without any means of communication other than human transport which involves prohibitive cost and is difficult to obtain. Nor did the surveys disclose any means of surmounting the escarpment by means of a light railway otherwise than at a very great outlay and

the loss of several years in construction. I decided, therefore, to utilise the waterway of the Kaduna, and early in the year under review I personally selected a site on a small affluent of the river, and situated some 12 miles beyond Wushishi, a large village at the extreme limit of navigation. This point can, however, only be reached by river steamers during 3 months at most in the year, viz., from middle July to middle of October, and even in this brief period the fluctuations in rise and fall are so rapid and uncertain that it is dangerous to ascend beyond Bari-Juko, 10 miles lower down. These reasons rendered the construction of a light line imperative. Already, in 1900, I had pushed up building material to Wushishi for some 20 wooden houses. These had been sent out to complete the original requirements of the West African Frontier Force and as the first instalment of the houses for the Civil staff, and the effort to reserve them for erection at the new site of course compelled me to adopt every conceivable shift to do without them. During 1900 and 1901, therefore, Europeans having been living as best they could, doubled up in quarters and occasionally in tents. The problem of transporting this mass of material (rapidly deteriorating as it was) over the 12 miles from Wushishi to Zungeru (the new capital) was a serious one, and the cost of porterage even for this 12 miles, and even had it been obtainable, would, I calculated, have been but little less than the cost of laying a light surface railway line. The Secretary of State concurred in the construction of such a line, and soon after I had left Nigeria (in April) Mr. Eaglesome, Director of Public Works, commenced the location and earthwork; while I, in England, arranged the shipment of the material. It must be remembered that 12 months before Mr. Eaglesome began work Wushishi had hardly been visited by Europeans, that for the greater part of 1900, during the absence of the troops in Ashanti, the armies of Kontagora and Bida had laid waste the country, and the villages were deserted and the crops unsown, and that the Gwari and Bassa tribes who inhabit this district are at best pagan savages. The difficulties of organising labour in such circumstances were very great, the more so that an appeal for carriers for the Aro Expedition in Southern Nigeria again swept the labour market at the very time that labour was needed most. West Africa does not bear a reputation for rapidity in work, but I venture to think that it would not be easy to find a parallel for the work done by the Crown Agents and Messrs. Shelford in England, and Mr. Eaglesome in Africa, in this comparatively small undertaking. In May the final sanction for the line was given, and the rails were rolled in Leeds, and the first steps for the location were made in Africa, and before Christmas the first train steamed into Zungeru. The line, of course, is rough, and follows the contours of the ground. The greatest gradient is 1 in 66, and smallest radius of curve is 819 feet, viz., 70 degrees.

Though the end of the year saw the first train into Zungeru, several bridges remained for completion, and the line will need straightening and improving gradually, and must be extended to Bari-Juko (where the navigable river really ends) and eventually to the Niger.

Other works.

During my absence from Nigeria, the construction of the small piece of railway and the erection of two more bungalows at Lokoja, and the completion of the transfer of the Workshops from Quendon to Lokoja, were the most important works undertaken. The latter task was rapidly accomplished, and at a small cost, and we are now able to execute all repairs to our own steamers (except to hulls, where a slipway is required), and to saw up baulks of timber, &c., while the condenser has proved an invaluable boon, and since its introduction dysentery has been unknown at Lokoja. Progress was also made with the Jail and the Magazine at Lokoja, both of them substantial brick structures of some small pretensions. The bricks were burned on the spot, and are of quite first class quality. They are turned out at about 12*s*. to 14*s*. per 1,000, whereas I believe that at the Coast locally made bricks are valued at £3 per 1,000. Unfortunately, I have not yet been able to discover lime, and our mortar, therefore, consists of adhesive mud pointed and faced with weak cement. A small subsidiary Jail was begun at Jebba, and several additional wooden bungalows for the Civil Staff were erected at Lokoja, and many other minor works of urgent necessity were undertaken. The completion of the line and these other works occupied the Staff, nor were there available funds to take in hand the more urgently needed sanitary reforms at Lokoja and many other matters of very pressing importance which had to stand over.

The Sapper Company, meanwhile, under Captain Molesworth, commenced the construction at the new headquarters of large and substantial Public Offices of locally made bricks and stone. As this masonry work did not depend on imported material it was begun as soon as the site was selected, and before the construction of the railway, which would later bring the roofing and flooring materials, &c.

Political. Kontagora and Bida.

In my previous report I have related the causes which led to the overthrow of Kontagora (which took place in the beginning of the year under review) as well as to the reasons which compelled me to replace the Emir of Bida by the Chief whom the Niger Company had appointed and whom the Ex-Emir had ousted. Unfortunately, my estimates for the year involved so many questions of considerable importance, that sanction was not obtained until September 1st (instead of April 1st) and in consequence the increased staff of Political Officers for which I had made provision by economies elsewhere, was not appointed until near the end of the year (practically at the same time as I myself returned, in November). Sokoto

had not responded to my invitation that he should nominate a new Emir for Kontagora, and the deposed Emir, in spite of repeated protests from his suzerain, collected a great concourse of followers, and became a free-booter and slave-raider in the territories of the Emirs of Zaria and Katsena (not yet under the control of the Administration). The province of Nupe (Bida) however, one of the largest and most important of the Haussa States, offered a marked contrast. Under the sympathetic and indefatigable control of the Resident (Major Burdon) who was transferred from the Lower Benue to that post, the new Emir (a man of great ability) rapidly began to learn what was required of him under British rule. He found that, while oppression and slave-trading or raiding would not be tolerated, the Government had every wish, not merely to support but to augment his power, to enable him to collect his ancient tribute and to assist him to assess it fairly, to deal with turbulent pagan tribes and relieve him of the expense and trouble of all armed intervention, and finally, that it was not the intention of the Government to interfere with the institution of domestic slavery *vi et armis* but to gradually substitute a better form of labour contract. (The British Courts, however, of course, supported the assertion of freedom by any slave who could show any grounds of cruelty by his master, or who had been recently enslaved.) The result has been a most cordial co-operation on the part of the Emir whom I believe to be thoroughly loyal and progressive; results achieved by the devotion to his work and enthusiasm for it displayed by Major Burdon, and his assistant, Mr. Goldsmith.

Yola.

Meantime, in the extreme east of the Protectorate, the Emir of Yola was becoming more and more impossible. This man was a fine type of the Fulani ruler, well educated, but possessed with a religious fanaticism, which rendered him extremely intolerant of European "infidels." In spite of his treaties with the Niger Company, he had compelled them to haul down their flag on their trading hulk (they were not allowed to have a station ashore). He and the neighbouring Emir of Bautshi carried on a traffic in slaves, which were imported from German territory in great numbers and sent throughout the Haussa States, while the trade routes were closed, and the merchants appealed for forcible intervention. September is practically the only month during which the Benue is navigable as far as Yola, and, as matters had well nigh reached a crisis, Mr. Wallace was instructed to organise an expedition to deal with the situation in my absence. Colonel Morland, Commandant, himself took command of a force consisting of 15 Officers, including Medical Officers, 7 British non-commissioned Officers, 4 guns, 4 Maxims, and 365 Rank and File, and the steamers conveying this expedition reached the walls of Yola on the 2nd September. The Emir, who has of late years been reported to be hardly sane, would not

listen to reason or the conciliatory offers made, and the force attacked the town. The Emir's house, a large enclosure surrounded by a high wall, was defended obstinately, the fighting having been reinforced by some 60 deserters from Rabeh's army, who were well armed with modern rifles. In addition, the Emir had the two French cannons presented to him in 1892 by Lieutenant Mizon (in violation of the pledge he had given). These were crammed with grape and effectively used. They were trained on the main street, and discharged at point blank as the assaulting party turned a corner. One soldier's leg was carried away, but Major McClintock charged and captured the guns before they could be again loaded. Our casualties in this affair were Colonel Morland and Major McClintock and 37 men wounded and 2 killed. The enemy suffered severely, and the Emir fled with a small following. The acknowledged heir was installed in his place on the usual conditions of appointment.

Bornu. French action.

In my last Report I described how during 1900 Rabeh had been defeated and killed by the French, how his son, Fad-el-Allah, had succeeded to the command of his father's army, and in accordance with his dying commands had appealed to the British for protection, promising to obey the orders of the Administration. The situation was not without difficulty. On the one hand it was not agreeable to me to accept overtures from an African potentate who had been in conflict with a friendly European Power, holding strongly as I do, that co-operation and mutual assistance between Europeans is of vital importance in Africa. Our neighbours, the French, have not at all times made it easy to carry out this view, but I am persuaded that the cause has often been due (perhaps on both sides to a regrettable inclination to believe the untrue and exaggerated reports spread by natives, which has converted a healthy rivalry into a bitter one. For instance, I believe that Major McClintock injudiciously presented Fad-el-Allah with a shot gun, of his own, and that from this trivial incident a report reached the French that the British Authorities had given many hundred rifles to Fad-el-Allah, with which to attack them. Incredible and absolutely untrue as this rumour was, I believe that it found credence with the French Officers on the spot. To return, however, to Fad-el-Allah. Apart from the natural hesitation in receiving as a friend the man who had been fighting the French, was the important consideration that so large and well-armed a body of seasoned veterans would constitute a serious difficulty in that part of the Protectorate. Their methods and mode of life, for years, had been those of uncivilised victors among a ruined and conquered people, and I know too well, by my own experience, the barbarities of which the Nilotic Soudanese are capable when unrestrained, to suppose that their rule and their methods would be tolerable to us. On the other hand the Ashanti and

Aro expeditions, and the urgent need of the Protectorate troops elsewhere within its own boundaries, made it advisable, if possible, to avoid a conflict which would require a strong force at a great distance, while the method in which Fad-el-Allah had thrown himself on British protection and mercy made it difficult to attack him without cause, the more so that the Resident on the Upper Benue had received his messengers in a friendly way and led them to hope for protection. Mr. Wallace sent Major McClintock to meet Fad-el-Allah, and to report on the situation. He was received with acclamations as a friend, and treated with great hospitality, and he himself formed a high opinion of Fad-el-Allah, who appears to have been a most gallant soldier and a capable and determined ruler. Major McClintock's report was wholly in favour of recognising Fad-el-Allah as Emir of Bornu. Not long after Major McClintock's return, rumours came that Fad-el-Allah had been attacked by the French at Gujba, 150 miles within British territory, and himself killed, and his force annihilated. Such a violation of the frontiers of a friendly State appeared too incredible to be true, and I determined to investigate the whole matter thoroughly. Such was the situation at the end of 1901. The subsequent action taken in this matter belongs to the current year.

Aro expedition of Southern Nigeria.

His Majesty's Government having approved of an expedition against the Aro tribes, who inhabit the central portion of Southern Nigeria, between the Niger and the Cross Rivers, Northern Nigeria undertook for the 3rd time in 2 years to supply a contingent to assist in operations outside the Protectorate. As a matter of fact a Commander (Lieutenant-Colonel) and Staff Officer, a Medical Officer, and Nurse, and a body of 823 carriers were supplied in addition to the 300 troops promised. They left the Protectorate in October, 1901, and the operations were still in progress at the close of the year.

The northern Haussa States.

I still found it impossible to get in touch with Sokoto, Gando, Kano, and Katsona, the great centres of the northern Haussa States, but Zaria, with whom our occupation of Zungeru and Wushishi had brought us in contact, was ostensibly friendly. Bornu and Bautshi remained *terræ incognitæ*. The great paucity of Political Officers to which I made frequent allusion in my last report had, I am profoundly glad to say, been to a considerable extent remedied by the provision made in the Estimates for 1901, but it was not till the end of the year, on my return to Nigeria, that I was able to appoint officers to the various Provinces and for the first time organise something like an efficient staff.

West African Frontier Force,

In my last report I made but an incidental allusion to the Ashanti War. The troops returned at the close of the year 1900, and had hardly reached their stations by the beginning

Ashanti war. of the year under review. It may, therefore, be interesting to note the following particulars. The first intimation of the urgent need for assistance reached me on the 15th April, 1900. On the 19th April a Company under command of Captain (now Brevet Major) Hall proceeded by forced marches from Jebba to Lagos, and Lieutenant Wilkinson followed with another on the 10th June, 1900. On the 1st May, 1900, 1½ Companies, under Captain (now local Lieutenant-Colonel) Wilkinson, proceeded via Burutu, and on the 8th May I recalled Colonel (now Sir James) Willcocks, who was on his way to join the survey parties in the neighbourhood of Zaria, and he proceeded to the Gold Coast to take command of the whole campaign. In all, 25 Officers, 27 British Non-Commissioned Officers, 4 Doctors, and 2 Nursing Sisters, with 1,229 rank and file and 300 carriers, were sent from Northern Nigeria. This was a notable effort when it is remembered that the South African War had already reduced the roster to an almost dangerous degree; that the administration had only been taken over three months; the small Civil Staff had only begun to arrive; and that the country was in a state of unrest, owing to the long-drawn negotiations between Government and the Royal Niger Company and consequent uncertainty into which affairs had gradually and inevitably drifted. This had found an echo in the attitude of the natives, and there was not wanting during the absence of the bulk of the troops many of the elements which go to produce a crisis. It speaks no less well for the discipline and organisation of the Force that this period of strain, when all ranks were doing more than double duties, was successfully tided over, than that the forces despatched to Ashanti behaved well in a very trying and arduous campaign. Sir James Willcocks, I believe placed special reliance on the Northern Nigeria troops, and he reported to me in the highest possible terms of their uncomplaining endurance of exceptional hardships, their gallantry in action, and the sterling qualities as soldiers which they displayed throughout the campaign. The following is resumé of the part the troops of Northern Nigeria took in the campaign:—

Major Hall, on the 23rd May, attacked Kokofu with 400 men and a 75-millimetre gun, but was unable to capture it. Casualties were Sergeant Griggs, Royal Artillery, and 6 men wounded.

On the 26th and 28th May, Lieutenant Beamish, in command of an escort to carriers, was attacked near Dompoassi, he dispersed the enemy and burnt the town. Four soldiers and 1 carrier were killed and 15 wounded.

On the 6th June, at Dompoassi, after the column had been unable to drive off the enemy, Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie charged at the head of one Company and dispersed the enemy. Casualties were Lieutenants Edwards, Royal Artillery, and O'Malley severely wounded, Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie

wounded; rank and file—6 killed, 8 severely and 44 slightly wounded.

On the 12th June, at Kwissa, Captain Melliss, with 250 rank and file, was attacked and had casualties—Corporal Philpot wounded, 1 man killed, 6 soldiers and 3 carriers wounded.

On the 16th June Captain Wilson, with 112 rank and file, was attacked near Dompoassi. Captain Wilson was killed, Sergeant Payne, Royal Army Medical Corps, wounded; rank and file—6 soldiers killed, 25 soldiers and 16 carriers wounded.

On the 3rd July 100 rank and file and 1 75-millimetre gun, in a column, under Colonel Burroughs, attacked Kokofu unsuccessfully. Battalion Sergeant-Major Bosher was wounded, 3 men killed, 21 soldiers and 13 gun carriers wounded.

On the 13th July, under Colonel Willcocks, 700 rank and file and 2 75-millimetre guns advanced on Kumassi. Captain Eden, on the 14th charged enemy and repulsed them; 1 man severely and 3 slightly wounded, later in the day 1 man was wounded.

On 15th July the rearguard was attacked, but the enemy was repulsed by Major Beddoes. The advance guard was also attacked, and Major Melliss wounded. Kumassi was relieved after the stockade had been breached by our 75-millimetre guns, which did tremendous execution among the enemy. Casualties—2 killed, 1 severely and 11 slightly wounded.

Captain Eden and one Company left on the 17th July to garrison Kumassi.

On the 22nd July, Colonel Morland, with 400 rank and file and 3 75-millimetre guns, attacked and captured Kokofu, having surprised the enemy. Casualties—Nil.

Captain Wright took charge of native levies.

On the 26th July, Major Beddoes, with 400 rank and file and 1 75-millimetre gun, left with a column to attack the war camp near Dompoassi and after 3 days' hard marching was attacked by the enemy at Yankoma, and after fighting all day until 4 p.m., utterly routed the enemy, and returned next day unmolested to Dompoassi. Casualties—Major Beddoes and Lieutenant Phillips, Royal Artillery, severely wounded, Captain Monck-Mason and Colour-Sergeant Blair slightly wounded, 1 man killed, 6 severely and 25 slightly wounded.

On the 6th August, Major Melliss, with 300 rank and file and 1 75-millimetre gun, attacked a stockade three-quarters mile from Kumassi, and charged with Captain Merrick, Royal Artillery, and Sergeant Foster. The enemy stood at first, but afterwards ran, the men charging right through the camp. Sergeant Foster was severely wounded, Major Melliss and Captain Biss wounded, 1 man killed, and 7 wounded.

On 7th August, the same column, under Colonel Burroughs, attacked by night a war camp 1½ miles from Kumassi on Kokofu road. Casualties—Nil.

On the 31st August, at Ojesu, one Company, under Lieutenant-Colonel Brake, assisted to rush the enemy Casualties—1 man killed, and 2 wounded.

For some time the troops went out with small columns or rested.

On the 22nd September, two Companies, in a column, under Colonel Montanaro, charged at Dinassi, and utterly routed the enemy. Major Mellis led the charge. Casualties—Captain Stevenson killed, Major Melliss wounded, 1 man killed, and 6 wounded.

On the 30th September, at Obassa, a Company, under Major Melliss, assisted in charging and utterly defeating the enemy, who were making their last great stand, Colonel Willcocks being in personal command of the attack. Casualties—Major Melliss severely wounded, Captain Willans slightly wounded. Soldiers Nil.

This practically ended the part the Northern Nigeria troops took in the campaign.

The following rewards in recognition of service were bestowed on members of the Northern Nigeria Regiment:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Willcocks.—Brevet Colonel, K.C.M.G.

Major Morland, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Wilkinson, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel (had been transferred to Gold Coast Establishment).

Captain Melliss, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Victoria Cross, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain Beddoes, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Major.

Captain Hall, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Major.

Captain Bryan, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Major.

Captain Eden, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Brevet Major.

Captain Edwards, R.A., Royal Artillery.—Brevet Major.

Captain Wright, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Distinguished Service Order.

Captain O'Malley, 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Distinguished Service Order.

Captain Willans, Army Service Corps.—Brevet Major.

Colour-Sergeant Mackenzie, 1st Northern Nigeria Regiment.—Victoria Cross.

Sergeant A. Major.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sergeant Blair.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Sergeant Foster.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Bugler Moma.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Private Ojo Oyo.—Distinguished Conduct Medal.

All ranks received the Medal for Ashanti, and those participating in the relief of Kumassi received a clasp inscribed "Kumassi"; and in the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament on the 14th of February, 1901, reference was made to "the endurance and gallantry" of the native troops, "ably commanded by Sir James Willcocks and led by British Officers," by which the resistance of the Ashantis and the exceptional difficulties of the climate, the season, and the country, had been overcome.

In April, 1901, the Northern Nigeria troops again furnished a detachment for foreign service (in Ashanti) consisting of 9 Officers, 7 British Non-Commissioned Officers, 2 75-millimetre, and 4 Maxim guns, 30 gun carriers, and 625 rank and file. They returned in October, 1901. Their conduct and discipline was the subject of especial praise by His Excellency the Governor of the Gold Coast, and was commended by the Secretary of State.

West African Frontier Force, General.

On the departure of Sir James Willcocks in May, 1900, Colonel Kemball, Second in Command, had become Acting Commandant till he went on leave in April, 1901. Colonel Morland then assumed command of the troops in Northern Nigeria, and he was permanently appointed to this post on the resignation of Sir James Willcocks on the 23rd July, 1901, Colonel Kemball having been made Inspector-General of all the Colonial troops in West Africa. The efficiency of the Force has been well maintained in every way under Colonel Morland. It devolved upon him to make all arrangements for the contingent for the Aro Expedition, and he commanded the Yola Expedition in person. During the year, a large number of men became time-expired, having been enlisted in Lagos in 1897 and early in 1898 for 3 years only. Recruiting has been successful, and the Force has been maintained practically at full strength. In the Estimates for the year provision was made for the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force from the Grant-in-Aid for the Protectorate, and they ceased to be a separate entity paid for by a special Parliamentary Grant. With the assumption of the administration by the Crown such a system had become obsolete, since the Medical, Transport, and Marine Services, &c., &c., were all part of the Civil Service. Reduplication

and unnecessary accounting work has thus been avoided and substantial economies have resulted from the change.

Revenue and Imports.

Northern Nigeria has conformed to the changes in the Customs duties which were made by Southern Nigeria and Lagos at which ports the duties on all goods imported for Northern Nigeria are collected. These consist (1) of consignments in bulk by the Niger Company for their factories in Northern Nigeria; and (2) of imports in small quantities by innumerable petty traders and caravans of duty-paid goods from the adjoining Protectorates. The value of goods actually imported into Northern Nigeria by the Niger Company in 1901 was £92,597, showing a total of £11,257 10*s.* paid in duties as against £9,359 12*s.* 3*d.* in 1900, an increase of £1,897 17*s.* 9*d.* A detailed list of Imports with values and duties is given in Table "A," for which I am indebted to the Agent-General of the Company, who has been good enough to furnish me with this and the other detailed statements attached. These figures, however, afford no real gauge of the trade of Northern Nigeria, and the amount of the Customs collected on it at the Coast Ports. The Agent-General informs me that a large part of the consignments made to the Company's factories in the Northern part of Southern Nigeria are carried at once by native merchants into Northern Nigeria for sale. From these stations alone he estimates the amount to be £20,150 paying a duty of £5,062, *vide* Table "B," while it is practically impossible to form even an approximate estimate of the market which Northern Nigeria offers to native traders who purchase from the Company's other stations, or from Messrs. Holt and Company and German Houses in Southern Nigeria, or import for themselves.

The Lagos revenue (apart from Spirits, which form a large proportion of the total revenue from imports, and which are entirely prohibited in Northern Nigeria) increased largely, I believe, in 1900, and still more in 1901 (the actual figures are not published, but the estimated increase in the former year was about £20,000), viz., since the restrictions which the Royal Niger Company imposed for self-protection on their inland frontiers were abolished. The Agent-General estimates the value of imports from Lagos (Cottons and Sundries) at £20,000, paying a duty of £2,000 to Lagos, but this refers to the imports into the riveraine towns of Shonga, Lafiaji, Egga, Jebba, and Lokoja, with which alone the Niger Company have dealings, and does not include the enormous imports which come from Illorin, and are there bartered for the native produce brought down by caravans from Haussaland (estimated at £10,000 in 3 months). All these imports have paid duty at Lagos ports. In addition, very large sums are paid to artisans and others, and remitted to and spent in Lagos. I hope, in my next annual report, to be able to give fuller details on this subject, and to report an even

greater increase of the trade conducted by native caravans and traders, but, since there are no Customs Stations on the frontiers to tabulate statistics, it is difficult to obtain precise and accurate knowledge.

Exports.

The value of the exports by the Niger Company from Northern Nigeria increased during 1901 by 1,400 tons, value £14,500. No statistics are available to gauge the exports by native traders but there is reason to believe that there was a more than proportionate increase in the trade conducted by them. Table "C" shows the export trade of the Company (from Northern Nigeria) in detail with the nature of the exports, and Table "D" gives a comparative statement of the total trade of the Company with Northern Nigeria in 1900 and 1901. During the year under review the Company's retail cash receipts in the Protectorate increased by nearly £12,000, viz., from £31,734 in 1900 to £43,685 in 1901.

Prospects of Trade.

In my report for the current year (1902) I confidently hope to be able to show a most satisfactory development of trade due to the pacification of Bornu, Yola, Bautshi, and Zaria. The figures already given show considerable progress in 1901, chiefly from the settlement of the Nupe (Bida) province (shea) and the opening up of the Yola market (gum arabic) which gave a stimulus to trade on the Benue. The two tasks which most urgently presented themselves at the end of last year (the year under review) were (1) to render the trade routes safe from the raiders and marauders whose pastime it was to loot and murder traders, and (2) to deal with the unrest in Kano and Katsena, which our advance north towards Zaria and the establishment of the new Capital in that direction had caused. Trade cannot, indeed, be established on a satisfactory basis until the northern Haussa States are included in the "Provinces" of the Protectorate and the trade routes rendered safe for small traders. Once this is accomplished I look to a great and rapid development. In discussing the trade of Northern Nigeria it must be borne in mind that the imports consist solely of articles (*vide* Table "A"), which tend to the progress and civilisation of the country. Spirits which form, by far, the greater part of the combined revenues of Southern Nigeria and Lagos are excluded. Were they to be imported (which I trust will never be) the revenues of Northern Nigeria would, doubtless, increase more than a hundred fold. The development of a trade consisting of imports of cottons, salt, and utensils, instead of liquor, and the substitution of these for the enormous traffic in slaves (especially with German Adamawa) which has hitherto engaged the enterprise of the keen native traders of this Protectorate, is not a matter which can be accomplished without the expenditure of considerable initial capital. The produce of the country (Shea Nuts, &c.), cannot, with profit, reach the markets on the

Niger unless roads are made capable of carrying carts, and unless draught transport is introduced. This vast country (about one-third the size of British India) cannot be controlled, and the trade routes rendered safe, without an adequate administrative staff and sufficient troops, and especially police, to admit of the small garrisons and police patrols necessary in every country in the world. These things (and some others, such as the creating of a Forestry Department for the conservation and extension of the growth of rubber and other economical products) are essentials, and if the British nation is not prepared to bear the cost of an enterprise which promises good returns, and already shows substantial progress, it were better that it had never undertaken it.

It is reported to me from every province that the people are rebuilding old towns (burnt by the slave-raiders), and that lands are coming into cultivation. This state of things, of course, gives rise to endless land questions and disputes, as well as to very many slavery cases, and the work of the Residents of Provinces is more than they can accomplish. It will be necessary to augment the staff next year.

Taxation of Natives.

A proposal, by Mr. Wallace, to collect a tribute from Chiefs in aid of the revenue was provisionally approved by the Secretary of State subject to any policy I might, on my return, find it necessary or advisable to adopt in this very important question. In order, however, that there should not appear to be any divergence between the policy of Mr. Wallace and myself, and no absence of continuity in the principles of the Administration, it was to be made clear to the Chiefs that the imposition was temporary and subject to my confirmation. It was thought that by such a tentative measure the feelings of the people might be better gauged. I am, however, myself of opinion that the Protectorate has not yet reached the stage of development when direct taxation is advisable. Taxes collected in kind are worth little from the point of view of revenue, for their collection is costly, and their intrinsic value at distances in the interior small. Direct taxation, whether in the form of a hut or poll tax, or as a tribute from Chiefs, is misunderstood, and much resented by natives in an early stage of development, and tends to constant friction, and the infliction of fines and punishments for default. While, therefore, maintaining the absolute right of the Government to levy such a tax in return for the benefits conferred, I consider that it should be deferred, and generally speaking should not be instituted, until a popoulation has accepted a coin currency, which marks a certain stage in their progress and at the same time renders the collection feasible. Moreover (as I pointed out in my last report) in a country like Nigeria, which has for so many years been given up to slave-raiding and slave-trading, the abolition of these practices deals so heavy a blow to the revenues and standing of the principal

Chiefs that it is an achievement in itself to restore the equilibrium by legitimate means, viz., by affording them facilities for collecting a fair revenue from their subordinate villages without calling upon them, at present, to pay a portion of this to Government. Direct taxation may, however, in my view be applied to native traders, and may, in the case of the ordinary population, take the form of assistance in public works. The latter I have used every effort to institute where feasible.

The development of this matter, however, belongs rather to the current year (1902) than to the year under review both as regards the carrying out of the policy of enabling Chiefs to collect their proper revenue from outlying villages in a legitimate manner, and as regards making some return by undertaking public works or other contribution; the success of both, however, of course, depends upon the presence and assistance of an adequate Political Staff. Its results are to reconcile the Chiefs to the abandonment of the slave trade on the one hand (by assuring them of a revenue without it) and to save expenditure to Government in such public works as they may undertake on the other.

Telegraph construction.

During the year a telegraph line was constructed along the Kaduna to the new headquarters (75 miles) with iron poles throughout. Great efforts were made to transport the material for the Benue line by means of canoes up every small stream which flows into the Benue, and to place it *in situ*. The small piece of line from Loko to Akwanaja (60 miles) was dismantled, and a new and more northerly direction, viâ Nassarawa, which will wholly avoid the turbulent Munshi country and follow a big trade route, was decided upon, and clearing begun. On the whole I regard the progress made as very satisfactory. The construction is now entirely under Mr. Eaglesome, Director of Public Works. During the coming year I hope to complete the Benue line as far as Azara or Ibi, and to extend the Kaduna line to Zaria. Telegraphic communication between Forcados and Northern Nigeria (viâ Lagos) is most urgently needed, and I understand that the Governments of Lagos and Southern Nigeria intend to erect an air line along the sea shore. I trust that this may be undertaken at an early date, for it is most essential in the matter of cargo and passengers. The distance is about 180 miles, and as distribution by boat would be easy, the maximum cost should not exceed £8,000. The Niger Company informs me that for as long a period as 12 days at a time they have had no chance of sending a cablegram to Lagos for transmission, and it is obvious that both the administrative work of Northern Nigeria and commercial progress are greatly hampered by such an entire absence of communication with the sea port.

Revenue and expenditure.

As this report, in accordance with instructions, deals with the calendar, and not the financial year, the figures can only

be given for the year ending 31st March, 1901. The revenue estimated for the financial year 1900-1901, which closed on March 31st, 1901, was £332,800, which included a Parliamentary Grant of £200,000 for the service of the West African Frontier Force, and a Grant-in-Aid of £88,800 for the Civil Administration. To this must be added £34,000 from Southern Nigeria, where the Customs on all imports to Northern Nigeria by the waterway of the Niger are collected. Lagos was to pay £10,000, included in the £332,800 (*vide* sup.), but this was later counter-ordered by the Secretary of State.

It is not possible for me to state what was the actual expenditure for the year, since the Home expenditure on the West African Frontier Force (which, during the year 1900-1901 was kept entirely separate from the Civil, and charged to a different Vote) has never been communicated to me. The Civil expenditure was £96,407 (including expenditure on houses, vessels, telegraph construction, railway survey, &c.), and this showed a saving (exclusive of the West African Frontier Force) of £35,593 10*s*. (See below.) The following is a comparative statement of the actual revenue and expenditure (Civil and Public Works Department Extraordinary only) for the first complete financial year 31st March, 1900, to 31st March, 1901:—

—	Estimated Revenue.	Actual Revenue.
	£	£
Grant-in-Aid	88,800	88,800
Contribution by Southern Nigeria ...	34,000	44,750*
Contributions by Lagos	10,000	Nil†
Local Receipts	Nil	2,180
	132,800	135,730

* Includes amount for previous quarter not paid during financial year 1899-1900.

† Cancelled by Secretary of State.

Estimated Expenditure (less West African Frontier Force).	Actual Expenditure (less West African Frontier Force).	Saving.
£ *s.*	£ *s.*	£ *s.*
132,000 10	96,407 0*	35,593 10

* The decrease in expenditure (below the estimate) was chiefly due to the non-appointment of officials till late in the year, more especially the Director of Public Works, so that the urgent works, houses for staff, &c., were not begun till towards the close of the year, and the money voted was not expended.

In the financial year 1901-1902 the West African Frontier Force and Civil (as already stated) were amalgamated, and a reduction of £8,800 was made in the Grant-in-Aid, which stood at £280,000. The £10,000 contribution from Lagos, which had not been paid in the previous year (though included in the Estimates of both Administrations) was withdrawn. A beginning was made in the collection of local revenue, which was estimated at £1,500, forming a total estimated revenue of £315,000.

During the remaining 9 months of 1901 (ending December 31st) the expenditure has been £154,042 Personal Emoluments, £72,778 Other Charges, and £32,222 on Works and Vessels, &c., viz., a total of £265,042, which left a balance of only £50,458 for the service of the remaining three months of the financial year ending March 31st, 1902.

Vessels.

During the year, two new Government stern-wheel launches, the "Kampala" and "Karonga," were placed on the Niger. The old "Benue," a vessel already condemned by the Niger Company before the transfer, went completely to pieces and was broken up. The "Bende," which, during the previous year, had cost double her value in repairs, was also condemned, her boiler, which had long been unsafe, having burst. The "Borgu" was also broken up as completely useless. The vessels in commission at the end of the year were the S.W. "Empire," a very serviceable boat; the former gunboat "Heron," which is practically useless, and was not employed during the greater part of the year; the two new launches "Karonga" and "Kampala," the old launch "Zaria," and the small steam-pinnace "Frances." Both the latter are worn out, and are continually under repair. Provision was made in the Estimates for a second passenger boat similar to, but more comfortably fitted than, the "Empire." She is now under construction, and will be named the "Sarota."

Railway survey.

The survey of the projected extension of the Lagos-Ibadan railway to the Niger was undertaken during the year as far as Illorin, towards which Northern Nigeria contributed £2,550.

Economic.

I regret that it has not as yet been found feasible to provide funds for the establishment of a Department for scientific research into the products of the Protectorate. This is most urgently needed, and would, I am confident, result in an increase of trade, for but little is known of the commercial products of the Haussa States. The duties of such a department would extend to forestry, and the conservation of rubber, shea, and other trees of economic value, and the planting and supervision of the nurseries and botanic gardens for the introduction of new plants of economic value. At the close of the year, Messrs. Elder Dempster sent out a consignment of cotton seed, which was distributed to, and eagerly accepted by, the Chiefs of the different Provinces. I am watching the

result with much interest, though judging from the exhaustive and scientific experiments on the subject made by the Germans in Togoland, selected and improved local seed appears to produce better cotton for export than imported varieties. No concessions for the collection of rubber, &c., have been granted, nor has any legislation regarding concessions or licences for collection of vegetable products been instituted. Labour has been difficult to procure during the year, a result in part due to the call for carriers for the Aro expedition and for Bornu.

Cablegrams. The charge for cablegrams to England has been reduced to 6*s.* 3*d.* (half rates for Government) but still, I believe, remains much higher than the rates on the French line from Porto Novo. The total amount paid by the Government of Northern Nigeria to the Cable Company on this account during the financial year 1900-1901 cannot be stated since the amount chargeable to the West African Frontier Force has not been intimated to me. The "Civil" amount was £537.

Banks. The Anglo-African Bank has continued to do business at Lokoja, but has not inaugurated any fresh stations. It has been of some use to Government, and still more to private individuals, the Canteen, &c.

Medical and health. The total cost of the Medical Department for the financial year 1900-1901 cannot be given for a like reason since the Military and Civil Staff were separate. The cost of the Civil was £6,745. The two were amalgamated on the 1st January, 1901, and became a Civil Department. The following table shows the trength of the Department, and the numbers actually present:—

—	1900-01.	1901-02.	Should be in Africa.	Actually Present.
Doctors	16	21	14	10.6 } Due to South
Male Subordinates...	25	27	18	9·3 } African War.
Nursing Sisters ...	8	12	8	5
Native Wardmasters, Dressers, &c.	21	19	—	—

The staff consists of 21 Doctors, of whom nominally one-third are on leave, but during the year there have only been an average of 10.6 present in the Protectorate, viz., 25 per cent. under strength. 27 Medical Subordinates (British) of whom 18 should be present, but the pressure of the South African War has made it impossible to maintain the establishment of Royal Army Medical Corps Non-Commissioned Officers, and the average of British subordinates has been only 9.3, viz., deficiency of 50 per cent. Twelve Nursing Sisters, of whom eight should be in the Protectorate. Only 5 were present on an average, viz., 37½ per cent. under strength. Nineteen Native subordinates.

A small Ambulance Staff was added in 1901 at practically no increase of cost, since they merely became permanent servants instead of being hired from time to time and charged to a Transport Vote. It is better to have them as a permanent staff trained to their duties, and shown in the cost of the Department they serve, than to engage temporary men debitable to "Transport" or other miscellaneous vote.

Under the very able management of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. McDowell, C.M.G., the hospitals and medical arrangements have been well organised during the year. The service is popular, and the staff most efficient. That it appears somewhat large in proportion to the other services is due to the great size of the Protectorate and the distances which separate the outlying posts.

The Staff is distributed as follows:—Jebba and Lokoja two Doctors, four Nursing Sisters, and two Non-Commissioned Officers or Male Nurses, each; the remainder at out-stations.

The improvement in the health of the Europeans is very marked, as the Medical Report (attached) shows.

Sanitation.

As I have already remarked the question of sanitation has hardly been touched as yet (1901) and within the circle of European houses at Lokoja are stagnant pools breeding swarms of mosquitoes. Rank grass and original jungle-growth, 6 to 8 feet high, which harbour mosquitoes and prevent the surface soil from drying and hardening, while they conceal every species of dirt, surround the very doors of the houses. During the coming year I trust that the funds provided in my new estimates will enable me to deal effectually with this important matter.

I anticipate an improvement in health consequent on the contemplated change of headquarters in 1902 from Jebba to Zungeru, with its drier climate, but probably the first year may be unhealthy, owing to the necessary earthworks which, in virgin soil, usually produce sickness.

Police.

Provision was made in the Estimates of 1901-1902 for an increase of the Police Force from 50 to 100 men from the beginning of the financial year, but as the sanctioned Estimates were not received till September the increase did not practically take effect in 1901. The force has done much to check the deplorable prevalence of theft in cantonments, but it is far below the strength necessary to cope with the duties required of it, for every Province requires a small detachment to effect arrests, and to act as Court Messengers, &c., and a host of minor duties. The West African Frontier Force is too costly and too valuable a body of troops to be frittered away in such duties, and if they are required of it the Force must be largely increased with the very large increase of territory which they have now

to garrison and to protect. If, however, the Police are largely increased they can, I think, before long, take over control of the more settled districts, and the more costly Military Force will suffice with but slight increase for present necessities. The Police are armed with Sniders, and the cost of the Force at its increased strength, including the Prison Establishment, is estimated at £4,284.

Prisons. The Commissioner of Police is also the Keeper of the Prisons and acts as Sheriff. During the year under review the Lokoja Jail was completed, giving accommodation for about 75 prisoners. The number of convicts, however, has much exceeded this number, and the Prison has consequently been unduly overcrowded. The central Jail at the new Headquarters is most urgently needed, and two small subsidiary Prisons at Jebba and Ibi. The Jebba Prison has been begun. The following statistics are the first placed on record, and though imperfect will, perhaps, be found of interest:—

Number of persons admitted to Prison—922. Of these—
41 were tried by the Supreme Court.
786 before the Provincial Courts, and
95 before the Cantonments Courts.

Number of executions—3.

Number of escapes—46, of which 28 were re-captured.

The following are the numbers of convictions, tabulated under specific crimes:—

Murder, 34 (including the 3 Frenchmen convicted of the murder of Captain Keyes).
Assault. 2.
Theft, 435.
Highway Robbery, 41.
Extortion, 39.
False Impersonation, 26.
Tried under Police Proclamation, 4.
Political Offences, 34.

Education. The Government has not yet done anything to promote education, except in so far as that (1) the Public Works Department, the Printing Department, the Workshops, and the Telegraphs, all have a certain number of apprentices, who are being educated in the respective trades; and (2) that the Freed Slave Home will soon, I hope, constitute an Infant School, and to a smaller extent, a training establishment for older girls in laundry work, &c. In addition to these means of technical

education, the Medical, Marine, and other Departments are, of course, gradually training men, though not indentured as apprentices. The Church Missionary Society has Stations at Loko and Lokoja, where some teaching is done, and the Toronto Industrial Mission arrived at the end of the year. Both of these Missions propose to start industrial work, model farming, &c., and the practical good sense and loyal co-operation of their respective heads—Dr. Miller and Reverend Anthony—afford me every confidence that both Missions will be of great value in the work of civilization and progress. It may be advisable hereafter that Government should give them a small annual grant based on results.

Establishment.

The Civil Staff in 1901 consisted of 155 Europeans (as against 104 in 1900), and the Military of 163 (as against 200) making a total of 318, of whom 212 should be in Africa and 106 on leave, but owing to the delay in filling new appointments, and to the other causes described, the actual average has been 165 only. This deficiency in what is already less than a minimum staff for the work required has thrown an undue strain on all departments, and more especially on the Political. All ranks have worked with unfailing enthusiasm and goodwill.

Currency.

Silver coinage continues to be popular, and is gradually being extended further and further afield as fresh provinces are opened up. The new coinage, with His Majesty's effigy, was not introduced during the year under review. A small amount of bronze coin has been put into circulation, but it is not popular as yet with the natives. Gold is almost entirely confined to transactions between Europeans. Cowries still form the medium of most transactions between natives, while slaves still represent the higher values in the provinces beyond control of the Administration. The extension of the Administration over the province of Yola has been a very effectual blow to this deplorable traffic, which will receive a still further check by the inclusion of Bautshi and Bornu, &c., which I propose to attach in 1902. During the year the following quantity of specie was imported into the Protectorate:—

	£
Silver	90,000
Copper	350
Gold	3,000
Total	**£93,350**

In addition to this import £2,109 19*s*. 4*d*. worth of silver of various denominations was accepted at face value from the Niger Company.

Post office.

I regret to say that owing to the continual illness while in Nigeria, and subsequent resignation, of Mr. Adye, the difficulty of procuring any trained Postal Clerks and other causes, I found this Department, on my return, at the close of 1901, in a somewhat chaotic state.

Statistics, furnished by the Acting Postmaster, of the number of letters, parcels, &c., received and sent are as follows; they are possibly inaccurate:—

Description.	Received.	Sent.
Letters	315,486	31,196
Parcels	1,445	64[illegible]

The Department needs, and will receive, thorough re-organisation. There are two regular Offices, viz., Jebba and Lokoja.

Meteorological.

Observations have been taken at Lokoja and at Jebba during 1901 (*vide* Medical report attached).

The rise and fall of the Niger has been recorded at Jebba (the record being more or less complete, and continuous since 1898, when I raised the West African Frontier Force). The records for the following months in 1901 are as follows:—

June, total rise 3 inches.

July, total rise 34½ inches.

August, total rise 26 inches

October, total fall 29 inches.

November, total fall 23 inches.

December, total fall 1 inch.

No record taken in September.

Legislation.

Fifteen legislative proclamations were enacted during the year. All of these, except Nos. 13 and 14 had been submitted by me in 1900 for signification of His Majesty's approval.

1. Firearms.—To apply and enforce the provisions of the Brussels Act. A modification of existing Ordinances on this subject was introduced making it imperative upon holders of permits to account for their arms before leaving the Protectorate. Without such a clause the law is apt to become

inoperative. Special clauses also deal with arms existing in the Protectorate prior to legislation.

2. Slavery.—This Proclamation deals with slave-raiding and slave-trading, and also confirms the abolition of the legal status of slavery, and declares all children born after the date of the law to be free. It also enacts that all non-natives shall be subject to the same law and penalties as regards transactions in or ownership of slaves as though they were British subjects. It is not a criminal act for a native to own slaves, but such property is not recognised in the eye of the law, and British Courts admit the right of the slave to assert his freedom.

3. Commissions of Enquiry.—Giving power to the High Commissioner to appoint such Commissions to enquire into any matter on Oath.

4. Non-Natives Registration.—A Proclamation more or less in accordance with the pre-existing law of the Royal Niger Company to facilitate the compilation of statistics, and to enable the Courts to have knowledge of the nationality and status claimed by any non-native.

6. Police.—Laying down the organization and discipline, &c., of the Police Force, and giving power to the High Commissioner to make Regulations and Standing Orders.

7. Folded Woven Goods.—Making certain enactments regarding the folding of woven goods, for the protection of natives. This Proclamation originated from Lagos, and was passed in Northern Nigeria for the sake of uniformity of legislation on such matters.

8 and 9. Repealing the Company's Regulations and the Proclamation in which they were embodied and equivalent terms substituted.

10. Land Registry.—A Proclamation relating to the registration of lands in the Protectorate.

11. Uniform.—Containing enactments against the abuse of the King's uniform by persons not allowed to wear it.

12. Protection of Natives.—An extension of the above. This Proclamation is designed to protect natives against extortion and blackmailing by persons declaring themselves to be acting on behalf of the Government and kindred offences. Such crimes are made equivalent to robbery with violence, and are punishable by flogging. This law has already proved of great benefit.

13. West African Frontier Force.—This Military Proclamation has long been under discussion. It is designed to amalgamate all the Forces in West Africa, and to provide a

Military Code on lines parallel to the Army Act or Indian Articles of War. Though promulgated in 1901, it did not become operative in that year, and still requires some modification.

14. Pensions.—The draft of this Proclamation was sent out by the Secretary of State for enactment; it lays down the conditions of pensions, &c., for Civil Staff.

15. Wild Animals Protection.—Applying the terms of the International Convention of 1899 regarding the killing or capturing of Wild Animals, Birds, and Fishes, particularly of elephants. The regulations made by the High Commissioner under this Proclamation constitute Reserves, make close seasons, and lay down the conditions of licence, &c.

Courts.

Owing to the absence on leave of the Attorney-General and the lamented death of Chief Justice Davidson, the Supreme Court has been practically non-existent during the greater part of the year. The absence or deficiency of Residents also left but few Provincial Courts sitting till the close of the year, when I returned to Nigeria. The result has been eminently unsatisfactory, miscarriages of justice occurred, and the Proclamations were largely a dead letter. My report for 1902 will deal with the reorganization of both the Supreme and Provincial Courts, and the steps taken to make the law operative.

The Native Courts have, with similar limitations as regards Political Officers, done well, more especially in Bida.

F. D. LUGARD.

Sub-Enclosure 1 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "A" (1).

DUTIES PAID BY THE NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED, ON MERCHANDIZE ENTERING NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1901.

Description.	Value.			Duty Paid thereon.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cottons	60,044	16	5	5,326	3	5
Wearing Apparel	1,495	12	6	132	13	7
Woollens	243	11	8	17	0	5
Silks	5	10	0	0	10	5
Haberdashery	236	3	2	17	5	9
Hardware	5,169	0	9	514	1	8
Earthenware	1,473	16	5	149	15	11
Glassware	74	3	0	7	0	6
Cordage and Twine	10	13	1	0	18	5
Leather Goods	207	1	9	17	9	6
Furniture	185	15	4	17	0	0
Beads	616	16	4	17	9	6
Perfumery	93	0	3	9	4	1
Soap	228	19	7	20	17	1
Chemicals and Drugs	399	16	4	17	9	6
Sundries	2,292	5	5	208	2	0
Provisions	5,490	5	11	486	8	5
Liqueurs	70	1	5	9	3	0
Brandy	76	5	9	11	2	0
Whisky	896	11	2	364	4	0
Gin	55	2	9	30	0	0
Wines	475	2	2	53	10	0
Beer and Stout	290	14	10	31	5	10
Sundry Liquors	53	7	6	0	16	8
Mineral Waters	1,118	2	10	65	15	10
Firearms	9	2	0	0	2	6
Ammunition	2	12	6	0	10	0
Trade Guns	54	0	0	22	10	0
Trade Gunpowder	3	10	0	5	0	0
Cigars and Cigarettes	389	6	9	46	17	0
Manufactured Tobacco	99	9	6	30	18	8
Unmanufactured Tobacco	610	14	2	423	3	8
*Salt	4,102	5	6	2,636	0	0
*Kerosine	67	18	4	27	15	6
*Coal	290	7	6	21	15	6
*Iron Bars	41	14	2	4	2	5
*Cowries	2,100	0	0	300	0	0
*Building Material	2,268	3	0	Free.		
Totals	91,341	15	8	11,030	10	0

* Salt, Kerosine, Coal, Iron Bars, Cowries, Building Material were not actually consigned to Northern Nigeria from Europe, but in accordance with custom are shipped to Burutu to the orders of the Agent-General, who distributes same to Northern Nigeria as required.

Note.—The undernoted goods were actually transferred from Southern Nigeria Stations (other than Burutu) to Northern Nigeria Stations.

Description.	Value.	Duty Paid thereon.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sundry Liquors...	350 0 0	136 10 0
Sundry Cottons...	905 0 0	90 10 0
Total	1,255 0 0	227 0 0
Grand Total, Values... ...	92,596 15 8	
Grand Total, Duties... ...	11,257 10 0	
Grand Total, Duties for 1900	9,359 12 3	
Increase for 1901	1,897 17 9	

Sub-Enclosure 2 to Enclosure No. 1.

Table "A" (2).

List of Merchandize entering Northern Nigeria Cleared and Consigned to the Niger Company, Limited, for Missions and Private Persons.

Quantity.	Description.	Value.	Duty Paid thereon.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3	Firearms	10 10 0	0 7 6
2,350	Cartridges	10 1 11	2 8 0
30 Gallons	Whisky	24 0 0	4 10 0
1 "	Brandy	0 11 0	0 3 0
24 "	Kerosine	3 17 6	0 14 0
16 "	Wines	18 14 0	1 4 0
	Leather Goods and Saddlery ...	76 19 0	6 12 5
	Provisions	345 1 8	30 4 5
	Clothing, &c.	226 7 4	13 9 6
	Sundries	58 6 8	5 14 8
	Hardware	71 14 0	6 15 0
	Drugs and Medicines	13 1 10	1 3 10
	Camp Equipment	11 11 6	0 16 2
	Earthenware	2 10 0	0 5 0
	Cottons	32 18 2	3 5 10
	Educational Stationery and Books	6 10 6	Free.
	Total	912 15 2	77 13 4

Sub-Enclosure 3 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "B."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF IMPORTS AND DUTIES PAID THEREON, PASSED BY NATIVE TRADERS FROM NIGER COMPANY'S STATIONS IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA TO NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1901.

Description.	Value.	Duty paid thereon.
	£	£
Salt (about 3,000 tons)	4,500	3,000
Cottons, Hardware, and Sundries	15,000	1,500
Gunpowder (about 20,000 lbs.) ...	500	500
Guns (about 500)	150	62
Totals	20,150	5,062

Sub-Enclosure 4 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "C."

LIST of PRODUCE EXPORTED from NORTHERN NIGERIA by the NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED, YEARS 1900 and 1901.

Description.	Weight.				Value.			Weight.				Value.		
	T.	c.	q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	T.	c.	q.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Benni Seeds	58	14	3	10	261	8	4	76	4	0	6	339	2	1
Beeswax	0	5	0	12	17	13	0	0	19	1	19	67	0	5
Capsicums	18	19	0	7	274	7	0	11	6	6	19	163	13	9
Gambia Pods...	8	9	2	0	29	17	6	9	7	0	5	32	19	2
Ground-nuts	652	4	0	18	3,750	3	9	202	15	3	6	1,166	1	0
Gum Arabic	91	19	1	3	1,563	7	0	202	17	0	4	3,448	9	7
Ivory	17	9	0	24	11,815	0	6	13	7	2	11	9,051	17	0
Mandioca Flour	24	16	0	16	243	1	6	9	6	0	2	93	0	2
Rubber	107	10	3	22	11,905	10	0	192	13	3	16	21,333	5	11
Shea Butter	626	12	3	0	14,412	13	3	266	2	1	16	6,162	5	0
Shea Nuts	1,408	4	2	10	10,913	13	6	3,419	4	3	9	26,489	2	6
Palm Kernels...	474	6	0	0	3,046	13	4	495	2	0	0	3,242	18	1
Igara "		—			—			1	4	2	13	7	12	8
Indigo	0	1	0	0	17	2	8		—			—		
Wood Oil	3,480 Gallons.				522	0	0	10,529 Gallons.				1,579	7	0
Deer Skins	2,314				26	18	6	7,694				96	3	6
Totals	3,489	11	2	10	58,784	7	2	4,900	11	3	14	73,288	0	6

Increase in tonnage for 1901 Tons 1,411 0 1 4
" value " £14,503 13 4

Sub-Enclosure 5 to Enclosure No. 1.

TABLE "D."

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TRADE OF NIGER COMPANY WITH NORTHERN NIGERIA IN 1900 AND 1901.

—	1900.	1901.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Imports	Not obtainable.	91,342	—
Exports	58,783	73,287	14,506
Total		164,629	

Enclosure 2.

THE ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT, 1901.

The general health of Europeans during the above period has greatly improved in comparison with the previous years. This is mainly due, in my opinion, to (1) the better housing of Europeans; (2) the improved water supply at Jebba and Lokoja; and (3) great improvement in the sanitation at the different stations. The average strength of Europeans in the Protectorate for the year has been 165. There were six deaths during the year as compared with fourteen, fourteen, and thirty-two, respectively, in the three previous years. General Health.

There were twenty-eight cases of invaliding as compared with thirty-two, twenty-six, and fifty-five.

The average daily temperature at Lokoja was 89.5 in the shade. The highest reading being 95.4 during the month of March, the lowest reading being 67 during the month of December. Meteorological.

There was no rain during the months of January, February, and December at Lokoja. The rainfall at Lokoja for the year was 60.88 inches, the greatest fall occurring in September, 13.64 inches—4.30 inches being registered in one day. The average daily temperature at Jebba was 91.4. The highest reading being 99.2 during April. The lowest reading being 65.4 inches during December.

The rainfall at Jebba for the year was 52.48 inches; the greatest fall being in June, 13.30 inches—3.90 inches being registered in one day. There was no rain during the months of January, February, March and December.

Sanitation.

The sanitary condition of the Protectorate has greatly improved; I anticipate still greater improvement in 1902, owing to (1) large gangs of labourers being employed in draining swamps, filling in stagnant pools, clearing rubbish and bush; (2) improved methods of disposing of refuse and excrement; and (3) revised rules being made and carried out to enforce the building the Native houses according to approved Government plans and having all houses pulled down and removed that are unsanitary. The quarters at present occupied by the officers of the West African Frontier Force, and also the non-commissioned officers of West African Frontier Force at Jebba and Lokoja are quite unfit for the habitation of Europeans. This is being remedied by the transfer of headquarters from Jebba to the new site, where quarters are being built, and by new houses being erected at Lokoja.

Jebba hospital.

The hospital at Jebba has been repaired during the year and another ward added, but nothing was done of a permanent nature, owing to the early evacuation of the station as headquarters to the new site.

Lokoja hospital.

The hospital at Lokoja is well situated but quite inadequate; the hospital is far too small, and the woodwork is giving way. A new hospital is urgently required at this Station of larger dimensions and built on a different plan.

Admissions.

There were 370 cases of sickness treated in the Protectorate during the year, Malaria accounting for 255, Dysentery 20, and Blackwater Fever, 12. The greatest admissions for any one month was fifty-three, which occurred during the month of June.

It will be noticed the sickness is greatest during the commencement and end of the rains (*vide* Table IV.).

Deaths.

Of the six deaths that occurred in the Protectorate, two were due to Malaria, one Blackwater, one Insolation, one Abscess of the Liver, and one gunshot wound (accidental).

Three deaths occurred at Jebba, two at Lokoja, and one at Yola (accidental).

Invalids.

Of the twenty-eight Europeans who were invalided, eight were suffering from Malarial Fever, five from Blackwater, five from Anæmia, and three from Dysentery. Fifteen were invalided from Jebba, eight from Lokoja, and five from outstations.

NATIVES.

General health.

Up to the present very few natives have attended the hospitals and dispensaries than Government employés. It is therefore impossible to give even approximate returns of the sick amongst the natives of the Protectorate, but the High Commissioner is taking steps to have dispensaries built in the centre of the large towns where natives will be treated free of charge.

The general health of the native employés has been generally good. The average strength is about 5,000.

Admissions.

There were 2,405 native employés treated in the different hospitals and dispensaries during the year. There were thirty deaths, two being from small-pox.

Prevailing diseases.

The prevailing diseases were Malaria, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Yaws. There were only nine cases of small-pox reported.

Native hospital, Jebba.

The Native Hospital at Jebba is very inferior, but the Island is being abandoned, and a Native Hospital will be built on the mainland.

Native hospital, Lokoja.

The Native Hospital at Lokoja is far too small. There are no offices attached or proper accommodation for the treatment of Native Clerks and Artisans. I understand, however, that a new hospital is to be built at an early date.

Conclusion.

In conclusion I cannot speak too highly of the whole Medical Department with the exception of the male nurses, who have, with very few exceptions, been anything but a success. I hope now that the war in South Africa has been brought to a close the male nurses will be replaced by non-commissioned officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps.

The good nursing is especially shown in the small percentage of fatal cases in Blackwater Fever in the Protectorate, namely, 8.3 per cent. This percentage compares well with those of the previous three years which were 10 per cent., 13.07 per cent., and 16.9 per cent. respectively.

I regret, owing to the want of meteorological instruments, I am unable to give the proper returns. The maximum and minimum thermometers at Lokoja are not reliable, therefore the maximum and minimum shade readings are only approximate. A complete set of meteorological instruments has been requisitioned for. The High Commissioner, I understand, intends furnishing all stations with requisite meteorological instruments.

D. K. McDowell.

TABLE I.

Meteorological Table. Northern Nigeria, 1901.

Month.	Shade Maximum		Shade, Minimum.		Mean.		Rainfall.		Rainfall, Maximum.		Remarks.
	Lokoja.	Jebba.	Lokoja.	Jebba.	Lokoja.	Jebba.	Lokoja.	Jebba.	Lokoja.	Jebba.	
January	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	No record.
February	94·	—	73·8	—	83·9	—	—	—	—	—	No record for Jebba; thermometer out of order.
March...	95·4	—	76·6	—	86·	—	·94	—	·35	—	
April	92·5	99·2	75·4	80·1	83·9	89·6	5·86	1·31	4·30	·75	
May	91·7	94·1	74·7	76·8	83·2	85·4	5·45	6·98	1·20	1·30	
June	86·8	88·7	73·4	75·	80·1	81·8	5·44	13·30	1·10	3·90	
July	84·8	89·4	72·7	75·6	78·7	82·5	9·65	6·07	3·42	2·48	
August	86 2	90·4	72·3	73·2	79·2	81·8	12·80	8 72	2·57	3·48	
September	86·8	87·8	72·2	73·4	79·5	80·6	13·64	10 65	3·00	3·42	
October	88·2	91·5	71·4	73·5	79·8	82·5	5·74	4·62	1·62	1·16	
November	89·4	91·6	69·1	70·7	79·2	81 1	1·36	·83	·62	·83	
December	88·7	90·4	67·	65·4	77·8	77·9	—	—	—	—	
Average	89·5	91·4	72·6	73·7	81·	82·5	5·07	4·37	1·51	1·44	

TABLE II.

Statistics of European Population.

—	April, 1898, to March, 1899.	April, 1899, to March, 1900.	April, 1900, to March, 1901.	January, 1901, to December, 1901.
Average strength actually in Country.	156	163	165	165
Number of Deaths	32	14	14	6
Number of Invalids ...	55	26	32	28

TABLE III.

Return of Diseases and Deaths during the period January to December, 1901.

Disease.	Remained in Hospital, 31st December, 1900.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1901.	Remarks.
Dysentery	—	20	—	20	1	3 Invalided
Anæmia	—	7	—	7	—	5 "
Rheumatism ...	—	2	—	2	—	
Malarial Fever ..	8	255	2	263	3	8 "
Blackwater Fever ...	—	12	1	12	—	5 "
Alcoholism	—	1	—	1	—	
Tonsilitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Insolation	—	5	1	5	—	1 "
Neuritis	—	3	—	3	—	1 "
Conjunctivitis ...	—	3	—	3	1	
Iritis...	—	1	—	1	—	1 "
Otitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Bronchitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Phthisis	—	1	—	1	—	1 "
Diarrhœa	—	8	—	8	—	
Gastritis	—	5	—	5	—	
Abscess of Liver ...	—	1	1	1	—	
Hæmorrhoids ...	—	1	—	1	—	1 "
Enteritis	—	2	—	2	—	
Hepatitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Psoriasis	—	2	—	2	—	
Ulcer	—	5	—	5	—	
Abscess	1	2	—	3	—	
Boils...	—	6	—	6	—	1 "
Eczema	—	1	—	1	—	
Ringworm	—	2	—	2	—	
Carried forward...	9	349	5	358	5	27 Invalided

TABLE III.—*cont.*

Disease.	Remained in Hospital, 31st December, 1900.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1901.	Remarks.
Brought forward...	9	349	5	358	5	27 Invalided
Cellulitis	—	1	—	1	—	
Synoritis	—	1	—	1	—	
Urithritis	1	—	—	1	—	
Fracture	—	4	—	4	—	
Dislocation	—	1	—	1	—	
Injury	1	9	—	10	1	1 "
Gunshot Wound ...	—	2	1	2	—	
Wounds (in action)	—	2	—	2	—	
Ptomaine Poisoning	—	1	—	1	—	
Total ...	11	370	6	381	6	28 Invalids.

TABLE IV.

ADMISSIONS, &c., &c., by MONTH.

Month.	Number of Admissions.	Number of Deaths.	Invalided.	Admissions for—	
				Malarial Fever.	Blackwater Fever.
January	30	—	4	25	1
February	18	—	4	12	—
March	24	2	3	14	—
April	26	—	5	16	—
May	31	—	—	14	2
June	53	—	—	34	1
July	33	1	3	29	—
August	33	—	2	20	2
September	37	2	3	26	3
October	41	—	2	35	—
November	22	—	—	14	3
December	22	1	2	15	—
Total	370	6	28	255	12

	Per cent.
Percentage of Deaths	3·63
" " Invalids	16·96
Total Casualties	20·59

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 409.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1902.

(For Report for 1901, *see* No. 377.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1903.

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No. 409.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1901, *see* No 377.)

SIR F. LUGARD to MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

September 2nd, 1903.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1902, and, since the events (in connection with the campaign against Kano, &c.) which were in progress at the end of the year have extended over the first part of 1903, I have ventured to include this period in the report in order to avoid as far as possible breaking off in the midst of an incomplete narrative.

2. This Report was written on my way home last May, and I very greatly regret the delay which has occurred in submitting it. This has been due to the fact that I have awaited replies to certain queries I had sent to Northern Nigeria. These replies have not yet reached me, but I feel I can no longer defer the submission of the Report.

I am, &c.,

F. D. LUGARD.

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* Received in Colonial Office, October 22nd.

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ANNUAL REPORT, 1902.

In my last Annual Report (for the year 1901) I described the events which had recently taken place in Bornu; the appeal of Fad-el-Allah for British protection after the defeat and death of his father, Rabeh; the consequent despatch by Mr. Wallace to his camp of the mission under Major McClintock; the subsequent reported attack upon Fad-el-Allah at Gujba by the French and the necessity for an enquiry into these events and for the assertion of an effective control over that portion of the Protectorate in order to put a stop to further acts of aggression, and to rescue Bornu from the condition of chaos and bloodshed into which it had fallen. In pursuance of your instructions to this effect I had hoped to visit the district myself on my return from leave at the end of 1901, but, finding that I was unable to do so, I despatched Colonel Morland, with a strong force, with instructions to make full enquiries as to the action of the French and the causes which had led up to it, and to ascertain whether the reports of their having carried off natives of the British Protectorate and raised large sums of money, &c., from the people, had any foundation in fact.

BAUTSHI.

2. His route lay through Bautshi, a province not as yet brought under administrative control, and under the rule of an Emir who had in January, 1900, perpetrated a terrible crime in the treacherous sack of the large town of Guaram, whose inhabitants were massacred or carried into slavery. Bautshi was in a special degree the centre of the slave trade, and it was to the market of Bautshi (Yakoba) that the slaves captured or bought in Adamawa were brought, whence they were distributed to the various Hausa states, especially Sokoto and Kano. The chief had maintained a hostile attitude to Government, and it was expected that he would oppose the Protectorate troops. Mr. Wallace accompanied the expedition as far as Bautshi to deal with the political situation, and I left it to his discretion, after enquiry on the spot, to decide whether or not it would be possible to retain the Emir. The expedition under Colonel Morland consisted of 13 officers, 5 non-commissioned officers, 3 doctors, 515 rank and file, 2 75-millimetre guns, and 4 maxims, and left Ibi, for Bautshi on February 3rd, 1902.* Preparations for opposing the expedition had apparently been made and fighting

* Colonel Beddoes had previously inflicted punishment on the Yergum tribe to the west of the road, who had been murdering traders. They later sent in their submission.

was momentarily expected as the troops neared the city on February 16th. The size of the force, however, deterred the war party and no fighting took place. Mr. Wallace summoned the headmen and told them that the Emir would be deposed in consequence of his misrule, and invited them to choose his successor. They at once named the heir, and he was duly nominated on a letter of appointment in identical terms with those given to the Emirs of Nupe, Kontagora, and Yola. The ex-Emir fled in the night with a few followers, and the city was in a state of panic, which was allayed by Colonel Morland in every possible way.

3. The fact, however, that there was no exodus, which would have been attended by much looting and theft on the part of the criminal classes in the town, was largely due to the fearless and indefatigable efforts of Mr. Temple, whom I had appointed as Resident, who remained in the town all night reassuring the people and regardless of personal risk. No shot, therefore, was fired, and no looting or destruction of property of any kind took place, and the substitution of the new Emir for the old, and the inclusion of the Province under administrative control, was effected without disturbance or bloodshed.

4. By June, 1902, the Resident was able to report that he believed the slave trade to be practically extinct in Bautshi. Some time later a prospecting party arrived and visited the tin-bearing district under the protection of an escort. This area is peopled by wild pagan tribes who had long defied the power of Bautshi. Mr. Temple, acting on my instructions, made ceaseless efforts to get into touch with these people and to arrive at a friendly understanding with them. In this he was very largely successful, and several tribes entered into friendly relations.

5. The Shiri, however, elected war and attacked our troops. Their villages were situated among the interminable hills which form the Bautshi highlands, and were approached by precipitous gorges and defiles. The troops, admirably handled by Captain Monck-Mason, drove them from their strongholds and inflicted much loss upon them, whereupon, as is the custom of these pagans, they agreed that we were the stronger and came in and made submission.

6. Later again in the year hostilities took place with the Ningi tribe, who inhabited the northern part of the Province. The king of this very warlike tribe, whose headmen largely consisted of exiles from Kano, and which I am told had frequently defeated the armies of Kano and Zaria, and had even descended from their fastnesses and laid waste the country almost up to the gates of these capital cities, was a homicidal maniac addicted to disembowelling his wives and other similar practices. He threw down the gauntlet, defying the white

men, whom he said he would annihilate, and he was in consequence defeated by Captain Monck-Mason and Mr. Temple His fall was the cause of great rejoicing to the tribe over whom he tyrannised, since he was a usurper. The rightful chief was put in his place, and the people killed the fugitive tyrant and made submission.

7. Meanwhile the ex-Emir of Bautshi, with a small following, had become a cause of great disquiet and constant trouble. He was eventually caught by Mr. Temple, who attempted to induce him to live quietly at his headquarters and treated him with much kindness and tact. He found, however, that he was a focus of intrigue, and in January, 1903, I agreed that he should be sent to Illorin. He is allowed a small sum for his maintenance and lives there in the charge of the Emir and Resident. On his departure from Bautshi there was much rejoicing, and bonfires were lit at night in the city. The new Emir did fairly well, though he proved a weak man. I regret that he has lately died.

THE MALLAM JIBRELLA.

8. Leaving a company as garrison at Bautshi, Colonel Morland advanced through Gombe towards Gujba in Bornu. The country to be crossed has long been the scene of constant warfare. A certain Mallam (Mullah) Jibrella arose some years ago and gathered round him a band of fanatics.* He defeated the King of Gombe and annexed a part of his country, and threatened Bautshi, which there is little doubt would have fallen before his troops had not the British expedition happened to intervene. For many years he had led a career of unbroken conquest, defying even the armies of Rabeh and Fad-el-Allah, and at the time of Colonel Morland's arrival he was the most dreaded power in the east. He had lately declared himself to be the Mahdi, and dressed his followers in the "jibbeh" of the Dervish. While advancing in the open, the scouts reported the presence of a body of some 600 foot and 100 horsemen behind a fold in the ground, and Colonel Morland had barely time to form square with the advance guard to cover the long column before he was charged in a most determined fashion by these fanatics, with the Mallam at their head. They reached within 50 yards of the small square (consisting of 100 men with a maxim and a gun) before they were checked by the fire, when they swept round, making

* In 1887 the Mallam was expelled from Messau for witchcraft. He went to Kano and was again expelled. He settled in Dukul in Gombe territory, and was given some lands and farms, but began to intrigue and formed a war-camp at Bajoga in 1894. He was attacked by the king of Gombe, who was killed. The Mallam then took most of Gombe's territory—Rabeh quarrelled with him, but Fad-el-Allah was not strong enough to attack him. He continued harassing the country round until he was defeated and captured, as here related.

a turning movement. They were, however, beaten off and fled in disorder, having 60 killed and a large number of wounded. Our casualties were only two wounded, since the enemy fired little, but tried to close with the sword and spear. Colonel Morland pursued for two days and then sent out several flying columns who captured many horses, men, and banners, but the credit of the capture of the Mahdi himself fell to Lieutenant Dyer, who rode 70 miles in 17 hours to effect it. Jibrella was a white-haired old man of a fine type. The dash and pluck shown by him had won the admiration of our officers, and he was well looked after till his arrival in Lokoja, where I placed him in charge of the local chief with a small subsidy for his maintenance. He is very feeble, and no longer a danger.

French Action in Bornu.

9. The expedition reached Gujba on March 11th, and leaving a company there as garrison proceeded thence to Maiduguri. Colonel Morland himself made a rapid trip to the ancient capital of Bornu at Kuka on Lake Chad. The situation as he found it was as follows:—After the death of Rabeh, Fad-el-Allah, his son, had taken command of the remnant of the forces and had retired westwards into British territory pursued by the French. Some fighting had taken place before the French gave up the chase and returned to their headquarters at Dikwa. Fad-el-Allah now sent one of his generals to return to the neighbourhood of Dikwa in order, I believe, to dig up some buried ammunition. The French officer, Captain Dangeville, was away and the general marched as far as Ngala and attacked the French post there, but was repulsed. Captain Dangeville returning collected his forces and marched by forced marches upon Fad-el-Allah's camp at Gujba. Taking that chief by surprise he defeated him and annihilated his army, and Fad-el-Allah himself was killed. In addition to their own troops employed on this raid, the French raised levies in British territory. A great number of prisoners were taken in the battle and much loot. In return for delivering the Sultan of Bornu from his enemy Fad-el-Allah the French imposed a war indemnity of $50,000 upon this chief, in addition to the balance of $21,000, which Sanda had failed to pay, and detained him at Dikwa till it should be paid. Prior to this they had placed on the throne of Kuka the second son of the late Sheikh (Sanda), on condition that he should pay them $30,000, and they deported to Kanem (East of Chad) the elder and legitimate heir on account of his refusal to pay;—Sanda had paid $9,000 only. The total indemnity claimed was thus $80,000, of which $73,500 had been paid up, and the Sheikh Shefu Garbai was now in Dikwa awaiting the arrival of his messengers who were ransacking the

impoverished and destitute country to obtain the balance ($6,500) required. Colonel Morland sent messages to Shefu Garbai telling him that he would recognise him as Sultan of British Bornu if he came to reside in the country, and at the same time he put a stop to the collection of any further payment to the French. Garbai accepted our offers with alacrity, returned with a large following, and took up his residence at Mongonu on Chad, pending the rebuilding of Kuka. The French, who were waiting at Dikwa for the balance of their impost, nominated the third brother, Sanda, as Sultan of the very small part of Bornu which lies to the east of the British boundary, with his capital at Dikwa. The advent of a large German expedition, however, at this moment caused the French to evacuate Dikwa and German territory, and retire beyond the Shari. The situation created by the French action was one which naturally gave rise to constant friction, the followers of each of the rival Sultans attempting to raise tribute and interfering with the towns of the other, and especially, as might be expected, on the part of Sanda, whose residence was on the frontier line, and who had but little territory to the east. This again caused mutual "protests" between the representatives of the two European Powers, and much valuable time was spent in attempting to lay down a temporary frontier. In consequence of this state of things, I advised His Majesty's Government of the necessity of proceeding with the delimitation of this frontier without delay. To this proposal the Secretary of State assented and a joint Commission was appointed.

Condition of Bornu Province.

10. Colonel Morland reported that the people were everywhere glad of our arrival, and the country is practically peaceful and well disposed. After establishing a second company of the Northern Nigeria Regiment as garrison at Maiduguri, he left that place on April 8th and hastened back to headquarters, and Captain Cochrane, as senior officer, was left in political charge till the arrival of Mr. W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., whom I had placed in charge of Bornu. I cannot speak too highly of the ability with which this most difficult task was conducted by Colonel Morland and his officers. An enormous area, some 60,000 square miles, was brought under administrative control, with little bloodshed. The difficulties encountered were unusually great owing to lack of water and of supplies, and the whole expedition, including Major Cubitt's later operations, was concluded in about four months. Over 1,000 miles of country was traversed and mapped in this period.

The country shows signs at every step of the anarchy and war of which for so many years it has been the scene. The popula-

tion is depleted, towns once large and prosperous are now only charred ruins, while brigandage and pillage are everywhere rife. Strenuous efforts have been made with a large measure of success during the last six months to introduce law and order, and to give the country a chance to recuperate, but time will be needed even partially to restore its former prosperity. The population consists of (1) the indigenous inhabitants, Beriberi or Kanuri, (2) of so-called "Arabs," and (3) Fulani,—the two latter being pastoral people owning herds of cattle. Surveys have been made up to the extreme Northern frontier from Chad to Machena near the French boundary on the North. I am informed that Mongonu, the temporary residence of the Sultan, which a year ago was a small village, has already a population of 25,000. It will be moved to the old capital at Kuka (now being rebuilt) in October next. I have elsewhere reported on the great quantities of neglected produce which are to be found in Bornu (para. 106). Mr. Hewby reports that though the heat is great at times in Bornu, and there is little shade, and the sand storms are violent and frequent, frost is experienced on the shores of Lake Chad. Generally speaking, there is a great dearth of water in Bornu (the wells in central Bornu being as much as 250 feet deep) and it is generally impregnated with salts.

YOLA.

11. In my last report I related the circumstances under which it had been found necessary to take action at Yola. The ex-Emir had fled to German Adamawa, and he attacked the German expedition near Garua on its arrival there in March, 1902. He was defeated with great loss, and fled back to British territory where, with a small following, he continued throughout the year to be a constant source of unrest. Every effort to capture him was unavailing, since he escaped alternately into German or British territory. Early in the present year he was murdered by the Lala pagans. I should have wished, had it been possible, to have afforded a domicile to this brave though fanatical chief, but he was wholly irreconcilable, and his death is beyond doubt a great blessing to the Yola Province, over which he had long tyrannised and where he was cordially hated. With the exception of the capital (Yola) and of a few minor settlements, the greater part of this Province is occupied by lawless pagan tribes whose pastime it is to fall upon travellers and traders and to kidnap them or each other for sale as slaves. Mr. Barclay, the Resident, has done much by travelling among them to gain their friendship and to induce them to forego these undesirable practices, but it is unfortunately true that the African savage in his primitive state can, as a rule, understand nothing but force, and regards arguments and verbal lessons as the weapons of the

weak, to be listened to for the moment and set aside when convenient. If, however, he is once convinced by coercion that the white man has power to enforce his admonitions he will in future respect them—to some extent.

12. Colonel Morland on his way south to Yola had avoided with difficulty a conflict with the Marghi tribe who live on the frontier between Yola and Bornu. At a later date, however, they attacked the Political Officer (Captain Mundy) wounding him and three rank and file. They were then defeated with a loss of 90 killed. Colonel Morland's expedition reached Yola on April 18th, and, since his own presence was urgently required at Lokoja, he left Major Cubitt in command of what remained of the force, with orders to traverse the country of the Bassemas and the Wurkum hills on the north of the Benue between Yola and Ibi in accordance with my instructions. Major Cubitt was attacked by the people of Banjeram, who had murdered five traders, and he also burnt the town of Kwa, whose people had recently killed seven traders and one woman. Thirty-two skulls were found here in one house. He was again attacked in the Wurkum hills, and after several skirmishes the chiefs came in and begged for peace. Lieutenant Dyer and the interpreter were slightly wounded in these operations, and one carrier killed. The operations were very ably conducted by Major Cubitt. At the end of 1901 the additions to the Political Staff of the Protectorate had enabled me to appoint a Resident to this Province (Yola) and much progress has been made in establishing law and order.

ABUJA.

13. The western part of the Nassarawa Province (east of Nupe) has always enjoyed an unenviable notoriety for brigandage. Several important trade routes from Zaria and Kano pass this way (*viâ* Kachia and Abuja, to Umaisha on the Benue), and constant complaints reached me of the robbery and murder of traders. It was in the southern part of this belt that the Hon. D. Carnegie lost his life, and in June, 1902, the murder of a native missionary named Bako, who was travelling near Umaisha, was reported to me. The Resident, Captain Moloney, finally urged upon me the absolute necessity of at once taking steps to put an end to the lawlessness that had its centre at Abuja, and in spite of the fact that the rains had broken I considered it necessary to despatch an expedition under Lieutenant-Colonel Beddoes to effect the arrest of the chiefs of the marauding parties at Abuja. The expedition was a strong one, and was accompanied by the Resident. The troops suffered much from sickness, and the expedition was in consequence much delayed, but it was entirely successful, and, after breaking down resistance, the town of Abuja was captured, and most of the heads of the

marauding band arrested. A heavy fine was imposed and a new king installed in place of the former, who had been killed. The troops marched back through the disturbed belt of country, and Colonel Beddoes enquired into the circumstances of the death of the native missionary and effected some more arrests.

14. Meanwhile there had been unrest at the Provincial headquarters (Keffi) owing to the attitude taken by the Magaji—the nominee of the Emir of Zaria, who is Suzerain of Nassarawa and Keffi. The Magaji was a man of strong character, while the King of Keffi was a very old and weak man and a puppet in his hands. Captain Moloney had from time to time reported to me that the opposition he had to encounter from this man rendered his efforts to bring order into the Province futile, since he maintained an armed following of his own who were constantly engaged in raiding caravans and slave catching. The arrival at Keffi of the powerful force under Colonel Beddoes seemed to me a good opportunity for settling this matter, but Captain Moloney thought that if he could induce the Magaji to come to an amicable understanding his influence might prove of great use to Government, and he therefore asked me to defer action. The arrest of the Abuja chiefs had, of course, a considerable effect in Keffi, and the Magaji saw that unless he altered his conduct his turn would come next. Captain Moloney himself was not a man to brook opposition, and he determined to bring matters to an issue at once. He went to the king's house and the Magaji was summoned to attend. He declined to do so, and Mr. Webster, Assistant Resident, was sent to fetch him. Misled by the Government native agent, Awudu, to whose intrigues and false representations it now appears probable that the deplorable results which followed were directly due, Mr. Webster entered the private quarters—probably the harem—of the Magaji. That chief was surrounded by armed retainers who immediately set upon Mr. Webster. He very narrowly escaped with his life and was eventually seized and literally thrown out. Captain Moloney then sent him to call up a detachment of troops. The Magaji, seeing that his arrest was imminent, rushed out of his house and killed Captain Moloney and the agent Awudu before the soldiers could reach the spot. He and his followers then fled, but sent messages that they would presently return and finish their work.

15. Colonel Beddoes at once returned from Lokoja with a strong force, and the Magaji was pursued to the confines of the Province. There was no doubt but that he would travel north to Kano, which was the focus of hostility to the British, and accordingly orders were sent from Zungeru by rapid messengers to Zaria to form a cordon to arrest his passage. This step would have resulted in the capture of the murderer had it not been for the treachery of a town named Aucham near

the Zaria frontier. As it was he very narrowly escaped, leaving his cattle and other belongings in our hands. News reached me later that he had been received with much honour by the Emir of Kano, who assigned him a house and gave him presents, while he rode always at the post of honour on his right hand.

ZARIA.

16. The situation in these northern Provinces had long been an impossible one. The Emir of Zaria had been outwardly friendly, and had in February, 1902, appealed for assistance against Kontagora. After the capture of that chief (*see* para. 69 *inf.*) and the dispersal of his bands, I placed a Resident with a small garrison close to the town of Zaria, since the Emir had by his appeal to Government ostensibly accepted British rule. This was in March, 1902. The Emir was, however, a type of the very worst class of Fulani ruler. His acceptance of the British had been due to cowardice only. He not only continued to raid for slaves, and to despatch them to Sokoto and Kano, but he now proceeded to force acquiescence to these acts, and to extort levies, &c., by giving out that it was by the white men's order. He thus hoped not only to compel obedience by the fear of Government, but at the same time to make the Government detested. More than once his armed gunmen came into collision on these forays with our patrols. The Emir was known to be intriguing with Kano, and it was even seriously debated whether or not an attack should be made on the British garrison, which was small and without any defences. I therefore desired the Commandant to reinforce the garrison and to send a senior officer to command it. The Emir had been noted for his cruelties; not only did public mutilation for petty offences daily take place in the market, but a system of execution peculiar, I believe, to Zaria, was frequently practised. It consisted in constructing a bottle-shaped hole in the ground in which a prisoner was placed in a standing posture; the neck of the bottle was then completed and the man left to die of starvation and thirst. Influential persons who disapproved of the Emir's actions frequently disappeared—among others the Emir's sister—and enquiry showed that they were done to death and buried in their houses, or in a room in the Emir's house to which they had been invited as guests. It was then given out that the guest had left suddenly on a long journey, and no one dared to question the fact. The situation had at last become full of danger. The Resident was thwarted at every step, and an attempt to poison him seems to have been made, while news came to him almost daily of some new outrage which the Emir had said was done by the Resident's orders.

17. Captain Abadie, the Resident, therefore determined to accept the responsibility of arresting the Emir, since it was necessary to act at once, without incurring the delay of referring for orders. The Emir was given up not unwillingly by the chiefs and brought down to Wushishi, where he was placed in charge of the local chief. He was treated with every consideration and dignity, and was accompanied by thirty-seven wives and followers. It had been a source of regret to me that the inclusion of each new Province under administrative control had been accompanied by the deposition of the ruling Emir, and Zaria was a solitary exception. I had, therefore, been unwilling to depose him, and I now hoped that a period of enforced banishment would be a sufficient lesson to him that he must amend his conduct. I told him that if he behaved well I hoped to reinstate him later when the trouble with Kano was settled, but I saw that it would be impossible to allow him to go back while the unrest in that city continued, for I might count with certainty on his collusion with the Kano chief, and in all probability I should have a rising in Zaria in rear of any force which marched on Kano. Indeed, a party of his horsemen did later join the Kano forces against us. According to native custom the Galadema acted as *locum tenens* during the absence of the Emir. This man acted as Emir for nine months and proved an admirable ruler, thoroughly loyal and helpful to the Resident.

18. Mohamadu, the Emir, however, in spite of my warning could not refrain from his innate "munafiki."* He despatched constant letters to Zaria from Wushishi announcing that the Governor had reprimanded the Resident, and that he (Mohamadu) was to return in so many days,—finding from time to time some plausible reason why that return was deferred. He ordered the towns to cease paying their customary tribute to the Galadema, and such was the terror in which he was held that (expecting his speedy return) his orders were obeyed. His son, the Maidaki (heir to the Emirate), assisted his father in these plans at Zaria. On my arrival there on February 11th, 1903, I found the eastern part of the Province in a state of revolt, the large towns in that quarter refusing to recognise the Galadema and to pay their taxes, and equally defiant of the Resident's orders. Nothing could be done until after the Kano expedition, since upon the result of that conflict the eyes of all were turned.

19. On April 7th, 1903, on my return from Kano, the settlement of which I relate in a subsequent paragraph, I called together all the chiefs and told them that I was aware of what the Emir at Wushishi, in spite of my warning, had been doing. The Galadema and all the chiefs who had supported him during his long regency told me that

* Treachery or cunning.

if I restored Mohamadu they must and would all leave, for they would of a certainty be done to death secretly. I could not afford to banish the whole of the party who had been loyal to us, and no assurance of protection had any effect whatever. I had, moreover, on the information given me by the Resident, already come to the conclusion that Mohamadu could not be restored. His actions had proved—what his face indicated—that he was a thoroughly bad man, possessed of great cunning, wholly unscrupulous, and by nature cruel and treacherous. His son resembled him in face and I think in character. When at Sokoto I was able, in consequence of the very friendly and cordial relations which existed between myself and the new Sultan, to mention that the Emir of Zaria had rendered himself impossible, and to ask who was the rightful Emir whom the Sultan would desire to see appointed. (The present man was a usurper not appointed by Sokoto.) Two names were immediately given to me as the only possible heirs, and the idea of putting in the Galadema was scouted as wholly impossible since he was of peasant origin, and would not be willingly recognised by the chiefs of outlying towns, or the headmen of the city. On my return to Zaria, therefore, I announced that the Emir would be deposed, since he had not listened to my warning and had continued to intrigue, even since his removal to Wushishi.

20. My decision, I am told, was the occasion of much rejoicing in the city. I recognised the loyalty of the Galadema and gave the reasons why he could not be appointed, and told the assembled chiefs what the Sultan and the Waziri of Sokoto had said. Of the two men named there could be no doubt whatever as to which was the better. Iya had joined Alieu of Kano against us, and by all accounts had been continuously hostile, and did not bear a good character. Dan Sidi, on the other hand, had been friendly disposed, and, since he was the grandson of the original founder of Zaria, his title seemed indisputable. I told them to debate the matter, but indicated that I preferred Dan Sidi, the Wombai. To this they agreed, and after a long explanation of the conditions on which he would hold his position, and the main characteristics of British suzerainty, I installed him as Emir. This was done (as already at Sokoto and Kano) with some ceremonial. The troops, with guns and Maxims mounted, formed three sides of a large hollow square in front of the Emir's royal enclosure. On my arrival I was received by the troops with a royal salute, and a carpet was spread for the Emir and a few of the principal officers of state in front of the square and facing his gate. I then presented him, according to the custom of Zaria, with a gown and turban. These are the insignia of office which hitherto had been sent by Sokoto and presented by his Wazir, but which now they all recognise must come

from the British as the new Suzerains. This done, I said a few words to the great masses of people assembled, wishing the new Emir good luck and long life, &c., and promising them that there should be no interference with their religion—an announcement which was received with a murmur of pleasure—and then gave permission for the royal trumpets to sound. There followed a discordant hubbub of eight-foot trumpets, of drums and various other instruments which can only be sounded for a duly appointed and accepted Emir, and which no *locum tenens* may use. This is the signal to the populace of the final appointment of the Emir. I then shook hands with him before his people, and according to custom led him into the interior of the royal enclosures which thenceforth became his residence. It is the custom of Hausaland for the Emir himself, attended by all his chiefs and hundreds of horsemen, to accompany for some little distance an honoured guest on his departure, and accordingly next day an enormous throng of galloping horsemen in robes of every conceivable colour, headed by the Emir and his entourage to the accompaniment of dense clouds of dust and the braying of the royal trumpets, escorted me for a couple of miles, where we said a cordial "good-bye." I was somewhat prepossessed by this man, who appeared quiet and dignified, and showed some anxiety to grasp the principles upon which he was to rule in future. His fear was chiefly lest the Resident should be misinformed by tale-bearers hostile to him, and he insisted that so far as he was able he would act up to my instructions, and that any default would be from ignorance and not of intention. I replied that the secret of success would be to hide nothing, but to treat the Resident as his friend and adviser, frankly placing all his difficulties before him, for he was there to help him and not to find fault with him; that we would mutually endeavour to learn each other's modes of thought and to work together for the benefit of the country, which I trusted would thus remain in peace henceforth and grow prosperous.

Northern Hausa States.

21. It is difficult to convey to those who have not been in this country the overshadowing importance of the Kano-Sokoto question. I am convinced that it had long been the earnest desire of such a man as the Emir of Nupe, who had thrown in his lot with us, that the Government would settle this question, for as long as there was a divided allegiance his position was difficult, and his co-religionists dubbed him a traitor. But the great bulk of the country, knowing the enormous strength of the walls of Kano, and exaggerating the number and fighting capacity of the Emir's army of horsemen, doubted whether the British could in reality conquer him, or occupy Sokoto, whose armies had overrun so vast a country.

Intrigue, therefore, was rife in every province, and every chief feared to burn his boats and accept as final the British rule. The old belief that we had not come to stay and would shortly evacuate and leave our friends in the lurch seemed to receive confirmation by our hesitation to settle once for all who was to be Suzerain, and gave grounds for belief that Government itself feared the power of Sokoto and Kano, and dared not assert itself. If the white men themselves had fears, who had not yet seen the strength of Kano, what chance (they argued) of success would we have when the Armageddon came? Meanwhile the Emir of Kano blustered; for a year past he had been rebuilding his walls, and all the innumerable great walled cities in the Emirate were likewise ordered to rebuild their walls and re-dig their moats, and did so. Arms had been imported in great quantities from Tripoli, and it is said that great numbers also were smuggled from Lagos. High prices were offered to any man who would desert from our troops and bring his rifle,* and I believe that there was a regular organisation at Lokoja for the theft of rifles and ammunition. The latter (·303) had a regular market rate at Kano. Every outlaw and deserter could escape there and receive a welcome and a high price for his arms and services and defy the Government; and this focus of hostility, this market for our rifles, lay but 82 miles—five marches—from the Residency and small garrison of Zaria, and was, of course, a serious danger to the administration. The murder of Captain Moloney and the flight of the murderer to Kano, the reiterated threats of the Emir, and the advent of the Boundary Commission to delimit the Anglo-French boundary around Sokoto, and thence along the Katsena frontier (within 20 miles of that town) brought matters to a crisis. The garrison of Zaria could no longer be left without large reinforcements, and our rule in the Zaria Province itself was a farce, while the attitude of Katsena had to be ascertained, and a practicable route *viâ* Kano opened to communicate with the Commission and supply them with needful stores when they arrived midway between the Niger and Chad—350 miles from our nearest garrisons on the east or west.

22. No less urgent was the arrest of the murderer of Captain Moloney. "If a little town like Keffi could do so much" (Alieu is reported to have said) "what could not Kano do?"; namely, in the way of exterminating the British. If the life of a European can be taken with impunity the prestige of the Government would be gone, and prestige is another word for

* So far as I could discover, after the occupation, the number of deserters from our forces at Kano was small, though we recovered 30 of our carbines and 23 more are expected to come in shortly. There appears, however, to have been a strong contingent of French deserters with their arms.

self-preservation in a country where millions are ruled by a few score. In my opinion Government owes it to every British officer called upon to serve in distant districts among turbulent people to take prompt and effective measures in such a case, or the lives of its servants would not be safe. This has ever been a cardinal principle with the Indian Government, and a frontier tribe shielding the murderer of a British officer has been held to have declared war against the State. I felt that I had no option but to attempt the arrest of the Magaji to the uttermost limits of the Protectorate, and if ever the day shall come when any other policy may prevail it will not be long before it is followed by disaster. Meanwhile it was reported that a native sergeant-major of the West African Frontier Force, who had gone on furlough to Kano, had been imprisoned and murdered, and though it was subsequently found that he had escaped, a second soldier was found in the dungeon reduced to a skeleton and of doubtful sanity.

23. Finally a well-authenticated report reached me that Alieu, the Emir, had actually marched out of Kano to attack the small garrison of Zaria, and had only turned back on hearing of the death of the Sultan of Sokoto. The real story appears to be that he had written to Katsena to join him and had marched out to join the Katsena contingent, but as Katsena would have nothing to say to this war policy he had not attempted an advance. The report, however, was confirmed to me; and I immediately directed that the garrison at Zaria should be strongly reinforced, and seeing that a conflict was inevitable I began to push up supplies of ammunition, food, &c., in readiness.

24. This was at the end of November, 1902. News travels rapidly in Hausaland. It was almost immediately known from Sokoto to Illorin that the white men and Kano were preparing to fight, and all awaited the issue. To shirk the conflict was impossible, and would have been interpreted as a sign of fear and a confession that Government admitted that Kano was more powerful than itself. Such a policy would not probably have evaded war in the long run, but would have induced a far more sanguinary and widespread conflict. It has been asked whether every prior effort at conciliation had been made. The circumstances, as I have related them, will, I think, show that this was not possible. One cannot attempt conciliation with an accessory after the fact to a brutal murder, or with a King who has tortured an innocent man merely because he was the servant of Government. To attempt it would have been not only humiliating but futile, and the messenger would in all probability have been killed. Such were the causes which led to the expedition against Kano.

THE FULANI DYNASTY.

25. I would desire to offer one or two observations here (*a*) on the position in Hausaland occupied by the Fulani dynasty and (*b*) on the position of the British Government with respect to that dynasty.

The Fulahs or Fulani appear to have been a pastoral race who spread themselves throughout Northern Nigeria in the latter half of the eighteenth century, occupying at that time a merely servile, or at least nomadic, position as cattle herds. Early in the nineteenth century there arose a religious leader among them named Dan Fodio, the founder of Sokoto. To him the chiefs of the various shepherd clans repaired, and he gave to each a flag of conquest. Armed with this sacred symbol, and inspired by fanatical zeal, each chief led his clan to victory, and the various Emirates more or less as they exist to-day were established. Dan Fodio is said to have prophesied that his green flag would only be a passport to victory for 100 years, and that after that period the Fulani dynasty would cease to hold sway. It is a curious fact that this 100 years (by the Mohammedan Calendar) had just expired, and the Fulani are said to have expected their overthrow and believed that the late Sultan would be the last of the dynasty. The Habe dynasty, which they ousted (itself said to be the seventeenth which had overrun and conquered Hausaland), appears to have had a highly developed system of rule and administration which the Fulani adopted in its entirety, including the system of judges (Alkalis) independent of the executive. Mohammedanism had already penetrated into the country, and many of the Habes were Mussulmans. This revolution took place about 1810, at the time that Clapperton visited the country. Under the Habes and in the early rule of the Fulahs the country had thriven greatly, and Kano was already the commercial emporium of the Western Sudan. When Barth reached Hausaland in 1851 he described it as the most densely populated country in all Africa, and its population was estimated at from thirty to fifty millions.

26. The Fulani never thoroughly conquered the country, and succeeded only in gaining the submission of the great towns in the plains where their horsemen were effective. The pagan tribes in the hills and broken country and even in large areas of the plains maintained their independence. They were constantly raided for slaves, and retaliated by attacking caravans and frequently carried the war up to the gates of the Fulani walled towns. This state of chronic war and unrest devastated the country. Caravans could only reach the Niger from the north if powerfully escorted, while the tribute in slaves to Sokoto and the number retained for use in each

Emirate led to the depopulation of the country not merely by reason of the numbers captured—vast as they were—but by the numbers killed in these raids or left to starve in the bush.

Fulani Taxes and Raids.

27. Wherever a Fulani army had been it left a depopulated desert. Greed was one of the chief characteristics of the new dynasty, and tax after tax was enforced upon the people, so that at the present day there is no conceivable trade and no profession which has not its own special tax. Every form of handicraft, the dyers, weavers, blacksmiths, &c., was taxed. Even the collectors of honey in the woods paid their dole to the chiefs, and there exists, I believe, a complete system of death duties. Though only some eighty or ninety years have passed since the Fulani conquest, the decadence which was already apparent in the time of Barth had reached its extreme before the end of the nineteenth century. Bribery, corruption, and extortion marked the so-called administration of justice, whilst the multiplication of harems and the growth of a large class of idle "princes" led to nepotism and imposition of tax after tax to meet the necessities of the rulers and their idle sons and relatives. No man's life was safe; common people were killed without compunction; notables were removed by poison or secret murder. Trade was paralysed by extortionate levies and rendered difficult by the insecurity of the roads.

Advent of Europeans.

28. The conquest of Nupe by the Royal Niger Company hastened the process of disintegration and decay by upsetting the existing form of rule and substituting nothing for it, and in every direction the subject peoples began to refuse to pay their taxes, and the slaves and serfs to leave their masters and run away to the south bank of the Niger (which had been taken from the Nupe kingdom by the Company) and there to lead a life of vagrancy at Lokoja, or of comparative idleness in the surrounding country. The deposed Emir returned and ousted the Company's nominee. Fresh campaigns,—now with the aid of Government troops,— were undertaken against Lapai and Argeye (sub-Emirates of Nupe) in 1898; discontent increased in 1899, and when the transfer to Government took place in 1900 the Emir of Nupe, unable to control his people and driven to desperation by the loss of the farm slaves and of his revenue, allied himself with the arrogant fighting chief of Kontagora and attacked the Government canoes on the Kaduna, and threatened the small garrison at Wushishi, at the same time laying waste the whole country and carrying off its people as slaves.

Ruin of the Country by the Fulani.

29. It is improbable that the dynasty could have lasted long even had its collapse not been thus accelerated, for the passion of the Fulani for slave raiding had, as I have described, denuded the country of its population, and as slaves became more difficult to procure from the old hunting grounds, the rural populations even of the Fulani tributary provinces were harried and destroyed. The truly awful desolation and destruction of life caused by this slave raiding is apparent to-day in every direction. Enormous tracts of land have gone out of cultivation, and one constantly sees the ruins of great towns now overgrown with jungle. Nigeria, once describ as the most densely populated country in Africa, is to-d throughout its greater area but sparsely inhabited. Mr. Wallace, travelling through Kabba, writes:—"With regard to the depopulation of Northern Nigeria by the Fulani, which is so apparently manifest to the merest novice in the service, a traveller (in the country, for instance, between Kabba and Egga) would not, I am certain, come across 200 people en route, in what, even in my time, was a densely populated country. Again, in the Nassarawa country, a once fertile and populous province, one can now only view the remains and ruins of large and totally deserted towns, bearing witness to the desolation wrought by 100 years of internecine strife and slave raiding by the Fulani." Major Sharpe, Resident of Kontagora, described his Province as denuded of all its inhabitants except old men and babies.

30. Such was the condition of affairs when His Majesty's Government entrusted me with the task of setting up an administration in the country in 1900. Already the Fulani rule was decadent, and its decay had been greatly accelerated by the advent of Europeans. In my view the time had come for the transfer of the suzerainty to the more capable hands of the British, who, fortunately for the country, were ready to undertake it. Till the close of the first year (1900) the administration was paralysed by the withdrawal of most of the troops for the Ashanti War, and the task of creating the different departments was also no light one; but before I returned to England early in 1901 I had been able to put a stop to the depredations of the worst of the raiders—Kontagora—and to incorporate that Province and Nupe, without further bloodshed, under the administration.

Fulani System of Rule.

31. The system of Fulani rule was a feudal one, in which the right to all land was vested in the Emir, and fief holders paid a rent or tribute to the overlord. This in the case of Fulani holders appears to have been a tithe of the produce,

but in the case of conquered pagans the amount was arbitrarily assessed and frequently doubled as a punishment for rebellion. I have yet to learn the full details of the land tenure system throughout the Protectorate, nor would space permit me to deal with the question at any great length here. I will, therefore, only instance the system as it obtains in Nupe from the account supplied by Mr. Goodair (Assistant Resident). Over each district there is appointed a chief who resides at the capital; under him is a chief "ajele" (tax gatherer) who also remains at the capital in attendance on his lord. The actual assessor and collector is the subordinate ajele who resides in the district. He lives upon the peasantry, and his staff of messengers also are at free quarters. The district itself is under a headman, a native of the country, who actually collects the taxes from village headmen, and hands over the proceeds to the subordinate ajele who had fixed them. The proportions taken are as follows:—Emir, 50 per cent.; fief holder, 25 per cent.; senior ajele, 12½ per cent.; junior ajele, 6¼ per cent.; headman of fief, 6¼ per cent.; village headman, nil (though, of course, he takes care to secure something). The chief officers of state (Fulani) hold many fiefs. The Yerima of Bida, for instance, has 18, and these pass with the office. Only the headman is local, the rest being alien Fulani, who render nothing in return for the 93¾ per cent. of the tax which accrues to them. The headman is in theory appointed by the Emir, but in practice by the fief holder. The subordinate ajele does not in theory rule the district, but as everything depends upon his reports to his chiefs he is virtually the despotic ruler, and the nominal ruler (the local headman of the district) fears him too much to contradict his wishes. There is thus a dual rule. There is a right of appeal to the Emir, but it must pass through each of these grades. So detested have these ajeles become that they have been expelled during the recent relaxation of the Emir's power by most of the districts, and the Emir is therefore at a loss to collect his tribute. Captain Abadie, Resident of Zaria, and Mr. Dwyer, of Illorin, report that it was the custom of the ajeles to extort money by a gate tax and by payments for hearing cases, also by seizing slaves, in addition to their extortions in the collection of tribute. They paid for nothing, raped women, and if a town demurred to such treatment it was reported to the Emir as rebellious and raided. I propose in future (if found possible) that the fief holder shall reside on his fief; that both the ajeles shall be abolished, and that the local headman of the district shall, under the supervision of the Resident, assess the tribute and collect it, and that it shall be distributed as follows:—Emir, 40 per cent.; Government, 28 per cent.; fief holder, 20 per cent.; headman of district, 10 per cent.; village headman, 2 per cent. This scheme will abolish two out of the three absentee landlords (the Emir alone taking a share with-

out residence), and will do much towards freeing the population from oppression.

BRITISH AND FULANI.

32. Turning to the second point,—the relation of the British to the Fulani. Up to the year before the crisis with the French in Borgu and the raising of the West African Frontier Force (1898), the Royal Niger Company had been dominated by the fear of the then powerful Fulani Emirs, against whom they were not strong enough to hold their own and to cope at the same time with aggression on their frontiers. In 1897 Sir George Goldie risked all in a conflict with Nupe, which else (it was said) had purposed themselves to attack and demolish the Company. Prior to that date the Company had paid an annual subsidy to Sokoto and to Gando in accordance with the treaties. The Niger Company's war with Nupe, one of the Sokoto states and the immediate vassal of Gando, put an end in fact to the treaties, and was so regarded by Sokoto, who at first declined to receive his annual subsidy, or to have any further dealings with the Company, and sounded his Emirs as to reprisals. Finding no ready response, he yielded to persuasion and took the subsidy which the Company, who were about to hand over the administration to Government, were anxious that he should receive as a token of the continued validity of the treaty, upon the recognition of which by Sokoto depended their ability to transfer the country to Government. The treaty contained certain stipulations which amounted to a transfer by the Sultan of a part at any rate of his sovereign rights to the Company. That they had ever understood or agreed to this the Sokoto chiefs entirely denied. For the rest it amounted to a compact of friendship, and was understood as such by the Sultan. This maintenance of friendship was in fact the only *quid pro quo* he recognised in return for his subsidy, and this he now no longer maintained.

33. When it was finally decided that the transfer to Government should take place on January 1st, 1900, I drew up and submitted to the Secretary of State a proclamation announcing the change, and saying that the new Government would remain bound by the pledges given by the Company and would expect from the chiefs a fulfilment of the obligations into which they on their part had entered under the treaties. This was translated into Hausa, and I despatched the document by the hand of the messenger of the highest standing I had. At the same time I provided in my estimates for the amounts payable under the treaties which would presumably fall due on January 1st, 1901.

34. My messenger to Sokoto was treated with indignity, and no acknowledgment of my letter was sent to me, a deliberate insult according to Fulani custom. I learnt later that

my letter had caused fear and that its tone was considered insulting, and that the Sultan on reading it had said that never again would he accept or read a letter from the white man. As there was nothing in the original except a courteous intimation, approved by the Secretary of State, in the sense I have described, I am compelled to attribute this misunderstanding to the translation. The hostile acts done by Nupe and Kontagora (vassals of Sokoto) against the Government, described in my last report, constituted a further breach of the treaty. I was, however, unwilling to denounce it, and after the defeat of Kontagora I sent a letter to Sokoto asking him to nominate a successor. This was a very significant act and equivalent to a recognition of his ancient prerogatives. I received no reply, but in May last (1902) a letter reached me saying that between the Mussulmans and Government there could be nothing but war; nor was this declaration withdrawn in a subsequent letter, though couched in more courteous terms (in consequence of the conciliatory efforts of the Emir of Nupe), in reply to one I sent to the Sultan informing him of the reasons for which I had deposed the Emir of Bautshi.

35. This letter, in my view, was a final denunciation of the treaty. Up to this time I had not regarded the treaty as being denounced, and the subsidy was merely a year overdue, but I had refrained from sending it until the Sultan should exhibit a more friendly attitude and claim it, and acknowledge the proclamation which I had sent in the name of His Majesty's Government confirming the treaties and inviting him to declare his adherence to them. Looking to his previous refusal to accept the subsidy from the Royal Niger Company, it would seem not improbable that to send it would be merely to court a rebuff and to precipitate trouble.* Gando had, like Sokoto, maintained for these two years an attitude of passive hostility. Though by treaty a friend, no European could visit his capital, and a Lagos trader who without my knowledge attempted to do so in January, 1902, was summarily turned back. Nupe, the immediate vassal of Gando, had taken up arms against Government, and his other vassal, Illorin, had received letters inviting him to do the same; while Raha and other Fulani chiefs close to Gando had raided the Dalul Mauri district, and had been engaged

* I give in Appendix I. copies of these letters to and from Sokoto :—

1. The original proclamation sent by my own messenger and unacknowledged.
2. My letter asking the Sultan to nominate an Emir for Kontagora.
3. My letter informing the Sultan of the Bautshi garrison.
4. The Sultan's letter declaring war.
5. The Sultan's letter acknowledging mine *re* Bautshi.
6. Colonel Morland's letter informing him *re* Kano and of our advance.
7. His reply.

I do not recollect any other letters to have passed between us.

in fighting there with our troops under Captain Keyes and others. This attitude and these acts in my opinion gave ample justification for the denunciation of the Gando treaty, notwithstanding that in June, 1902, on the urgent representations of the Emir of Nupe, Gando had sent friendly letters to me. He had never dissociated himself from the declaration of war sent by Sokoto, had sent no customary message of friendship or civility, nor claimed the benefit of the treaties so long as it suited him to discard them. In the meantime, being compelled to reply to his overtures at the time of the fight at Sokoto, I instructed the Resident to point out these facts to him, and to add that in my view the treaties had expired, but that I welcomed his present friendly attitude, and so long as he conformed to the conditions upon which the Government would recognise him as Emir he should not lose his place and would receive our protection and help. I added that I hoped the prosperity and goodwill which had followed the adhesion of the two Emirs who were at one time his vassals (Nupe and Illorin) would also follow the inauguration of his rule as a subject of the Government. After the capture of Sokoto a number of Arabic letters from Gando to Sokoto (among others), were found. These were carefully translated by Captain Merrick, R.A., and pointed to the fact that Gando was tributary to Sokoto and held no independent sovereignty, and acquiesced in his hostile attitude to the Government.

CONCLUSIONS.

36. The Fulani, therefore, held their suzerainty by right of recent conquest, nor has time enough elapsed for those rights to have become stereotyped by sales and transfers of title as in an older community. The misrule of the Fulani had rendered them hateful to the bulk of the population, who would welcome their overthrow, and I can myself see no injustice in the transfer of the suzerainty thus acquired to the British Government by the same right of conquest. This suzerainty involves the ultimate title to all land, the right to appoint Emirs and all officers of state, the right of legislation and of taxation. I explained this to each of the Emirs whom I installed at Sokoto, Kano, and Zaria, and also at Katsena. What they had won by conquest they had lost by defeat. They appeared in all cases to accept this as an obvious truism, and to be delighted at the intention of Government to still maintain them as vassal rulers, with their quondam dignity and customs, and to be relieved and pleased at the lightness of the yoke imposed and the smallness of the taxes which I proposed to inflict upon them. The case of these alien conquerors is wholly different from that of ancient chiefs ruling over people

of their own race for long centuries past, as I believe is the case, for instance, with the Yoruba chiefs of Lagos, who are of the same race as their subjects, and have held their position for centuries with a well established system of communal land tenure. Nor were the Fulani a warrior dynasty identified with a large section of the governed races, and holding their sceptres from immemorial time, as in the native states of India. The British conquest of this vast country has been almost bloodless; the people have welcomed our advent. But in my view the tradition of British rule has ever been to arrest disintegration, to retain and build up again what is best in the social and political organisation of the conquered dynasties, and to develop on the lines of its own individuality each separate race of which our great Empire consists. That has been our policy in India; and Northern Nigeria, though but a third the size, and many centuries behind the great Eastern dependency, still presents to my imagination many strangely parallel conditions. I believe myself that the future of the virile races of this Protectorate lies largely in the regeneration of the Fulani. Their ceremonial, their coloured skins, their mode of life and habits of thought, appeal more to the native populations than the prosaic business-like habits of the Anglo-Saxon can ever do. Nor have we the means at present to administer so vast a country. This, then, is the policy to which, in my view, the administration of Northern Nigeria should give effect, viz., to regenerate this capable race and mould them to ideas of justice and mercy, so that in a future generation, if not in this, they may become worthy instruments of rule. My desire to utilise the Fulani as rulers has been described in a former report and has met with the approval of the Secretary of State. They are unfit at present to exercise power except under supervision, nor do I hope for any great success in the present generation, but I hope and believe that with careful guidance their sons and grandsons will form invaluable rulers under British supervision, and that their superior intelligence can be developed as a useful asset in our administration.

Kano-Sokoto Campaign.

37. Being, therefore, well aware, by no empirical conclusions, but by an intimate knowledge of the circumstances, that the war between Kano and the white man would be one as between the British Government and the Fulani only,—a war from which the populace would hold aloof except when coerced by the rulers who exercised a terrorism over them—I felt that, if our troops were eager for the encounter and well led and organised, we had nothing to fear, and that the troops at my disposal were sufficient for the task. The eagerness of the men left nothing to be desired. Many of them bore the distinguishing names of Kano, Katsena, Sokoto, or

Babeji, showing them to be natives of those towns, and these were at least as eager as the rest. In case, however, of any check, I did not allow it to be known what were our plans, and throughout the country it was believed that we certainly did not intend to go beyond Kano. Finally I suggested precautions against poisoned wells, the only form of disaster which seemed to me possible, for in the Hausa states running water is rare and the supply is obtained almost solely from wells. I thought it advisable, moreover, to place in the field the strongest force possible, and to effect this I temporarily withdrew the garrison, and consequently the Resident, from Bautshi. In all, the expeditionary force consisted of 1,020 rank and file, and some 50 Europeans, including the Zaria garrison. All preliminary arrangements for transport and supply were completed, and the bulk of the force was concentrated at Zaria early in January.

38. I had not considered it necessary to ask for assistance from any other Colony, for the garrisons left throughout Northern Nigeria were, in my opinion and that of the Commandant, adequate, and the force in the field was much larger than that employed against Kontagora, Yola, or in the occupation of Bornu. From the reports received from very many different sources I had no reason to anticipate a resistance appreciably greater than that offered on those occasions. As the result has proved, the opposition at Kano, where no one on the British side was killed and only 14 wounded, in spite of the fact that they had incomparably better defences and were fully warned and prepared for our advance, could not compare with the fighting at Yola, which was taken quite by surprise, and where we had 47 casualties.

39. In order, however, to guard against any unforeseen contingency or unexpected check, the Secretary of State directed that reserves of 300 men each were to be ordered up from Southern Nigeria and Lagos. Brigadier-General Kemball, D.S.O., Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force, who was then at Lagos, was also directed to proceed to Northern Nigeria to take command, in accordance with the arrangement providing for the command of operations in which troops from different Colonies or Protectorates are employed. Delay was, however, impossible, for the troops and carriers at Zaria, numbering over 2,000, required one and a half tons of food per day, and could not have been fed there for another week without resorting to forced levies from the villages around, thus alienating and distressing the people.

40. Prior to General Kemball's arrival, therefore, I had given orders to Colonel Morland to advance, and on January 29th (1903) the expedition, consisting of 24 officers, 2 medical officers, 12 British non-commissioned officers, 722 rank and file, with 4 guns and 4 Maxims, left Zaria. Colonel Morland was

opposed at Bebeji, eight miles across the frontier, and Captain Abadie (Political Officer) made a plucky attempt to avoid bloodshed by riding up to the walls of the town and endeavouring to persuade the people not to fight. Alieu, of Kano, however, had promised death to any one who should open the gates, and so after a discussion with the defenders on the ramparts, which had its humorous side, the fight began. It was brief, for a shell blew in the gate, killing the king and two chiefs who were standing behind it (the defenders had protested by the king's command that the king was not in the town and they could not yield without his orders), and the storming party met with little resistance. The town was not looted or injured and non-combatants were unharmed.

A series of towns, each with newly-built ramparts of great strength, are situated on the road to Kano, and each, in accordance with orders, had prepared to fight, but after the example of Bebeji the warriors had not stomach for the task. Each Fulani headman with his following therefore fled to Kano, while the mass of the people, well knowing that, contrary to all their own experience and custom in warfare, the British troops would not harm them, remained quietly in their towns and brought ample supplies of food and water for the troops. These were duly paid for as though no war was being waged; for, indeed, we had no war against the people of Hausaland, but only against their Fulani rulers. It was, I submit, a very striking testimony to the discipline of the troops and a very satisfactory witness to the humanity which has marked the dealings of Government with the people of Northern Nigeria that here, in the midst of a country into which no British soldier had ever penetrated, the people should have shown such absolute confidence in and knowledge of our methods instead of deserting their towns and "running into the bush," which is their custom on the slightest alarm.

41. Unopposed, therefore, the force reached Kano, where the extent and formidable nature of the fortifications surpassed the best-informed anticipations of our officers. Needless to say, I have never seen, nor even imagined, anything like it in Africa. The wall was 11 miles in perimeter, with 13 gates all newly built. Subsequent measurement at several points by the Public Works Department proved the walls to be from 30 feet to 50 feet high and about 40 feet thick at the base, with a double ditch in front. The loopholes four feet from the crest of the wall (which was here four feet thick) were served by a banquette and provided with mantlets at intervals, being crenulated between them. The ditch or moat is divided into two by a dwarf wall triangular in section which runs along its centre. The section and elevation are shown in Appendix IV. The gates themselves were flimsy structures of cow-hide, but the massive entrance tower in

which they were fixed was generally about 50 feet long and tortuous, so that they were impermeable to shell fire. Some of them were most cleverly designed in a re-entrant angle, so that the access to them was enfiladed by fire from the walls on either side, while the ditch itself was full of live thorns and immensely deep. Had all the gates been thus constructed Kano would have been practically impregnable to direct assault, but the enormous extent of the walls would have rendered it vulnerable to escalade by night. Fortunately, however, the gates were not all so built, and after a fruitless attempt at the "Zaria Gate," Colonel Morland effected a small breach at the next, which was then stormed by a party under Lieutenant Dyer. Had the defenders possessed any vestige of determination they could have rendered this operation impossible and cut each man down as he appeared; but the determined nature of the attack, the great prestige which our troops had already won throughout the country, and the effect of our shells, had caused the very volatile courage of the defenders to evaporate; and as soon as the head of the first of the storming party appeared on the wall they fled incontinently.

42. The inhabited part of the city of Kano covers only a small part (about one-third) of the great area enclosed by the walls, and a distance of one and a half miles separated the scene of the fighting from the town itself (*see* plan, Appendix IV.), so that Colonel Morland by attacking here was able to take care that not a soul was hurt except the actual combatants. These suffered severely in their retreat both from our shell fire and from the charge of the mounted infantry who awaited them outside the walls and did great execution, turning the flight into a panic-stricken rout, and creating that great moral effect which is in the long run (as it proved here later on) so effective a means of preventing subsequent bloodshed. The troops entered the town unopposed, the people, in their strange way, looking on as though the matter did not intimately concern them, and took possession of the king's palace, which consisted of a network of buildings covering an area of 33 acres, and surrounded by a wall 20 to 30 feet high outside and 15 feet inside, in itself no mean citadel. Here an unexpected resistance was offered by the head slave who was left in charge of the treasure and arsenal. With some half dozen followers he suddenly attacked Lieutenant Dyer, and inflicted a bad sword-cut on his wrist before he was overcome and killed. Guards were placed on the gates and no men were allowed to go into the city with arms, with the result that there was no panic, and the people continued to follow their usual avocations as though nothing had occurred. Our casualties were only 14 wounded, and this in spite of the heavy though ill-directed fire kept up by the defenders from the walls and the good shooting of a few deserters from the French and from Rabeh, from whose bullets there were many narrow

escapes. In the arsenal was found every conceivable kind of ammunition and a great quantity of powder. About 20,000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed, and 350 firearms. One of Alieu's women set fire to the magazine and a disaster was only narrowly averted.

43. It was now ascertained that the Emir Alieu had left his capital on January 2nd and gone to Sokoto (with the object, it is said, of saluting the new Sultan) with about 1,000 to 2,000 horsemen. He had left the town in charge of two head slaves, both of whom died in its defence, together with the kings of Kunshi and Ghirko, noted fighting men, and others, with orders to hold it to the death. These, with all the defenders of Kano, had after its fall gone off to join him. He had cleared out the whole of his private effects except the recently paid tribute (about £1,375 in cowries), and the rooms of his palace were found bare and swept clean. Some interesting letters from the late Sultan of Sokoto, together with letters from the Royal Niger Company, were found, but as Arabic letters are never dated it was difficult to say precisely when they were written. Those from the Sultan were for the most part injunctions to fight the British Government. The Emir had taken with him by force every possible representative of the dynasty and also the whole of the leading men of the town and officers of state, many of whom it is said did not wish to fight.

44. Alieu himself was a tyrant who was detested by the people, but had inspired so deep a dread and fear that his will was law. Certain death awaited anyone who disobeyed or who was even suspected of wavering, and thus he managed even in his own absence to compel a resistance which few besides himself desired. I had given orders to Colonel Morland that immediately after the occupation of the city he should close the slave market and visit the dungeon and take out the prisoners and enquire into their cases. So well, however, is our policy known, that the slave market closed itself, while it was found that the prisoners had been taken by the fighting men to the walls to witness our expected defeat and subsequently liberated by the townspeople. These malefactors at once began to loot throughout the city, and every effort, with the aid of the people, was made to recapture them.

45. I visited the dungeon myself. A small doorway 2 feet 6 inches by 1 foot 6 inches gives access into it. The interior is divided (by a thick mud wall with a similar hole through it) into two compartments, each 17 feet by 7 feet and 11 feet high. This wall was pierced with holes at its base through which the legs of those sentenced to death were thrust up to the thigh, and they were left to be trodden on by the mass of other prisoners till they died of thirst and starvation. The

place is entirely air-tight and unventilated except for the one small doorway, or rather hole, in the wall through which you creep. The total space inside is 2,618 cubic feet, and at the time we took Kano 135 human beings were confined here each night, being let out during the day to cook their food, &c., in a small adjoining area. Recently as many as 200 have been interned at one time. As the superficial ground area was only 238 square feet there was not, of course, even standing room. Victims were crushed to death every night and their corpses were hauled out each morning. The stench, I am told, inside the place when Colonel Morland visited it was intolerable, though it was empty, and when I myself went inside three weeks later the effluvium was unbearable for more than a few seconds. A putrid corpse even then lay near the doorway. It was here that the two West African Frontier Force soldiers were confined. One of the great pools in the city is marked as the place where men's heads were cut off; another near the great market is the site where limbs were amputated almost daily.

46. It had been Alieu's policy to substitute favourite slaves for the chief officers of the state, and the fact that he had taken with him every native official in his vast city would lead one to expect that chaos and disorder would have been rampant. It is a most remarkable tribute, both to the orderly disposition and good sense of the Kano people and to their knowledge of our stern repression of crime, that three days after the occupation three large and well equipped caravans started for Zaria, and others from the North and East continued to arrive, while within the same time the great market was in full swing again as though nothing unusual had happened. The market has daily increased and entire quiet has prevailed. On all occasions I have found that the people were not slow to bring to notice any crime or unfair dealing committed by our soldiers or carriers, and this, I think, is a striking proof of their trust in British impartiality. I regret to record an outrage by three soldiers who broke out of our camp in the king's enclosure and killed a man in the market. The murderer was tried by court-martial and shot, and I directed that some of the chiefs of Kano should witness this vindication of British justice. The quiet and good order I have described was in a large measure due to the exertions of the one man of any influence who was found in Kano—an old official who had been for forty-one years head of the market—but was to a still greater extent due to the discipline of the troops and the indefatigable efforts of Captain Abadie, Resident of Zaria, whom I had temporarily appointed to the charge of Kano. Captain Abadie made the headmen of the fourteen quarters of the town responsible for good order, and he fixed a rate of exchange between the local cowries and the British silver with which our troops and followers desired to purchase their daily food.

Advance from Kano.

47. News was received that Alieu had left Sokoto and was returning towards Kano with an enormous following. Colonel Morland, having put the king's enclosure in a relative state of defence, was ready to march out to meet this force on February 9th. General Kemball, however, was now on his way from Zaria to Kano (arriving on the 13th), and on February 16th he left with Colonel Morland and a force of 600 rank and file and 34 Europeans, and marched towards the west, leaving 254 troops as a garrison in Kano. I had directed Colonel Morland to send letters to Sokoto and Katsena, telling them that we had no quarrel with them provided they would receive us in peace and carry out the conditions on which the Government was prepared to recognise and confirm them in their positions. (*See* Appendix I.) To the letter to Katsena a reply was received at once from the Emir saying he had no desire for war and was prepared to accept my conditions, but there was not yet time for a reply to be received from Sokoto. After the fall of Kano the surrounding towns all sent in to submit and to affirm their wish for friendship, but the king of each, with his Fulani following of horsemen, was absent with the hostile army, and each town was under its Galadema, the king's *locum tenens*.

48. When the force had reached some 100 miles from Kano a belt of waterless jungle was encountered, about 57 miles in breadth, on the further side of which Alieu's army was encamped. A detour was made and Captain Wright and Lieutenant Wells were sent with a small party of 45 men of the Mounted Infantry to reconnoitre a second road. They fell in with a party of 200 of the enemy's horsemen, whom they defeated, capturing a large number of men and horses. From them they learnt that the main body was behind. Captain Wright had received similar information from the General Officer Commanding, but decided to advance and oppose his little force as a barrier to the enemy to delay their advance on Kano till the main body of our troops should have time to anticipate them. It seemed like certain annihilation, and his men, hampered by carriers on foot and by the captured horses, had barely time to form a square when they were charged by 1,000 horse and 2,000 foot under the Waziri and several of the more prominent fighting chiefs. Fortunately there was a little scrub around, of which, during the action, a zariba was made. Ten times the little square was charged, and yet the men held their ground with perfect steadiness, firing only at 50 yards range to save their ammunition, and only by word of command. Each charge was repulsed, though many of the enemy were shot fifteen feet from the rifles. The Waziri and seven other principal chiefs were killed, and the attack was beaten off with only one man wounded and three horses killed on our side. The enemy

lost very heavily. Had the square once been broken or the leaders lost their heads or been wounded, the little force would have been obliterated. The enemy retired in good order to a village named Chamberawa, where Captain Porter, with another small detachment of Mounted Infantry, came upon them and charged incontinently, taking them completely by surprise and routing the whole force. The people of the village shut their gates and thrust the Kano men from their walls when they attempted to enter, but received our party with cordiality. These gallant actions finished the opposition of Kano. A notable incident proving the attitude of the people towards us was the fact that at one time Lieutenant Wells was cut off, and would undoubtedly have been killed with the handful of men with him, had it not been for the action of a small village named Shankra, whose inhabitants, seeing his danger, came to his assistance, received him within their walls, and shut their gates in the face of the Kano army. This was a gallant act, since they could hardly expect that the handful of British would win, and our defeat would mean their own annihilation.

49. The night before the Waziri had started on his march to Kano, Alieu, the Emir, had deserted his forces and fled alone in the night. He was said to be a brave man, but he mistrusted all his chiefs, who detested him, and he feared to be deserted in the battle. He went north disguised as a salt merchant and was captured by the King of Gober, who sent to tell me and to ask what he should do with him. Meanwhile, however, Captain Foulkes, of the Boundary Commission, hearing of his proximity, rode 175 miles in two and a half days and brought him back. I directed that he should be sent down country, where he will be given a small subsistence allowance and permitted to reside. The Galadema, Alkali, and Lemam, with four petty chiefs and the Magaji of Keffi, fled with a handful of men to Sokoto. They represented Alieu's faction.

50. The night before Captain Wright's action there had been divided counsels in the enemy's camp. The Wombai, a brother of Alieu and of the Waziri, had separated from the latter with a considerable following and had taken a different road to Kano, saying he would not fight. After the dispersal of the Waziri's army and the death of its leaders, the bulk of the following made off through the bush and joined the Wombai.

Leaving Zungeru on February 2nd I had myself reached Zaria (170 miles) on the 11th, and after staying there five days had gone on to Kano. Here on March 4th I received news of the advent of the Wombai with an enormous following, and he now sent word asking for permission to enter Kano. I replied that I cordially welcomed the return of all fugitives, that the fighting was done, there were no old scores

to wipe out, and I had no grudge whatever against those who had fought us fairly. I, however, insisted that they should all come in together by a specified gate and not in driblets, and that all firearms should be surrendered. It was not possible to prevent thousands of footmen from scattering to their own towns, but the whole of the horsemen, estimated by Captain Lewis, who collected the arms, at about 2,500, together with some 5,000 footmen, surrendered on March 6th. Only 120 rifles were collected from them, but the Wombai promised to gather in many more later from the outlying towns.

51. Alieu, as I have said, had removed all the possible candidates for the Emirship, but after the fall of Kano the representative of the elder branch of Dan Tukkur, a man named Abdul Tukkur, had arrived from Zinder where he had taken refuge on Alieu's succession. His claims were strong, but he had no following, and I found after a time that he was quite unfit for the position, being eccentric and of weak intellect. The riff-raff of the town gathered round him, and I found that they had been looting the houses of the chiefs of the rival party in their absence. I therefore turned him out. The Wombai, who was not only the heir to the Emirship but the unanimous choice of all parties, had from the first been represented to me as the best and most popular candidate, and the death of his elder brother, the Waziri, and the flight of the king's son (the Galadema) had removed his only rivals. Both were very unpopular. The Wombai was a man with a most intelligent and humane face, in great contrast to the cunning, sensuality, and cruelty which were delineated in the features of the ex-Emir of Zaria. I summoned him, together with his six leading chiefs, and explained to them the conditions which I intended to impose.

Conditions of Appointment of Emir.

52. The British Government would in future, I said, be the Suzerain of the country, but would retain the existing rulers, exercising the right to appoint not only the Emirs but the chief officers of state. The rights of succession, nomination, or election customary in the country would not as a rule be interfered with, but the High Commissioner would retain the right of veto, and the king or chief would lose his place for misconduct. Similarly in the matter of law and justice; Mohammedan law, so long as it was not contrary to the law of the Protectorate, would not be interfered with, and the Emir's and Alkali's courts would be upheld and strengthened under the supervision of the Resident. Mutilation and imprisonment under inhuman conditions would not be allowed, and no death sentence would be carried into execution without the prior concurrence of the Resident. Bribery and extortion

would be checked, and certain classes of offences would be tried in the Provincial Court, in which alone all cases affecting non-natives and Government servants would be heard. Government would impose such taxes as the High Commissioner might see fit, to pay for the cost of administration, but these would not be of an oppressive character. Traders and caravans would be encouraged, and were not to be taxed by the Emir, whose levies would be subject to the approval of the High Commissioner. The Fulani, I observed, had lost their domination, and in future the ultimate title to land and minerals would be vested in the British Government, but owners would not be deprived of their land unless it was needed for necessary public works or Government requirements. I emphatically forbade all slave raiding and all transactions in slaves, while saying that it was not my intention to interfere with the existing domestic slaves; but these would, like anyone else in the land, at any time, have a right of appeal to the Resident, and, if they proved cruelty on the part of their masters, would be liberated. We recognised, I said, no less than they did that labouring classes must exist, and I had no desire to convert the existing farm and other labourers into vagrants, idlers, and thieves, but I hoped that they would by and by see the advantage of paid free labour, which we considered more profitable and better than slave labour. In future, I said, neither the Emir nor any chief would be allowed to have recourse to armed force, and the "Dogari" (gunmen) would be abolished. If the Emir were unable to enforce his legitimate orders he would refer to the Resident, for in the British Government alone was to be vested the task of policing the country. Consequently firearms would not be required and must be rendered up, and, unless in special cases authorised by permits from the Resident, their possession would involve punishment. All supplies would be fairly paid for, and they need have no fear in taking to the Resident all complaints against soldiers or other Government servants who might commit any violence or deal unfairly. The garrison would be located outside the town and soldiers would not be allowed to enter it with their arms. When I added that liquor was prohibited, there was a motion of appreciative assent, and to my announcement that they were absolutely free in the exercise of their religion there was a quite remarkable expression of joy and relief. Sokoto, I said, would remain the religious head, but no tribute of slaves might be sent to him in future. I added at the close of my remarks that it was not the desire of Government to upset and to change such native laws and customs as were good, and that it would be our desire to study them so as to understand the people. I finally spoke of the advantage of a coin currency and the necessity of a fixed rate of exchange between British silver and cowries. I assured them that the British had come to stay, and nothing would ever cause us

now to leave the country. I presented to the new Emir of Kano the Staff of Office of the First Class, as I subsequently did to the Emir of Zaria, and I later promised the same to Sokoto and Katsena, together with formal letters of appointment. It is important to note that on each occasion I had the best interpreters in the country and the words were paraphrased into simple English. The interpretation was checked at Sokoto by Major Burdon and at Katsena and Kano by Dr. Cargill (the two most fluent Hausa scholars), and at Zaria by Captain Abadie. All of them frequently corrected the interpreter when he had not thoroughly grasped the sense. The intelligent comments and questions of the chiefs showed that they thoroughly understood. Turning to the circumstances of Kano itself, I declined to appoint the Wombai as Emir until I had returned from Sokoto, whither I proposed to go at once, judging that this period of probation would not be without good effect, while for my own part I was unwilling to act with precipitation even though the circumstances, as I saw them at the time, seemed to leave no alternative and though we appeared singularly fortunate in the candidate proposed. Meanwhile he was left in charge of the town but was not to occupy the king's quarters until finally installed. I said that I had decided to occupy, as residency and barracks, the place named Nassarawa, a suburban residence belonging to Alieu which was about 800 yards from the city walls, and that I should also require the Emir to build a house and courthouse in the city near to the palace, which the Resident might occupy from time to time. This is a somewhat important matter, since I believe the people regard it as a sign of suzerainty that the British representative should have a house in the city itself and fly the flag there. I added that the king's buildings would be evacuated the next day when I myself left, and I required the Emir to build barracks at once for the troops before the rains set in. This order to build a residency and barracks constituted the only approximation to a war indemnity, and since every town would be called upon to send its quota of men for the purpose the burden was a trivial one. I had already commenced to make a broad breach in the walls opposite the Nassarawa gate. All the chiefs who had now returned were to resume their old positions, but no vacancies in chiefships existing at this date were to be filled till my return.

53. With these conditions the chiefs appeared well satisfied. They had entered my room in a state of extreme nervousness and we parted with much cordiality.

Journey to Sokoto.

54. Next day, March 7th, I left for Sokoto, taking Captain Abadie with me, and leaving Dr. Cargill as Resident of Kano. I had also with me Mr. Hopkins, Private Secretary, and

Dr. Paterson, and an escort of 80 men and a maxim, under Lieutenant Baillie-Hamilton. I was escorted beyond the gate one and a-half to two miles by the Wombai and the Kano horsemen, and the former greeted me most cordially at parting. I marched fast, and reached Maradi, 50 or 60 miles from Sokoto, in seven days. I had sent letters to General Kemball asking him to despatch a party to meet me and bring me to Sokoto, but messenger after messenger produced no reply, and I found later that my letters had never reached him until after the return of the force from Wurno. Our route led through a thickly populated country (Kano-Samfara-Sokoto), in which large walled towns of great strength succeeded each other every few miles, and in some districts groups of these must have numbered 30,000 to 40,000 people. That the High Commissioner himself (whose capture or death would, of course, have been regarded as equivalent to a defeat of our forces) should have been able to traverse this country with but three officers and an escort of 80 men, and should everywhere have received ample supplies, and an apparently friendly welcome, while Sokoto was at the very time collecting its forces to fight, was, I submit, a very striking confirmation of the state of feeling throughout the country on which my plans for this campaign had been based. On the road we met various Kano fugitives, to whom I gave permission to return in peace to Kano, and, finding that the Samfara people had been capturing some of the dispersed force, I ordered their liberation. At Maradi I heard that General Kemball's force had turned southwards. I therefore made a detour in the same direction. Shortly afterwards (being but two marches from Sokoto) I got into communication with him, and hearing that the place had since been occupied, I came on without delay, reaching the camp early on the 19th.

Capture of Sokoto.

55. The expeditionary force, meanwhile, had, after Captain Wright's action, advanced on Kowra, where a depôt of sick was formed and left under the charge of an officer. During the march from Kano they had suffered greatly from the intense cold at night, the Hamattan gale, and from thirst. Lung diseases were prevalent among the soldiers and carriers, and 52 had died. As no reply had been received to the letter which had been sent by my instructions to Sokoto (saying that we had no desire to fight and inviting him to come to terms), a second was sent in the same sense, and to this an evasive answer was received. Copies of these are contained in Appendix I.

56. The force then advanced to Shagali, and, turning south, effected a junction with Captain Merrick's troops (about 200), who had been in occupation of Argungu for several months, acting first as escort to French convoys traversing the British sphere under international arrangement, and later as escort to

the Boundary Commission. Thus reinforced, the column, numbering 656 rank and file, with 1,100 carriers, and with 25 officers, two guns and four maxims, advanced on Sokoto, where, contrary to expectation, they were opposed by a force estimated at 1,500 horse and 3,000 foot. The Sokoto army contained many fanatics, who charged our square in ones and twos, and courted certain death, but except for these the resistance shown was feeble, and the whole army was soon in full flight, pursued by our mounted infantry. Their loss was estimated at 70 killed and 200 wounded. Our casualties consisted of one carrier killed and one wounded. The troops now marched on Wurno, the alternative capital, but found it deserted, and returned on the 18th, camping near the walls of Sokoto.

Settlement at Sokoto.

57. On the morning of the 19th March I arrived myself, and at precisely the same moment the Sokoto Waziri and two or three other chiefs with a large following came in and surrendered. They were allowed to return, as at Kano, on giving up their firearms, and I allowed them, as before, to retain their horses and their swords. Next day I summoned the leading councillors to the Sultan's house, and told them that I considered it of importance either to find and reinstate the fugitive Sultan, or to appoint a successor at once. I invited them to let me know whether the Sultan would return, and, if not, whom they would desire to appoint. After a private consultation they named Atahiru. This man had been elected in due form on the death of the late Sultan, but a rival of the same name arose, who was supported by the best fighting man (his brother) in Sokoto. To avoid a civil war Atahiru had retired, and he had lived quietly on his own farms ever since, declining also to take part against the British. He now came in to pay his salutations. No mention was made of the claims of the fugitive Sultan, and, in reply to my questions, all concurred in saying that no one had any notion whither he had fled. So far as I could judge no one seemed to care, including the brother who had made him Sultan, who was one of those present.

58. As at Kano, so again here, I considered that we were fortunate in the nominee of the chiefs, for Atahiru was a man whose face and manner greatly prepossessed me in his favour. He appeared to be in the proper succession. (*Vide* genealogy, Appendix II.) I agreed to appoint him Sultan, and I fixed the next morning to explain to them the future *régime*. I was glad to find that there was no apparent desire to restore the fugitive Sultan, for he too had received the Magaji of Keffi (Moloney's murderer) with honour. I again took the opportunity of telling them that any one who harboured the Magaji would be liable to punishment, and of offering a reward to any one who would capture him. The elders replied that he had

merely come in the suite of Alieu of Kano, and they believed he had been killed in the fight. I added that if the ex-Sultan retired quietly to his own town (each Sokoto chief being head of a town in addition to any office he may hold at the capital), he would not be interfered with, and that I had no desire to capture or punish him.*

59. Next day the elders, headed again by the pathetic figure of the blind old Waziri, assembled at my camp, and a paper which I had roughly drawn up setting forth the conditions of the future was carefully translated word by word by a very good interpreter, checked by Major Burdon (holder of the Hausa scholarship), whom I had appointed Resident of Sokoto. This document may be of interest, and I have therefore attached it, together with Major Burdon's notes of the interview of the previous day, as an appendix (III.). It will be seen from this that in addition to what I had said at Kano I explained to them also my point of view regarding the treaties, and I showed them the original letter from the late Sultan declaring war,

* Events which have occurred subsequent to the writing of this report are as follows :—The ex-Sultan, contrary to my expectation, did not accept my conciliatory offers. It would probably have been easy to have captured or driven him out of the country, but I hoped that he would settle down peaceably. Probably he could not believe in the genuineness of such proposals to the head of an army which had recently opposed us, and supposed it to be merely a ruse to capture him, and he was in all probability encouraged in this belief by the Magaji of Keffi, who it appears had joined him, and who knew that for him there was no pardon. There were also with him, Abu Bekr, ex-Emir of Bida, Belo, who had neglected his chances of being Emir of Kontagora, the Galadema and other irreconcilable chiefs of Kano, with the implacable Lapini of Bida, &c. The ex-Sultan established himself at Gusao with a small following. This village being near Sokoto, the garrison of that place drove him out. He found no following in his own territory, and the Sokoto chiefs remained loyal. He then passed eastwards between Kano and Zaria, giving out that he was about to proceed on a pilgrimage to Mecca, and ordering all the people to follow him. Not a chief or man of any sort left Kano, but the villagers of the districts he passed through, appealed to on religious grounds, and misunderstanding his intentions, flocked to him by thousands. A party of mounted infantry from Zaria attacked him, and inflicted some loss upon him (two of our men being killed), whereupon many of the villagers returned to their homes. The ex-Sultan fled eastward into the only portion of the Protectorate still untraversed by our troops and to which no Resident had as yet been appointed. The people of this district, which consists of a number of small but ancient Emirates lying between Kano and Bornu, could only have received the usual exaggerated and often wholly untrue reports of the events which had been taking place, which in Nigeria are circulated with magical rapidity. Probably under the impression that the British had ousted the head of their religion and declared war against "the Faith," enormous numbers joined in the so-called pilgrimage. These consisted largely of unarmed peasantry and women. "From all I can gather," writes the Acting High Commissioner, "the movement was not against us; the Sultan wished to establish himself in some region remote from our influence, and simply called upon the people to follow him." During his flight, writes another officer, he scrupulously avoided our posts, and had even passed close to the Resident of Kano, who had only a tiny escort with him, without attempting to molest him. Captain Sword, from Kano, joining forces with the Bautshi garrison, pursued the ex-Sultan, and after a series of skirmishes, in all of which he

which, in consequence, I had had no option but to accept, with the results which they now realised. I appointed the next day (22nd) for the installation of the Sultan.

Ceremony of Installation.

The troops were drawn up (as subsequently at Kano and Zaria) in a hollow square, and the ceremony was a most effective one. It was marked by the really extraordinary murmur of deep satisfaction from the assembled masses when I announced the complete freedom of their religion, and by a prayer recited aloud by the Mallams so soon as I had installed the Sultan. So far as I could judge, the people seemed quite satisfied at the selection. The ceremony was completed by the bestowal of a gown and turban. Hitherto the Sultan of Sokoto had received no present on installation. It had been, on the contrary, his custom to present the insignia to his vassal emirs as a token of his suzerainty. The fact, therefore, that it was intimated to me that the ceremony would be incomplete without this present was a remarkable and spontaneous acknow-

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was successful, arrived at the town of Burmi on the confines of Bornu. Here was a colony of aliens, who coming from the north and probably of Tuareg origin, had settled here, and had received the remnants of the Mallam Jibrella's army after his defeat by Colonel Morland in March, 1902. One of the sons of that chief had been elected "Mahdi" in his place. Captain Sword attacked the town and severe fighting took place, for these people were of a very valiant race. An officer and a British non-commissioned officer and 60 rank and file were wounded, while four were killed. Captain Sword, having no big gun to breach the walls, which were very strong, was unable to storm the town, and retired on Bautshi with his wounded unmolested during the night. The loss inflicted on the enemy appears to have been very great, and this, combined with a defeat which a party of mounted infantry from Kano inflicted upon a separate section of the ex-Sultan's adherents, broke up the hostile gathering. Meanwhile steps had been taken to concentrate a powerful force at Bautshi with the object of capturing the ex-Sultan and his principal chiefs, including the Magaji, but before it could take the field messages were received from him saying that he had no desire for further fighting, and that his adherents were starving. It appears probable that very many of the misled peasantry must have died in this way. A reply was sent to the effect that the Sultan must surrender unconditionally, and meanwhile the expedition pushed on. On reaching Burmi it was opposed (on July 27th) with great determination and fanaticism. The town was taken after a fight which lasted till dusk, and about 700 of the enemy were killed, including the ex-Sultan and most of the chiefs. Our losses were Major Marsh (commanding), a most valuable and gallant officer, and 10 men killed, with three officers and 69 men wounded. This decisive and successful action has completely broken up the party of the irreconcilables, as well as the remnant of the Mahdi's following, but the death of Major Marsh is a very great loss to the W.A.F.F. It has been stated in the press that the ex-Sultan had unfurled the ancient banner of Dan Fodio (which though captured at Sokoto by us had unfortunately been misplaced and lost again during the action), and that it was to this standard that the people had flocked. There does not appear to be any grounds for this report, and the green flag has not again been heard of. The ex-Sultan found no appreciable aid in the country recently traversed by the Kano Expedition, and the newly appointed emirs and chiefs remained loyal.

ledgment before all his people that he accepted the British as his future suzerains. The same afternoon I broke up the expeditionary force. General Kemball returned *viâ* Argungu and the Niger to Zungeru and the coast; a force under Captain Merrick started due south for Kontagora to traverse the Dakurrekurre country, the people of which had long been giving trouble by killing traders and closing the roads; Colonel Morland, with the bulk of the force, marched direct for Kowra and Kano.

60. On the 23rd, the day after the installation, I myself, with an escort of about 60 mounted infantry, took the road to Katsena. I was again escorted by the Sultan, and throngs of chiefs and horsemen, who would not be persuaded to turn back for a long time, in spite of the burning heat, which the Fulani feels as much or more than a European, and our parting in its cordiality almost resembled that of old friends. They thanked me profusely for all that had been done, and I think that they are really immensely relieved that the long looked for crisis has at last come and gone, and astonished to find that the British are not the ogres which they expected, while their own position in the future, though changed, has advantages as well as disadvantages, and is vastly better than they had anticipated that it would be after defeat. We told them that they had made a more plucky stand than Kano had, for they had faced us in the open, while the Kano warriors had only fought behind their stupendous walls, and had bolted at the first assault. This seemed to please them greatly, and to be all they cared for. Strange as it may seem, I believe that, as a matter of fact, their cordiality was not a mere assumption, and that they were not altogether sorry at the turn events had taken, and genuinely surprised and pleased at their treatment.

61. On leaving Sokoto I had a very disagreeable task to perform. Hundreds of slaves had secretly crowded into our camp, hundreds more clambered over the walls to follow us, and no prohibition would stop them. Turned out of the line of march, they ran parallel to us through the fields, or ran on ahead. I had promised not to interfere with existing domestic slaves; I had no food for these crowds, and in front of us was a desert untraversed and unmapped, in which the infrequent wells were far apart, and could only supply a very limited amount of water. Moreover, this exodus of slaves would leave Sokoto ruined, and its social fabric a chaos. There was nothing to be done but to send these poor wretches back, and instruct the Resident to enquire into all deserving cases. We did so, and presently found that the King of Gober, who was following me with an army of 300 or 400 wild horsemen of the desert, had appropriated all he could catch. We made him disgorge them, and set them at liberty to return. Doubtless very many bolted to neighbouring towns, but I considered my obligations of honour and of necessity were satis-

fied when I turned them out of my own following, and I did not enquire too curiously what became of them.

KATSENA.

62. Marching fast across the arid and often waterless tract which separates Sokoto from Katsena, we reached the latter place on the night of the 28th March. In answer to the letters sent by Colonel Morland I had received a reply and an ambassador at Kano from the Emir of Katsena, protesting that he had nothing to do with Sokoto or Kano, and did not wish to fight, and professing much pleasure at our coming; I had accordingly sent back messages saying that I had no quarrel with him, and would visit him later and explain the conditions of British suzerainty, and that a Resident and garrison would be quartered near his town. On my approach, however, the Emir and people were obviously in a state of panic, notwithstanding the friendly letters which had passed between us, and it was some time before I could succeed in inducing the Emir to come out and lead me into the town according to custom. I found he had made elaborate preparations for our arrival, and had turned out of his own buildings and had had them thoroughly cleaned for my occupation. But I also learned secretly that there had been a strong "war party," who were for opposing us. Next day I summoned the Emir, Abu Bekr, and the seven principal chiefs, and I went through the same formula as at Sokoto, informing the Emir that we would recognise him as King, and fully informing him of the conditions to which he must conform, which as suzerain of this country the Government now claimed the right to enforce. These I have already detailed.

63. Since Katsena boasts that it is the seat of learning and literature, I added that I would be only too glad to give all assistance possible to education. I further added that the Boundary Commission would shortly arrive on the frontier, and explained its objects and enlisted the assistance of the Emir in them. I told him of the Royal Niger Company and the present Government; of the history of the Treaty with Sokoto; his declaration of war; the reception of the Magaji by Kano; and the sequel to these acts. He assured me that if the Magaji entered Katsena territory he would at once be seized, and he agreed to all my conditions and proposals. I impressed on him in particular the advantage of a stable currency, and explained the British silver coinage, and fixed a rate of cowrie exchange, and (as I had done in each previous instance) I dwelt on the advantage of peace and good order, which should enable trade and prosperity and wealth to increase and the population which was now so diminished to grow to its former size. I arranged also for a residency and barracks, but I do not think that there will be any necessity to maintain troops, or for a Resident to have his permanent quarters here.

I am, however, maintaining a garrison, if only as a link and forwarding agency, pending the arrival and departure of the Boundary Commission. I left part of my escort as a temporary garrison.

Tessawa, between Katsena and Zinder (French).

64. I received here an embassy under the Kowra of Tessawa, north of Katsena, from the town of Gangara (Tessawa). They stated that they had been driven out by the French, and were camped in the bush to the number of 5,000, where only the day before they had (so they said) been threatened by the French, and they now requested permission to reside in the British sphere. On enquiry it appeared that their town was, as nearly as possible, on the frontier line. I therefore told them to await the arrival of the Boundary Commission, and I arranged with the Emir of Katsena to allow them to build a town in the British sphere, if their own should be adjudged by the Boundary Commission to be in the French sphere, since they declared that nothing would induce them to return to the French sphere. They expressed the greatest delight at my permission to remain in Nigeria. I told them that they would have, of course, to pay the usual taxes. I informed the French Administrator at Zinder of these complaints, and, in his reply (received long afterwards) he wholly denied that they had been threatened in their present retreat, whilst admitting the destruction of Gangara for rebellion.

Gober.

65. The two brother kings of Gober had come, as I have said, with a large following of desert spearmen to meet us on our way to Katsena, and they accompanied us for several marches. Their country, though in the British sphere, had been overrun by the French, who had at first taken the side of the Asbenawa, and ousted the Gober King, but later, finding the Asbenawa intractable, had turned against them and installed these two kings, imposing their usual war indemnity. They asked that I should fix a boundary between them and the Asbenawa (with whom they were at constant feud), and professed an entire loyalty to Government and a readiness to obey all orders. I experienced some difficulty in checking their looting propensities, and was glad when at last I was rid of them.

Asbenawa.

66. The Asbenawa belong to the district of Asben in the French sphere. They are a nomadic tribe, and each year enter British territory with great herds of sheep and cattle, and many camels. They are the transport contractors for Sokoto and Kano, and import the so-called "potash" and the live stock which form the bulk of the Kano-Lagos trade. The

large parties which enter Nigeria reside for nine months in the British sphere, returning during the rains (July-September) to Asben to get salt, since they say that their camels will not survive in Nigeria, but they own villages (18 in Gober district) all over the northern provinces, which they claim to have conquered before the French interfered. They leave in them a certain number of women and others to gather in the crops, pending their return to these permanent villages at the end of the wet season. They would therefore appear to be natives of the British rather than of the French sphere. It is a matter of some difficulty to decide how the conditions of the modern partition of Africa shall be made to apply to these nomads, and whether they are to be considered as natives of the British Protectorate or as French subjects. In order to give confidence to these people, and to inaugurate a system of camel transport by contract, I engaged a batch of 50 camels with their attendants to travel with me from Kano to Sokoto and back *viâ* Katsena, so I am in hopes that next year I may succeed in enlisting them for the transport service in the north.

Installation of Emir of Kano.

67. On April 2nd I reached Kano, and on the next day I installed the Wombai as Emir with the usual ceremonial. The special tradition of Kano prescribed the gift of an umbrella, a sword, and a dagger; the two latter I fastened on myself, and opened the former. It is also the custom at Kano that no King shall enter the royal enclosures by the gate used by his predecessor. A great breach in the palace walls had therefore been made prior to the ceremony, and temporarily made good with wet mud, which could easily and quickly be torn down. I left without witnessing this curious ceremony, since it appeared to be their wish to complete the installation in their own way, without our assistance. There was a very great concourse of people in the great open space in front of the King's enclosure. On our arrival he had come out with all his horsemen to meet us and escort us through the town, and on my departure on the 4th the same ceremony was observed. I note this as a significant and satisfactory sign. Our parting was exceedingly cordial, and I really believe that Abassi will do his utmost to conform to the new *régime* loyally. On April the 7th I reached Zaria, and installed the new Emir, Dan Sidi, as I have already described, and on the 14th I reached Zungeru. It was just 38 days since I had started from Kano, and in this period close on 800 miles had been traversed (in 32 marching days giving an average of about 25 miles per day) and matters settled at Sokoto, Katsena, Kano, and Zaria. a really wonderful record when one considers that loaded carriers covered this distance in a waterless country at the hottest time of the year.

General Review of Provinces.

68. At the beginning of the financial year 1902-3 the Protectorate consisted of 13 provinces, and the operations which I have described have added three more, making a total of 16, for which provision has been made in the estimates of the current year (1903-4). The whole Protectorate has now been taken under administrative control, and it is important to recollect that by so doing we have not added new territory and new responsibilities to the Empire, but have simply recognised those which we had already accepted. My task has not been to annex new kingdoms, but to endeavour to fulfil the obligations and responsibilities to which we have pledged ourselves, with regard to the territory placed under my charge. The new provinces are, Sokoto, Kano (including Katsena), and Katagum (or Damergeram) lying to the east of Kano and between it and Bornu. The attached map (Appendix V.) will show the divisions of provinces as they exist at present, pending more accurate adjustment of some of the frontiers.

I have sketched at some length the inclusion of the provinces of (1) and (2) Bornu (Northern and Southern), (3) Bautshi, (4) Sokoto, (5) Kano, (6) Katagum (which has come under administrative control with the inclusion of Kano), and I have spoken of the condition of (7) Zaria and of (8) Yola. I will now briefly allude to the remaining eight provinces.

Kontagora (9).

69. It will be remembered that the province of Kontagora was brought under control in March, 1901. It had been completely laid waste by its Emir, the noted slave raider Ibrahim, who escaped and at the date of my last report was, with a large force, raiding and harrying the province of Zaria (which was not then included under the Administration). In February, 1902, on the appeal of the Emir of Zaria, I sent an expedition under Major Dickinson to endeavour to effect the capture of Ibrahim. This was brilliantly effected with a handful of mounted infantry, almost without firing a shot, by Captains Abadie and Porter, who captured Ibrahim, together with his two sons and brother and other chiefs, and the whole of his enormous following, estimated at 20,000 people. Large numbers of these who were recently captured slaves fled into the bush and found their way back to their villages. About 660 were repatriated to Wushishi, the Chief of that place being in the retinue of Ibrahim, and some 4,200 more were brought back to their homes in Kontagora, and 188 to Bida. Ibrahim himself was transported to Lokoja and left in gaol for a few days on a charge of murdering the Mallam of Wushishi, but I deemed it inexpedient to try him, and I exiled him to Yola for a time. I was unable to obtain a suitable man to succeed him as Emir, and an attempt to restore the old Pagan dynasty did not prove a success. Ibrahim,

though an inveterate slave catcher, was a man of strong character, nephew of the Sultan of Sokoto, and of great influence throughout the country. He was, in appearance, and I believe in character, a changed man since his downfall and humiliation, and since Kontagora had now been without a chief for two years I decided to bring him back and put him in charge of the town and immediate district, not of the whole province, where he would be under the eye of the Resident. It will in future be wholly impossible for him to slave-raid; he will have neither men nor arms. I believe that his restoration, even though partial, will have a most excellent effect throughout the country, and tend to do away with the misgiving which the unavoidable deposition of the Emir of Zaria created. It will, I know, give the greatest pleasure at Sokoto. Ibrahim has had a severe lesson, and the man who said he would "die with a slave in his mouth" seemed absolutely sick at the mention of a slave when I asked if he would have dealings with them again, and the vehemence and earnestness of his abjuration was almost laughable. The province is under Major Sharpe, C.M.G., and will, I hope, gradually recover its population and prosperity. Major Sharpe states that at present its condition is lamentable. There are few children and no girls, and everywhere are to be seen the ruins of burnt villages. He estimates the population of the province at 9,500 men, 6,000 women, and 5,000 children. The truculent tribes to the north, against whom were constant charges of wanton murder, have seen a British force march through their country (Captain Merrick, returning from Sokoto), and have been warned that such practices must cease.

Nassarawa (10).

70. Captain Moloney's sad death was a very great loss to the province of Nassarawa, where he was doing most excellent work. In consequence of his murder by the Magaji, the subordinate and friend of the ex-Emir of Zaria, I detached that portion of the Zaria dominions which fell into this province from the Zaria control. They formed a long narrow arm reaching down to the Benue. Mr. Granville has succeeded Captain Moloney, and during the interval before his arrival Mr. Cargill took temporary charge of the province and effected a great improvement by bringing about the voluntary abdication of the aged and useless Chief of Keffi in favour of his son. In spite of the punishment inflicted on Abuja, I fear that that nest of robbers has not yet been effectually broken up. The province consists of a great number of separate tribal jurisdictions, with no permanent Emir, and will afford scope for an administrator with talent for organization.

Muri (11).

71. On Mr. Hewby's transfer to Bornu the province of Muri fell to Mr. Cargill, before he left for Nassarawa and finally for

Kano. His intimate knowledge of Hausa enabled him to detect the malpractices of the hitherto trusted native officials in this province, who, for a period of three years, have been acquiring slaves and other wealth in the name of the Resident. The senior of the two was found to have 65 slaves in his possession, besides all he had sold from time to time; the junior had 30. These, chiefly girls, had been acquired either on the statement that the Resident required them, or by threats of false reports which would involve (so he represented) terrible punishments. Mr. Cargill, on his transfer to Nassarawa, discovered similar malpractices on the part of the native agent there, and also the guilt of the agent Awudu, upon whom retribution came when Captain Moloney was killed. This matter is one of transcendent importance. The absence of honest native interpreters and agents is the curse of the country, and renders administration very difficult. The only remedy is for Residents to learn Hausa, and now that the initial appointments have been filled, I hope to make the promotion of juniors, and even the retention of seniors, dependent upon their passing the language test. In order to increase continuity—which is vital—the period of residential service for political officers has been increased from one year to eighteen months. The Native Courts in this province have been working especially well. There are a large number of lawless pagan tribes, with some of whom it has not yet been found possible to establish satisfactory relations.

Bassa (12).

72. The province of Bassa is said to be full of rubber forests, and other valuable products, but it is inhabited by some half dozen or more extremely truculent pagan tribes—the Bassas, Okpotos, Igbiras, Munshis, &c.—among whom it is not at present safe to travel, and who still practise barbarous rites and are continually perpetrating wanton outrages. I am anxious to co-operate with the High Commissioner of Southern Nigeria in the enforcement of rubber laws for the preservation of the trees, &c., and I hope during the coming year to be able to introduce something more like law and order into this province.

Kabba (13).

73. The excessive amount of work devolving upon the Resident at Lokoja, both judicial and executive, has tied down the officer responsible for the province of Kabba to his headquarters to an extent which has involved the unavoidable neglect of the outlying districts. Since this country was detached from Nupe by the Royal Niger Company in 1897 there has been no paramount chief, and much lawlessness prevails. The enforcement of taxation will, I hope, do away with much of the idleness and apathy which I am told at present exists everywhere,

and induce the people to work their land, as I am informed they did in former days, without, as then, being yearly raided for slaves as well.

NUPE (14).

74. The province of Nupe, under the intelligent rule of the Emir Mohamadu, and the sympathetic supervision of Mr. Goldsmith and Mr. Goodair, continues to show progress, and the chiefs are apparently very loyal. The Resident reports that the area under cultivation is double what it had been at any previous time, and that the men formerly kept as the Bida standing army are all now farmers. The population is estimated to have increased by 3 per cent. in Bida, Lapai, and Argeye. It is estimated for the whole province at 650,000. An event of much importance during the year was the amicable settlement of the long standing feud between the Emir and the Kuta, who is chief of all the canoeing and riverain population. I fear that oppression and extortion have been going on under the "ajele" system in Nupe, and that the peasantry have been afraid to come to Bida to complain. I have already (para. 31) described this system, which I propose to abolish, and the one which I intend to substitute for it. The radical remedy is for the Resident to be constantly on the move through his province listening to the grievances of the people on the spot. Hitherto in every province he has been detained much at his headquarters, in consequence of the amount of work involved in the preparation of accounts &c., but the increase of staff will considerably improve this, nor will these routine duties involve so much time as the staff becomes more familiar with the system. The Emir is ever ready to assist in every way, and has made rough roads throughout his dominions and planted trees along them, and has shown himself an enlightened and progressive ruler. In November last he came with a large retinue of many hundreds of horsemen and followers, and with all his chiefs, to pay me a ceremonial visit at Zungeru. His camp is said to have numbered some 10,000 souls. I received him with some ceremonial on the polo-ground, where his horsemen galloped past by batches under their leaders and saluted. They were greatly impressed by some evolutions of a troop of our mounted infantry, which followed. The Emir was, of course, greatly struck with what he saw at Zungeru, especially with the railway and the electric light in Government House. The buildings, masonry-bridges, &c., did much to convince him of the fact, which hitherto they have never believed, that the British have come to stay. This visit of a ruling Emir is a significant acknowledgment before the whole country of the British suzerainty, and was voluntarily made at a time when the situation as regards Kano was growing acute. I was interested to hear what was the view taken by this Emir of the fighting at Kano, for he is a man

of great loyalty to his caste, and has ever been the special advocate of those who had brought retribution on their heads. Ali u of Kano had been a personal friend of his, and he had done his utmost to bring him to reason and to prevent war. I am informed that neither he nor his chiefs expressed the smallest sympathy for him, saying he had brought a just fate on his head, but that they expressed the greatest satisfaction on hearing that Kano had not been looted and had suffered no harm.

Illorin (15).

75. Mr. Dwyer has achieved what I believe to be considerable progress in the province of Illorin. He has indefatigably toured and mapped, and assessed the tribute payable by each village to its chiefs and to the Emir. The result, as reported by him, is that the Emir is now not less devoted to the administration than he of Nupe. Formerly he was a puppet in the hands of the four Baloguns or war chiefs, and these exercised what extortion they chose. By steadily supporting the authority of the Emir, and by personally supervising the tribute paid to him, Mr. Dwyer, without the assistance of the extortionate ajele, has assured to the Emir a regular and substantial income, based on the ancient tribute, which amounts to £900, and is paid in cash. As Illorin is the destination of most of the Kano and Sokoto caravans, heavy work in connection with the new taxation will devolve upon the Political Officer of this province, but a good beginning has, I understand, already been made, and I am hopeful that the full amount anticipated will be raised this year. It is worthy of note that when the Sokoto-Kano affair began to grow acute, the Emir of Illorin, who formerly was a malcontent, received a letter from a Sokoto chief accusing him of disloyalty, and urging him to foment disorder in his part of the country. The Emir brought the letter to the Resident and read it to the people, and, refusing its accompanying present, turned the bearer out of the town with the message that he intended to pay no more taxes in slaves or otherwise to Sokoto and had accepted British rule.

Borgu (16).

76. Under Mr. Kemble (acting in charge) the province of Borgu has maintained the character it has always borne since it was administered in 1898 and 1899 by the West African Frontier Force as an orderly, law-abiding district. The excellent Chief of Kiama is as personally keen as ever in constructing roads and helping the Resident in every way.

Political Officers.

77. Objection has in some quarters been taken to the appointment of military officers as civil residents. Failing the

supply of men with African administrative experience I have found that selected Army officers are an admirable class of men for this work. They are gentlemen; their training teaches them prompt decision; their education in military law gives them a knowledge of the rules of evidence and judicial procedure sufficient when supplemented by a little special study to meet the requirements of a not too technical system of court work, and their training in topography enables them to carry out the surveys of all their journeys. Officers, more especially those who have served in India, have done some excellent work in Northern Nigeria, and their sympathy with and understanding of the people is certainly not less than that of the civilian. It is indeed a characteristic of the British officer that when in civil employ his rule is often marked by less "militarism" than that of the civilian, and he is more opposed to punitive operations.

Both Oxford and Cambridge are now coming forward with offers of facilities for the special training of graduates to enter the Colonial service, and young men of the best class are eager to accept such appointments. "No suitable opportunity," says the Oxford Circular of December 27th, 1902, "should be lost for drawing closer the relationship between the educational centres and the empire." Cambridge is arranging to institute an examination and give a diploma in Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, and already has a Hausa Scholarship. Major Burdon suggests that a chair should be endowed for Hausa and Arabic, which should also include instruction in the religious tenets and the law and polity of the western Mohammedans similar to the school which exists in Paris for the training of Algerian officials and the parallel school in Berlin. No better scheme could be suggested, nor one that would more greatly benefit the Crown Colonies concerned.

Native Staff.

One of the most serious difficulties in administration in Northern Nigeria lies in the almost complete absence of material for creating a native staff. In the clerical departments (secretariat, &c.) I find the greatest difficulty in filling the posts, for the demand is much greater than the supply. With a few notable exceptions the native clerks are unreliable and have not the education to enable them to undertake the work required of them. Yet they receive salaries of £120 to £180 per annum with free quarters as may be available. In the matter of political agents to collect taxes and keep Residents informed of events and carry out subsidiary missions, &c., and of interpreters, the case is even worse. There are extremely few available, and experience has proved that they are with few exceptions thoroughly dishonest, and in some cases have done incalculable harm before being found out. If

we could but find a few honest and efficient native subordinates, the task of administration would be greatly simplified.

General Administration.

78. In this *résumé* it will be seen that the policy as regards the Fulani which I sketched in my report for 1900, and which received the approval of the Secretary of State, has been steadily adhered to. Every effort, as I have said (para. 36) has been made to utilise the abilities of this race, while putting an end to the tyranny and oppression which had hitherto marked their rule. My efforts, however, to introduce any permanent reforms were of little avail so long as Kano defied the Government and Sokoto remained, in theory at least, the suzerain. Now that the absolutely necessary action has been successfully taken to place our relations with those states on a basis which all Nigeria can understand, and the King's Government is acknowledged as the sole suzerain in Northern Nigeria, it is possible to develop the policy further, and to lay down in more detail and with a firmer hand the requirements of the administration. These I have sketched in describing the conditions which I have publicly announced to Sokoto, Kano, Katsena, and Zaria, in so far as general principles are concerned.

Absentee Landlords.

The two first internal reforms which I hope to introduce (apart, of course, from the abolition of inhuman punishments and of the dungeons I have described, and the sale of slaves, &c.) are (1) to regulate the appointment of officers of state and (2) to reorganise and reassess the taxation. Concerning the latter, I have written elsewhere (paras. 31 and 80). As regards the former, the existence of this large idle class of "absentee landlords" was one of the chief evils of Fulani rule (as I have shown in para. 31). In Zaria alone (for instance) there were 65 such chiefs draining the peasantry for the means wherewith to uphold their state. Alieu of Kano (to take another instance) was one of 64 brothers, for all of whom, besides uncles and sons, places of dignity had to be found. He ousted the old traditional holders of offices, who were free-born, and some of whom had held hereditary office from the old Habe dynasty, to replace them by favourite slaves and sons. The Kano hierarchy consists of 12 chiefs, who are appointed from the royal family, 20 hereditary offices, six non-hereditary, and eight held by the Emir's chief slaves. Below these 46 are many petty office holders. In future the appointments to these offices as they fall vacant will be confirmed by the High Commissioner, and I hope gradually to bring it about that they shall be filled either by men who perform some useful work for the state, or else by the chiefs of the neighbouring

cities, who will reside at their towns, and only be summoned to the capital on important occasions to aid with their counsels. This is already, I believe, the system at Sokoto, but nowhere else. It was also largely the system in Uganda.

Firearms.

79. With regard to firearms, I lost no time in giving effect to my words, that the possession of them had become illegal, and they are being collected and destroyed. With the increased supervision which the small extra staff now provided to control the frontiers affords, I hope to prevent the illicit importation which has hitherto gone unchecked. The existing law gives all the powers required, and is now being enforced throughout the Protectorate. The large standing army kept up by the Sultan of Bornu has been disarmed. 180 breech-loaders and 530 muzzle-loaders have already been handed in, and more are to come, and the Resident reports that he does not think there are 100 unlicensed muzzle-loaders or 12 breech-loaders left in the province. A few permits are given to Emirs and influential men for a very limited number of muzzle-loaders for show.

Taxation by Chiefs.

80. In the kaleidoscope of successive dominations the question of the so-called "lawful jurisdiction" of the various chiefs in any part of Africa tends to become hopelessly confused, and, in my view, the very first essential of an effective suzerainty, and the basis of all administrative organisation, depends upon the impartial and patient investigation and settlement of this vital question. It has, therefore, been the primary object of my policy in Northern Nigeria, by dividing the country into provinces, and deputing a Resident to the charge of each, to effect throughout the whole Protectorate a demarcation of existing jurisdictions, and a reassessment (in accordance with the actual taxable capacity of each village) of the tribute, rent, or dues which it shall pay to the over-lord, to replace the present unequal incidence and the arbitrary and tyrannical levies of the past. Recourse to force for the collection of tribute, "lawful" or otherwise, by the chiefs, with its waste of life, and its continual unrest and war is now prohibited, and the British administration is, therefore, responsible for the enforcement of such dues as it may decide to be justly payable. In my view it is a natural corollary that the whole population should pay alike, if not to the alien Fulani, then to the Government direct. In a country blessed with a fruitful soil, and the luxuriant productiveness which marks the tropics, the necessaries of life are procurable with a very minimum of labour, and the small additional work required to meet the demands of the tax or tribute is a benefit, not a burden, to the

population. Some progress has been made with this scheme of assessment.

81. Simultaneously with it a census, and a geographical survey, together with the collection of a mass of statistical information regarding products, area under cultivation, &c., are being effected in a rough and ready way; but the work of fully grappling with and completing so large a task still belongs to the future. Its most effective realisation so far has been achieved in the Illorin province, since it was one of the three first taken under administrative control. During the past year a revenue of £900 has been assessed, and paid in to the Emir of this province. The result, I believe, has been most beneficial to the people, who greatly appreciate the advantages of a fixed and final settlement, in place of the arbitrary imposts of the past, while the Emir is no less grateful for our assistance, and appreciates the advantage of an income which comes in steadily and without trouble. I have already described the mode of collection in Nupe, where I hope to abolish several of the middlemen. It is these intermediaries who bleed the country, and the reduction of their numbers to the lowest effective minimum should be the object of the administration.

Taxation by Government.

82. As the period of initial construction of an administration feeling its way cautiously among a great population and gradually acquiring a knowledge of the peoples with whom it has to deal gives place to a scheme of rule based on a settled policy, the cost of the machinery necessarily increases, notably on account of the need of more administrative officers and of additional police, and the necessity for raising a local revenue to meet that cost consequently becomes imperative. Beyond doubt the best method of taxation in Africa is the "indirect," viz., by customs; but assuming that the revenue from this source, collected on the coast by Southern Nigeria and Lagos, has reached its maximum, the next best in the condition of the country appears to me to be by *class* taxation. I have, therefore, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, introduced tolls on caravans and licences on canoes and on the sale and manufacture of native liquors. Of these I will speak later. These alone are, however, insufficient, nor do I think that the principle of direct taxation, though it should be cautiously applied, and its incidence should at first be very light, should be wholly set aside in laying down the lines of policy which are to guide the future development of this country. I, therefore, have proposed to levy from all chiefs who collect tribute and whose ability to do so now depends solely on the Government, a certain proportion (limited under present conditions to one quarter) of the tribute so collected; while in the new assessment all those who pay to no chief, having in many cases abandoned their allegiance, through

the instrumentality, more or less direct, of the white man, shall pay for the present their tribute direct to Government.

83. To make this system effective and to prevent fraudulent and excessive exactions by agents will need an efficient staff. I should be amply satisfied if at present the product of the tax did no more than pay for that staff, since the machinery thus introduced would effect much more than the sole collection of the tax, and since by the introduction of this system without injustice and friction the basis would be laid of a revenue which would continually grow from year to year and form eventually a substantial contribution to the task of rendering the country self-supporting. If a fully adequate supervision is not supplied *ab initio* the result will be extortion and consequent discontent. It is unfortunately one of those cases in which capital outlay must be incurred with a prospect of deferred returns; but however costly the machinery, the expense should not, in my view, be grudged, for whereas it is now not difficult to find acceptance of such a system, its introduction at a future period would infallibly produce discontent. It is for these reasons that the Secretary of State has approved in the present year (1903-1904) of a small additional department (the Revenue Department) whose duties will consist in the assessment and collection of this revenue and otherwise in work identical with that of the Assistant Residents.

84. The taxation I have proposed is upon the revenue of chiefs or communities. I am opposed to direct taxation by Government upon individuals (as I said in my report for 1900) because (1) I think it premature until individual property in land has become recognised, and (2) until the system of serfdom has given place to one of independent agricultural labour, and (3) until a currency has obtained a footing so as to obviate too frequent a payment in kind. In writing this I do not reverse what I wrote on this subject in my report for 1901. I then said that I deprecated direct taxation in the earlier stages of the development of an African Protectorate "while maintaining the absolute right of Government to levy such a tax for benefits conferred." Progress has been somewhat more rapid than I then anticipated, while the necessity of finding a revenue has grown even more imperative, and I consider that it is now possible to introduce the *principle* though its application should at first be tentative and gradual. Moreover, I think that it is better to translate assistance rendered in public works, &c., into liquidation of a recognised payment to the revenue than to allow it to drift into something perilously akin to a system of forced labour.

85. The tax is concerned with the ownership of land and its produce, and my remarks, therefore, both as regards the

recognition of individual property and as regards independent labour do not refer to the urban or to the trading communities, in both of which these principles are already largely recognised. Property in a city, whether real or personal, descends to the legitimate heir, and in Fulani cities is subject to death duties. Labour employed by traders is largely independent and carriers are often engaged and paid for their services. But the farm slaves or serfs—*adscripti glebae*—"paying yearly little dues of wheat, and wine, and oil," as their forefathers paid, do not own their holdings or understand individual land tenure, and their contribution to the revenue should, in my view, be deducted from those dues,—fairly assessed,—and not take the form of a poll or hut tax. The land in theory belongs to the Suzerain, hitherto the Fulani Emir and now the British Government, and with that transfer of suzerainty begins the right of Government to a share in the occupier's rentals, but not, in my view, the right to an additional impost upon the tenant. In similar fashion the communities not under Fulani rule pay their dues to Government as the immemorial mark of their recognition of suzerainty, and in return they receive immunity from the raids of the Fulani or other slavers and raiders.

86. The other taxes to which I have alluded above are (1) the caravan tolls, (2) canoe licenses, and (3) the local liquor tax. The caravan tolls consist of a levy on goods of 5 per cent. in each Province traversed by a caravan up to a maximum of 15 per cent. on its down journey, and a similar levy on its up journey. This is in return for the safety of the roads and their improvement, and is in lieu of the exorbitant imposts which used to be levied by Emirs, without any such compensating advantages, and which are now abolished. The Royal Niger Company levied, from 1897 onwards, a tax on the staple of trade of 15 per cent., which, since the transfer to Government, has lapsed. The French, I believe, enforce no taxes on caravans but compel them all to pass through Zinder (and Gaya on the west) and take out registration papers.

(2.) A licence on canoes, according to their earning capacity, varying from 5*s*. to £3 per annum. Large transport and ferry canoes in the season can earn £2 and upwards per month. The tax, therefore, is not excessive. Both these taxes are levied on the classes best able to pay in the country, and who have benefited most from the British administration. The canoe owners especially have earned enormous sums by carrying for Government.

(3) The remaining tax is on the manufacture and sale of locally made intoxicating liquors. The duty formerly imposed by the Royal Niger Company of £1 per ton on salt imported into Northern Nigeria from Southern Nigeria has also been revived.

87. The taxes which I have described, together with contributions from Southern Nigeria and Lagos, and the duties which the new staff will enable me to collect on frontiers not conterminous with those Administrations will together, I anticipate, yield a revenue which, though it be as yet but a fraction of the amount required to meet the expenditure, will still compare not unfavourably with any Protectorate in a like stage of development.

TRANSPORT.

88. The question of transport is becoming one of the most serious which the Administration has to solve. Carriers are exceedingly costly, and since the chronic unrest of former times has been replaced by comparative order and quiet, a great number of the floating population from whom carriers have hitherto been drawn have, I am told, settled down on the land and to the cultivation of profitable industries. The demand, therefore, for carriers is much greater than the supply, and since the need for the conveyance of supplies to garrisons and other such necessities of the Government is imperative, recourse must be had either to some substitute for carriers or to forced levies. Since the latter alternative is inadmissible, and subversive of all British principles of rule, it remains only to consider the former. In the north, transport animals will live and are not too costly, but the expense of creating the requisite organisation will be considerable, and it will be imperative also to make roads. These are tasks to be undertaken without delay in the coming year, but in my opinion the only feasible way of meeting the difficulty, and by far the cheapest and most effective, is by running a light line as far as Zaria, and thence (having reached a country where animal transport is available and animals thrive), to construct roads to Kano, Sokoto, Bautshi, and Bornu, and organise a cart service upon them. The *construction* of a road to Zaria would be little less costly than that of the track of a surface line, the chief additional expense of the latter consisting in the cost of rails and sleepers, while the up-keep of a transport train, with its necessarily costly supervising staff, the replacement of animals, forage charges, &c., would probably exceed the working expenses and interest on capital of a light railway, apart from the incomparably greater efficiency and rapidity of the latter.

89. The cheapest form of animal transport is the light cart drawn by two oxen. These animals do not require the daily grain ration, the expensive harness, or the individual care and attention necessary for mules and horses. They are procurable in large numbers at low cost, and provided the tsetse fly is absent, and roads possible for carts are made, there is no reason why they should not serve as a cheap means of transport in

the northern provinces. It is to be hoped that the recent investigations into the mode of propagation of the blood parasite, of which the tsetse is the transmitting agency, and the attempts to discover an antitoxin to confer immunity, may have a successful result. I hope that the Medical Department of Northern Nigeria may be able to contribute its share to these invaluable investigations, and that we may also shortly have more reliable information as to the local geographical distribution of the fly. I have already three experimental carts, and hope shortly to introduce many more. The value of transport animals at Kano is approximately as follows:—Camels, £5 to £10; mules, £4 to £7; oxen, £2 to £4. The latter are fairly plentiful, but are troublesome animals to pack, and useful only for draught. Though I hope we may before long have a road to Zaria and Kano, it must be many years before a track fit for carts can be made through the hilly country to Bautshi, and onwards to Bornu. Transport, therefore, to the east at any rate, must consist of mules. There are very few indeed of these animals in the country, and it will be necessary to import them. The Treasurer (Mr. Harrisson), during a recent visit to Argentina, made full enquiries, at my request, concerning the cost of importing mules thence to West Africa, and I myself, in 1899, made similar enquiries, both from Messrs. Houlder Brothers and from the Remount Department, War Office. Mr. Harrisson's local knowledge of Buenos Ayres enabled him to furnish me with valuable figures. They are as follows:—Provided a whole ship-load is taken (viz., 900 animals), one firm with whom he communicated could deliver them at Forcados for £14,400, and another for £15,500, viz., £16 and £17 per mule respectively. This includes freight, vessel's fittings, attendance, fodder, commission, and insurance. Mules (exclusive of shipping) cost £25 and upwards in the Canaries, and some personal knowledge of this matter in India and elsewhere enables me to say that their cost would be much the same from most other sources, nor is there any great supply. The Pernambuco mule should stand the climate of Northern Nigeria well.

90. British Colonies are, I venture to think, much behind those of Germany and France in the matter of road construction. It is several years since the French in West Africa completed a road, 500 miles in length, and fit for motor traffic, to connect their various railheads. The Germans in East Africa long ago completed a main trunk road from the coast to Tabora and thence branching to Lakes Tanganyika and Victoria, and another from the port of Bagamoyo to that of Dar-es-Salaam and thence to Lake Nyassa, while their West African Colonies are, I believe, equally well supplied. Such roads reduce the cost of transport by rendering it possible to use carts; they promote trade, and are of great strategic value. I hope that before long Northern Nigeria will be able to boast of some

development in this direction, but hitherto the more absolutely urgent work in other directions has compelled me to defer road construction, except in and around cantonments.

Railways.

91. No further survey for the extension of the Lagos Railway into Northern Nigeria has been undertaken during this year. I have, however, been able to discover a port (at Baro) on the Niger to which the existing light surface line between Zungeru and Bari Juko could be extended to reach the river, without traversing the great belt of swamp and flood area which extends along its left bank from the Kaduna mouth. From this port a rough survey has been made by the Director of Public Works through the trade centre of Bida, and no difficulty has been encountered. A location survey as far as Bida is now being made by Mr. Scott, Surveyor. This extension would, if made, place Zungeru within 18 hours of Lokoja, and enormously facilitate the transport of stores, mails, and passengers, saving much valuable time at present wasted by the ten days or more occupied by the Kaduna route, and providing a quicker and less distressing means of transport for invalids than the present journey (for nine months in the year) by open canoe. Incidentally the railway would add very greatly to the comfort of Europeans by enabling us (now that the stern-wheeler "Sarota," which has a refrigerator, has been placed on the river) to bring up frozen meat and vegetables, and so vary the ceaseless diet of fowls, which are not nutritious Supplies of meat and English fruit and vegetables could be bought from the steamers at Forcados, brought up by the "Sarota" to Baro, and delivered thence in Zungeru in eight or ten hours by rail. This would effect an improvement in health.

92. The line would, moreover, traverse the greatest trade route in Nigeria, and render possible the export of cotton and other produce grown in the Nupe province and in Southern Zaria. Without it cotton cannot, I fear, be profitably exported from those districts. The great additional demand for transport from Lokoja to Zungeru, consequent on the increase of the Political, Military, and Police Departments, can with difficulty be met without this line.

93. Alternative routes the whole way from Zungeru to Zaria have also been examined and roughly surveyed by the Director of Public Works (who has great experience of railway work in India) and a feasible track for the ultimate extension of this surface line has been found. The length would be 153 miles. The further distance to Kano from Zaria (82 miles) has also been roughly surveyed. This is a somewhat more expensive section, but I do not consider that this further extension is very

necessary, and not at all comparable in importance with that to Zaria, which is the real centre of all caravans and trade, and the point from which the roads to the north, east, and west diverge.

94. If the cost of an extension of the Lagos line be assessed at £6,000 per mile (which is the estimate for the last extension sanctioned), the total cost from Ibadan to Zaria would be at least £3,000,000, apart from the bridge across the Niger. The Lagos railway, moreover, would be in competition with steamer transport on the Niger, and this would compel it to so reduce its carrying freights southwards that a traffic greatly in excess of what exists, or can exist until new industries have been created, would alone enable it to pay even its working expenses. In my view, a light line from the Niger to Zaria could deal adequately with the existing traffic, and create the new industries which will later provide traffic for the more costly line. It would work northwards from the Niger, and would, therefore, be in co-operation with and not in competition with the steamer transport. Meanwhile, the extension of the Lagos line to Oshogbo, and eventually to Illorin, has been approved by the Secretary of State, and this extension will, as Sir William MacGregor points out, enable it to tap a very fertile district and pass towns having populations of 60,000 to 100,000 souls and upwards.

95. The great urgency is for an *immediate* line to serve the needs of the Administration in lieu of the failing supply and costly method of human carriers, and to secure to British ports the trade of the north, as well as to render feasible the development of the cotton and other possible industries. These objects cannot be achieved otherwise than by the rapid construction of a light line at low cost. The light line I advocate may, in fact, be described better perhaps as a tramway, since its gradients, curves, and speed are not intended to rival those of a railway.

Surveys.

96. Considerable progress has been made in surveys, and the map of Northern Nigeria is now beginning to be filled in with some degree of accuracy. I have had a separate map of each province compiled on a scale of $\frac{1}{250000}$ (approximately four miles to one inch), and upon this has been traced every route surveyed since February, 1901, when the existing data were last incorporated. A map of a portion of the Protectorate on scales of $\frac{1}{500000}$ and $\frac{1}{1000000}$ (eight and sixteen miles to one inch) has been compiled by the Intelligence Division of the War Office, and these will be corrected and brought up to date by the recent information in the large-scale maps. I have also had a map made on a scale of $\frac{1}{2000000}$

(approximately 32 miles to one inch), incorporating all information up to date, a copy of which is attached to this report, Appendix V. From it will be seen the tentative division into provinces, the boundaries of which have been in many cases surveyed and fixed in accordance with tribal jurisdictions.

Economic.

97. Additional consignments of cotton seed have been received from England and distributed. Samples of indigenous cotton from each province have been sent to the British Cotton Growing Association, and also some samples of the cotton from the new seed, but as yet their report has not been received. I hear that the latter has been valued at the very high price of 6¾d. per lb. It is under consideration to send a cotton expert to Northern Nigeria, as has been done to each of the other West African Colonies, who should instruct the natives in the use of ginning and pressing apparatus, and report on the suitability of various districts and soils for cotton cultivation, and upon the prospects of the industry if taken seriously in hand. My own view is that imported products such as cocoa, improved cotton, coffee, &c., should not be grown in plantations by Europeans, but introduced as a crop among the agricultural villages, and their cultivation promoted by a distribution of plants and seeds, and by a promise to buy the produce, and by bonuses for good results, in order to naturalise them in the country. The extensive growth of the onion and leek throughout the Hausa States shows that the people readily adopt a new culture. It is necessary to establish nurseries of such plants for distribution, under the care of an expert Curator, and I think it would be most useful to place in the Government gardens specimens of indigenous trees of economic value (*e.g.*, the various rubber plants, wood-oil trees, gambia pod, &c., &c.), so that Residents and others on arrival could learn to recognise these, and promote their cultivation, and check their destruction in their provinces. It is, above all, important to teach the people the use of oxen in agriculture, and to introduce the American or Indian plough used by the Kaffirs of South Africa. It has been pointed out by many writers, that since throughout Africa oxen are only driven or tended by men, the introduction of ploughs has the result of emancipating the women to some extent from the labour of field work, and causes it to be undertaken by men. Men, however, already work in the fields throughout the greater part of Northern Nigeria.

Local Trade.

98. Apart from the trade done by the merchants for oversea export, there are several other forms of trade carried on in Northern Nigeria, concerning which a few observations may not be out of place.

99. There are in Kano four distinct classes of traders. I interviewed the chief merchants of each class separately and informed them of the slavery and firearms laws, and of the taxation on caravans, &c.

100.—(1.) *Tripoli.*—The first class consists of a small colony of white traders (Arabs) from Tripoli. The extent of the trade done by them may be gauged from a despatch recently received from the Consul at Tripoli, in which he states that a caravan from Kano and the south had just arrived, consisting of 1,220 camels laden as follows:—

		£
Feathers, 200 loads, value £800 each	=	16,000
Skins, 1,000 loads, value £24 each	=	24,000
Ivory, 20 loads, value £50 each	=	1,000
		£41,000

together with 20,000 to 25,000 five-franc pieces bought at two for one Maria Theresa dollar. The caravan had been 11 months on the journey. The cost of transport is estimated at £27 per ton. Of these goods the Morocco leather comes from Nigeria, and perhaps a portion of the feathers and ivory. It is difficult to see how this northern trade can survive when once competition from the south begins, or what articles there are except Morocco leather, which already goes largely to the south, and Kano gowns and cloths, which can bear the heavy transport charges to Tripoli. It would be interesting to know whether these traders have hitherto managed to export any slaves to Tripoli and Turkey. When in Kano I impressed on them the prohibition against slave dealing in any form and against the import of firearms. Their imports were said to consist of burnouses and cloths, sweets, scents, tea, &c.

101.—(2.) *Salaga.*—The second batch of traders who came to see me at Kano, and who form a separate community, are the Salaga merchants, who import kolas from the hinterland of the Gold Coast and Togoland, taking cloths and live stock, Kano leather work, antimony, and some "potash," &c., in exchange. Upon this import in future the authorised customs will be levied. Lack of staff, and the precarious footing which we held in the north, has prevented the levying of this tariff hitherto. The chief route enters at Kengakoi, near Illo, and passes through Sokoto to Kano.

102.—(3.) *Asben, &c.*—The third, and by far the most important, trade of Northern Nigeria is that in "potash" and live stock. This "potash" (which consists of carbonates of soda)

is of two kinds, slabs of rock and loose or powdered. Its value is reported as follows (per ton):—

Kano: "Stone," £18 13*s.*, at 1,200 cowries equal 1*s.* "Loose," £4 16*s.* to £6 14*s.*

Zaria: £24.

Bida: £42.

Lokoja: £42.

Lagos: £40.*

Kola nuts, per 100:—

Kano: 6*s.* 6*d.*

Lagos: 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*

103. The greater part of the potash comes from Asben and from Minau in French territory, but there are also areas which yield it in the northern part of British Bornu, and (it is said) some of the islands in Lake Chad, *e.g.*, Kawa, three days' journey to the east. Each year the Asbenawa enter Nigeria in the dry season with trains of camels laden with this "potash," and with herds of live stock (cattle and sheep, and a few goats, all males). These they sell to the Hausa merchants (the fourth distinct trading community of Kano), receiving kolas and black cloths, and British cotton and hardware goods, in exchange. There are a few resident Asbenawa in Kano established as merchants, and dealing in the produce annually imported by their tribesmen.

104.—(4.) *Hausa.*—The Hausa merchants form enormous caravans, chiefly of small donkeys, and transport this potash (together with live stock and articles of Kano manufacture) to Illorin and Lagos. They are unwilling to dispose of it en route (hence the equality of prices at Lokoja, Bida, and Lagos), and trade it in Illorin chiefly for kolas, and for cotton, hardware, and other goods. It is largely used by the natives for cooking purposes, and is an indispensable adjunct to the yam diet of the Yorubas. It is also greatly in demand for horses, to whom it is given in large quantities.

Local Industries.

105. There is also a considerable local trade in raw and manufactured cotton. Zaria, for instance, produces large quantities of raw cotton, which is carried to Kano and manufactured there into cloth, and the Hausa gown, or "tobe," which is generally beautifully embroidered with patterns in white or colours. The leather trade is another local industry, Kano and Zaria being the chief centres where shoes, slippers, long riding and wearing boots, saddles, and innumerable other articles of leather, are made. These also are embroidered or

* The price was £60 before the roads in Northern Nigeria were made safe.

worked in different coloured leathers. The leathers are red, yellow, and green, the last being the finest and most costly. Bida is the only place where a glass factory exists that I know of, and every large city has its guild of blacksmiths and workers in iron. The embossed brass and copper work of Bida in especial is very good, and the designs of their goblets, in which brass and copper are beautifully blended, are extremely elegant. Space does not permit of my detailing the lesser manufactures and industries, but the preparation of indigo, and the dyeing of cloths, which is carried on in almost every town, is an industry so extensive as to merit mention. Horse-breeding is a source of profit throughout the towns in the north, and a small troup of brood mares is met with in almost every town of Samfara.

Prospects of Trade.

106. The inclusion of the northern Hausa States under the Administration has been effected only just in time to check the diversion of trade routes, a matter in which the French have shown such great activity. The Germans also have endeavoured to prevent traders and caravans from crossing the frontier into British territory, and have prohibited the export of ivory from Adamawa. As, however, it is only a short time since the trade centre of Kano came under British control, and as the German and French frontiers are only now being delimited, it is premature to discuss the opportunities for trade expansion which the inclusion of the northern States will involve. I hope in a future report to be able to give some useful statistics of the various openings which present themselves. At present I can only point out that the population is dense, and imbued with a keen trading instinct, and that if a cheap form of transport, *e.g.*, a light line, were constructed, the country might produce immense quantities of cotton, ground nuts, capsicums, beniseed, and the various other exportable agricultural products; while the sylvan resources, the so-called "gutta" of Hausaland (the rubber of the "Gamsi" tree), shea nuts and shea butter, wood oils, &c., are at present practically untouched, and must remain so for lack of transport. From Bornu the Resident, Mr. Hewby (who has an expert knowledge), reports great quantities of gum which is not collected, as well as gambia pod, kino, copaiba, tamarind, shea, and a considerable quantity of rubber (in the south), while skins, feathers, and ivory are exported northwards to Tripoli.

107. The Niger Company showed some enterprise in asking permission to attach one of their staff to the Bornu expedition. This gentleman, and also another who was attached to their prospecting expedition, report on the country (1) from Ibi *viâ* Bautshi to Bornu and thence to Yola, and (2)

from Zungeru to Zaria and thence to Bautshi and the tin district at Badiko. Their reports may be summarised as follows:—*Ibi to Bautshi.* Trade prospects excellent when the roads are safe. People eager to trade. Much shea, ground nuts, beniseed and balsam. *Bautshi through Bornu.* Country absolutely desolated by war before the advent of our Government; very rich and fertile; little population, except in Gombe district. Gum, shea, balsam, "gutta," and tamarind. *Bornu to Yola.* Rich and populous; people eager to trade; benefit of safe roads. *Wushishi to Zaria.* Trade prospects very good, especially at Gwari. People eager to trade. Much shea, cotton, a little palm-oil, ground nuts, and tobacco. At Zaria hardly any Company's cloth. Native leather work and cloth in quantities; "gutta," 25*s.* for 75 lbs. *Zaria to Bautshi.* Prospects hopeless. Much rubber and "gutta." People apathetic, except at Lere. Cotton, cattle and some rice and beeswax. *Bautshi.* Much rubber for sale, some beniseed. Company's cloth in the markets. Roads must be made safer.

I believe that the Company has it in contemplation to open trading depôts at Zaria and other interior towns, a proposal I welcome with great pleasure.

108. In the northern States I observed that the shea butter tree disappears, and is replaced by the "Gamsi Maifadigaine" (*i.e.*, broad leaved), and very many other new varieties of trees. I noticed throughout the country that the stately trees, which give a parklike appearance to the cultivated areas (chiefly the "locust" with its useful bean, and the shea, and in the north the tamarind), are all of many years growth and are being extensively cut down. Young trees to take their place are non-existent, for the Fulani dynasty (at any rate for years past) appears to have neglected the good of the country, and to have only endeavoured to squeeze what they could out of it. I hope to remedy this, and to introduce new and valuable trees, but had our advent been much longer delayed I fear all this country would have become deforested, since the tree growth in the north is not exuberant as in the Delta. The Asbenawa are great offenders, for they cut down the young acacias and tamarinds, and lop great limbs off the older trees, to graze their camels, till nothing remains but a dying bole.

The Bassa province produces ivory, and, I believe, is full of rubber forests and of valuable timbers. Colonel Pavel, of the German expedition, reports the country north of the Benue to be rich and cultivated, with a fertile soil, producing cotton and rubber. Dikwa, on the Anglo-German frontier line, imports coffee, sugar, velvets, silks, weapons, and gold and silver objects from Tripoli, chiefly, I believe, through the British sphere.

109. The country north of Zaria appears to offer every facility for raising stock. Many excellent fodder grasses abound, and

the tsetse appears to be entirely absent. The magnificent type of oxen in the country can hardly be improved, and the importation of a few Spanish jackasses would enable us to breed a very serviceable and strong mule. The breed of horses might also be greatly improved by the importation of a few stallions. I think also that ostrich farming might prove a lucrative business. A light railway would also secure as freights the really prodigious tonnage of potash annually transported south by men and animals. In return for the products I have named there is a practically unlimited market for salt and for cotton and hardware goods.

110. This trade, however, will never be developed, and may not improbably be diverted to the French sphere, unless two conditions are fulfilled, and that without delay. The first is, as I have said, the construction of a light line, which will reach the centres of trade within a few years. The second is that merchants will take the trouble to go inland and establish depôts for the collection of produce, instead of confining their stations to the banks of the Niger and waiting for trade to come to them. The Administration has opened up these markets and rendered many of the routes to them perfectly safe, which were not traversable a year ago, though others still remain as yet dangerous to traders. It is in contemplation to make a good road from Zungeru to Kano, and what is now required is that merchants with enterprise shall import carts or mechanical transport (pending the construction of the light railway), and take advantage of the opportunities thus offered. The existing monopoly in Northern Nigeria was its salvation at a time when a number of rival traders, with warehouses side by side, at some two or three stations on the Niger, bid against each other for a limited output of native produce, the quantity of which was not appreciably increased by their competition and consequently enhanced prices. It is now an anachronism, and retards the development of the country, which is large enough, and offers opportunities enough, for many firms without mutual interference. Since the great obstacle to the advent of competition is the difficulty of procuring transport up the Niger (the Niger Company alone possessing river vessels), I am considering how far Government may be able to assist all merchants alike by conveying a limited quantity of merchandise up river in Government vessels.

111. I would more particularly welcome development on specialised lines. One firm might undertake the carrying trade as "transport riders," and, by utilising draught transport and steamers, collect produce at various depôts. Failing British initiative, I shall hope to utilise the Tripoli merchants and the Asbenawa with their camels. (As a beginning I engaged 50 of the camels of the latter to accompany me to Sokoto and back to Kano, and I hope soon to be able to induce them to accept contracts for carrying telegraph and building materials, and

stores in the northern provinces.) Another might undertake the development of the cotton and cocoa* industries. With regard to cotton, the following note (dated December 9th, 1902), furnished me by the Niger Company, gives some precise and useful information:—

> "As far back as 1888 the question of working commercially the indigenous cotton was considered, and samples of small shipments sent home. As shipped it much resembled rough Peruvian, and was marketable at about equal value, say then 5*d.* to 5¼*d.* per lb.
>
> "At that time it was decided to make trials in the various experimental plantations and in other parts of Northern and Southern Nigeria. Trials were made with Egyptian and American cotton seed, &c. (Georgian, Nankin, Louisiana, Sea-island, and Garo Hill.)
>
> "The trials were in almost every case eminently satisfactory. Altogether several hundredweights of cotton were sent home from various parts of Nigeria, of course having been prepared in a primitive fashion. The reports from Liverpool, Manchester, and London referred to the length and strength, and valued as follows: Egyptian cotton 5½*d.*, as against 6⅜*d.* marketable Egyptian. On the samples of the other cottons the valuation varied from 5*d.* to 6*d.* per lb., and would average over 5¼*d.*, which was then the market value of middling American. The Directors having satisfied themselves that there was a future for cotton in Nigeria, postponed any larger experiments, knowing that the labour difficulty could not be immediately overcome. Considering that there were large quantities of vegetable products awaiting collection, and wasting yearly through native lethargy, the time was not considered ripe for the development of the cotton industry."

In respect of agriculture and sylvan produce, it would be necessary to import seed, and, as I have said, to introduce the "American" or Indian plough used in South Africa, and to teach the natives the use of animals, and of machinery, for agricultural purposes.

112. In a word the chief needs of Northern Nigeria now are (1) cheap transport, and (2) European competition, for the development of its natural resources, and the introduction of new articles of commercial value. Any new comers would find the Administration keenly eager to assist in every possible way, and ready itself to share in the pioneer work and expenses,

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* Cocoa was started 10 years ago in the Gold Coast Colony, and the value this year of the exports is estimated at £80,000. The results in the Cameroons are even more striking.

but such development should not rest on the shoulders of Government alone, nor in the past history of our commerce has British trade looked to the initiative of Governments to lead the way for unenterprising merchants.

113. I had hoped to be able in this report to give some statistics of the imports from Lagos, but the Resident of Illorin has been too much pressed with the multifarious duties of his post to be able as yet to ascertain these with any degree of accuracy, nor have I been able up to now to summarise and produce in tabular form the statistics regarding trade which I have received from the various provinces. The new caravan tolls will afford valuable data on this head, which I hope to incorporate in my next report. I was aware that an enormous quantity of merchandise passed to and from the northern States and Illorin, but I was not prepared for the actual volume which I saw on my way from Zungeru to Zaria. It is simply amazing, and nowhere in Africa did I conceive that there was anything like it. The road I traversed is but one of several routes, and along the whole route one meets a continual stream of laden men, women, and asses, numbering thousands, together with ceaseless herds of live stock. The value of merchandise passing through Bida was estimated at £49,850. The heads of the caravans expressed great pleasure at the complete safety of the roads. During the year the Niger Company's cash trade again increased very largely, but no returns are given, since they prefer that the statistics on this head should be treated as confidential.

Trade.

114. I append tables (Appendix VI.) showing in detail the imports and exports by the Niger Company. They show a falling-off in the total of £35,552. The value of the exports only decreased by £4,831. The shea crop failed this year, as it occasionally does, and accounted for a decrease of £17,446. Since this was due entirely to natural and exceptional causes, it may be expected to recover itself fully next year. Apart from this it will be seen that the value of other exports increased by £12,615, in spite of the decrease in ivory, due to the advent of the German expedition in the hinterland of the Cameroons and the prohibition they have placed upon its export. The bulk of the ivory has in past years come from German Adamawa and has been steadily decreasing. The trade of the Protectorate may therefore be said to be increasing in a satisfactory way. The disproportionate decrease in imports of £30,721, with a corresponding decrease in duties of £3,238, can only be due to the consumption of existing stocks. On powder alone, for instance, £12,000 had, I am told, been paid in duties in 1900 and the stocks are still unconsumed.

115. During the year Messrs. John Holt & Company established factories at Lokoja and at Quendon, but I have not been able to obtain any statistics of the trade they have done. The trade carried on by petty traders is, I believe, very largely on the increase, especially that of small Lagos merchants at Illorin. The Lagos returns for the year show a very marked increase in the importation of cotton goods, and I think that a great portion of the amount is due to the large increase in imports into Northern Nigeria (chiefly *viâ* Illorin) from Lagos.

116. I think I may say that the two primary objects for the development of trade, which I noted in my last report, have now been to a large extent realised, viz., (1) the inclusion of the northern States under administrative control and the opening up of the markets they supply, and (2) the suppression of slave raiding and the safeguarding of the main routes from pillage and robbery. I am informed that the consequent increase of trade is enormous, and along the whole route to Zaria I constantly met women travelling alone, and all caravans were practically unarmed. The employment of armed forces by the Fulani on the one hand has been completely prohibited, but among the pagans in the difficult hills to the south and west of Bautshi the pastime of cutting up traders still prevails to some extent. It would have been manifestly unfair to coerce these free pagans so long as Kano and others were left free to raid and capture them, but it now remains to render these lesser routes as safe as the main arteries, and to compel the lawless bands to cease from pillage, for which, with the cessation of Fulani slave raids, they have no longer any excuse. The general sense of security afforded by the administration is well instanced by the fact that since our troops have occupied Argungu (in order to escort French caravans across British territory, and later for the protection of the Boundary Commission) traders from Sokoto and Gando have entered the town in increasing numbers. Seeing that Argungu has been at war with the Fulani more or less for the last 100 years, such a thing as the advent of Sokoto people to Argungu was unheard of, and it is a testimony to the attitude of the people towards us that where our troops go the traders and indigenous population feel they are safe. It was again strikingly manifested in the Kano campaign, when the traders by hundreds met our troops on the march daily, and there was no break whatever in the trade, and it was in fact greater than at any previous time. So again in the east, the pagan tribes who have for years been hostile to Bautshi, now come to trade peaceably in the market, relying on the protection and security afforded by the Government.

117. The next objects to be achieved are (1) the improvement of means of transport, as already suggested, and (2) the establishment of depôts and purchasing agencies in the interior to

collect and purchase existing products and introduce new ones (as, for instance, half way between Bornu and Yola, and between Zaria and Zungeru), and to compete on the spot with the trade to Tripoli and the north.

Nature of Trade.

118. I have dwelt strongly on this point in former reports, and I there observed that the imports into Northern Nigeria are exclusively of a useful kind (cottons, hardware, &c.), the produce of British industry conveyed in British ships, and do not include liquor, which is a foreign article largely transported in foreign ships, and which adds nothing to the progress of the people. I added also that the trade we are developing is in substitution of the trade in slaves, which has hitherto formed the main traffic in Northern Nigeria. These points are worth recalling, for, although Northern Nigeria has cost, and is yearly costing, the British taxpayer a very large sum of money, it is satisfactory to bear in mind that the markets which are being opened up are markets for British industries, and that, though Governments are not philanthropic institutions, the outlay of the taxpayers' money has resulted in the suppression of a vast slave trade and the cessation of the worst and most extensive slave-raiding system in Africa. Though it would seem to be of late somewhat the fashion to scoff at forcible measures undertaken for suppressing slave raiding, I venture to say that in the last three years the results achieved in this direction in Nigeria have been effective, and attended probably by less bloodshed than perhaps fifty years o dhow-catching on the east coast, for which a large sum was yearly voted by Parliament, estimated, I believe, at not less than £200,000 per annum. If the British taxpayer likes to have "something to show for his money," I think he may rest assured that his contributions have not been ill-spent in Northern Nigeria, and have already produced an amelioration in the condition of the people which cannot be expressed in terms of £ s. d., while the future promises well for his trade.

Minerals.

119. A large number of "exclusive prospecting licences" under the Minerals Proclamation were taken out during the year, but, with the exception of the Niger Company, the syndicates do not appear to have produced any very tangible results so far. The Chairman of the Niger Company in his annual report speaks as follows of the results of their prospecting expedition under Mr. Nicolaus in the Bautshi Province:—

"The tin that is found is alluvial in coarse and fine grains. It can be secured very pure by simply washing the sands and gravel, the resulting product, technically known as black

tin, having a value of £73 sterling per ton without smelting. The tin contains no impurities whatever detrimental to its smelting and it would not even require to be refined.

"Mr. Nicolaus has brought home samples which he tells us are the result of promiscuous washing of sand and gravel in the river and give a fair criterion of their value. The produce of black tin is calculated at the average value of this quarter's prices, *i.e.*, £73 per ton. The average value of a ton of river gravel is, by the samples, £1 5*s*. 6*d*., the approximate cost of treating the same would, at the outside figure, not come to more than 2*s*. On the above calculations he points out that as a mining venture, situated as this is, the profits on working the tin deposits even in a rough and ready manner would be considerable.

"The prospecting brought to light that the coarser grained alluvial tin did not travel further than about three miles from the range of hills down the river. The richest of the stanniferous gravels and sands in and near the river and its tributaries extend a distance of about 11 miles, which is the only area worked for stream tin by the natives. The fine tin can be traced for a distance of about 14 miles, making altogether a length of about 25 miles of river commercially workable for tin.

"The question of transport is one on which hangs the life of every commercial undertaking or industry in that part of the country, but, in the opinion of Mr. Nicolaus, it is in no way insurmountable.

"He concludes his report by saying 'We have great pleasure in being able to assure you of the evident richness of the areas we have advised being held in tin-bearing gravels and the fairly conclusive evidence of tin ore being found in the granite. In comparing the value of the area with other alluvial tin fields, irrespective of its situation and question of transport, you will see that its possibilities and capabilities are great, and although the purpose of the expedition was to locate the tin area, ample evidence has, we think, been secured for its further prospecting and development.'"

Receipts and Expenditure.

120. The tables in Appendix VII. show the expenditure and receipts (estimated) for the last completed financial year, together with the actual figures of previous years.

121. The cost of the Northern Nigeria Regiment of the West African Frontier Force (direct and indirect) absorbs a very great part of the revenue, and it must be remembered that this force is not merely a local asset. During the greater part of 1900 a large part of it was employed in quelling the rising in Ashanti; in the following year a strong detachment

was again sent to that country; and in the year under review a force was sent to Southern Nigeria to assist in the Aro expedition.

COINAGE.

122. The quantity of specie imported during the year is as follows:—

	1901. £	s.	d.	1902. £	s.	d.
Gold	3,000	0	0	—		
Silver	90,000	0	0	147,000	0	0
Bronze	350	0	0	—		
Total	93,350	0	0	147,000	0	0
From Niger Company	2,109	19	4	11,425	16	0

The use of slaves as currency, to which I referred in my last report, has been abolished, and may, I think, be said to have practically ceased throughout the whole Protectorate, though of course the buying and selling of slaves still goes on illicitly to a large extent. The area of circulation of British currency is continually increasing. The new coin with His Majesty's effigy was introduced in 1902 and is apparently popular. I impressed upon the rulers of Kano, Sokoto, and Katsena the necessity and advantage of at once bringing British silver into effective circulation. So soon as British currency becomes thoroughly understood and accepted at Kano, I anticipate that it will rapidly become popularised throughout the whole Protectorate. The recently imposed taxes, especially the caravan tolls, will tend greatly to its promotion. The value of cowries varies from time to time and increases as they are carried further northwards. The number of cowries equal to 1*s.* is approximately as follows:—

Yola, 1,200.
Illorin, 4,000.
Bida, 3,000.
Lokoja, 2,500.
Illo, 1,000.
Zaria, 2,000.
Kano, 1,200.
Katsena, 1,200.
Sokoto, 1,200.
Kontagora, 2,500.
Nassarawa, 2,400.

JUDICIAL.

123. The appointment of a Chief Justice at the end of 1901 enabled me to institute an effective Supreme Court; and a new series of Proclamations, together with Rules of Court, have been enacted for the Supreme, the Provincial, and the Cantonment Courts. The principles adopted in the original judicial administration have been retained with some few modifications, notably that the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may be, and has been, extended over the whole Protectorate by "Gazette" notice, and that the Cantonment

Courts are now affiliated to the Supreme Court. The latter has now concurrent jurisdiction everywhere with the Provincial Courts, and the Cantonment Magistrate is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court. The procedure of the Courts has been regularised by rules. The great distances and defective communications still render any circuit system impossible. A very great improvement is noticeable in the working of the Provincial Courts. Every Cause List is checked by the Attorney-General and by the High Commissioner; and the Cause List itself, accompanied by a *précis* of cases and full minutes of all requiring confirmation, operates, as before, as an appeal on behalf of the condemned. Residents without exception have taken great pains to improve their judicial work, and with most satisfactory results. The offence of "personation" and of extortion in the name of the Government still remains exceedingly rife throughout the Protectorate and causes an incalculable amount of oppression and misery. A new Proclamation giving increased powers in respect of this crime has been drafted.*

LEGISLATION.

124. The following is a list of the laws enacted during the year 1902:—

1. Liquor Prohibition.—Amending the existing law without change of principle.

2 and 3. Customs and Customs Tariff.—Providing for the management and regulation of customs, and imposing a tariff identical with that of Southern Nigeria and Lagos. All goods which pay duty at ports in either of these two administrations are exempt from further customs in Northern Nigeria. They form, of course, practically the entire bulk of the imports.

4. Non-natives Registration Amendment.—Disallowed owing to a technical error and re-drafted. Its scope is to exempt Government officials from the necessity of registration.

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* Personation is carried on (1) by independent scoundrels, who go from place to place demanding slaves, sheep, and cattle, or other property, in the name of the white man; (2) by discharged carriers, who loot as they please in the towns through which they pass; and (3) by Government employees, soldiers, and civil agents. I have already described how one of the most trusted political agents has recently been convicted, after a long trial, and was found to have 65 slaves in his possession, while his subordinate had 30. The great difficulty in the last class of case is to induce the people to come forward and give evidence. In the second class there is always the danger of false accusations, for the purpose of securing compensation for wrongs never done. I took occasion as I passed through each town, on my way from Zungeru to Kano, to summon the chiefs, and reiterated to each one that they were at liberty to seize and bring before the Resident all persons making such demands, which were *never* genuine.

5. Minerals Proclamation.—Laying down the conditions for mining and prospecting.
6. Supreme Court.—*Vide* Section "Judicial," *Supra.*
7. Cantonment Courts.—*Vide* Section "Judicial," *Supra.*
8. Prisons.—For the establishment and regulation of prisons.
9. Provincial Courts.—*Vide* Section "Judicial," *Supra.*
10. West African Frontier Force.—In identical terms, *mutatis mutandis,* with those enacted by all other Colonies in West Africa, constituting the Northern Nigeria Regiment and forming the Military Code. [No. 10 of 1901 was never brought into operation and was superseded by the present enactment.]
11. Petitions of Right Proclamation.
12. Patents.—Identical, *mutatis mutandis,* with other West African Colonies.
13. Lands Proclamation Amendment.
14. Departmental Offences.—Conferring power on heads of departments to inflict small fines upon subordinates.
15. Protection of trees within half a mile of Government Stations.
16. Crown Lands.—Vesting the lands taken over from the Royal Niger Company in the High Commissioner.
17. Surrender of the murderers of Captain Keyes to the French Government for trial.
18. Niger Navigation.—Giving effect to the Berlin Act.
19. Unsettled districts—Prohibiting unauthorised persons from entering certain districts.
20. Niger Transit.—Enacting regulations for transit on the Niger.
21. Telegraphs.—Regulating construction of lines and penalising the divulging of messages and other matters in connection with telegraphs.
22. Master and Servant.—Regulating the relations between employer and employed, and engagement of labour for service in or beyond the Protectorate.

125. In addition, various regulations under existing Proclamations have been made, more especially under "The Wild Animals Preservation Proclamation," Postal Regulations under Proclamation 18 of 1900, and Telegraph Regulations under No. 21 of 1902, &c.

Slavery.

126. As regards slavery I am now able to take a much stronger line than before, in accordance with the conditions of appointment for Emirs which I have laid down in each case. Hitherto there has been no law against dealing in slaves, other than in slaves moved from one place to another for sale,

or those recently enslaved. It would have been but a pious resolution—an edict *pour rire*—to have declared the buying and selling of domestic slaves illegal, so long as the Administration was as yet unable to enforce prohibition, and slave dealing was sanctioned by the suzerain at Sokoto, the central slave market at Kano remaining beyond our control. The prohibition against all dealing in slaves has now been publicly declared, and publicly acquiesced in in these capital cities themselves, and I have already submitted a new Proclamation giving effect to this edict. I do not, however, propose to interfere with the serfdom of the agricultural peasantry, or the house-born domestics of the cities, in so far as avoidance is compatible with the abolition of the "legal status" which has already been declared. The anomaly under which the law of the Protectorate admits the right of every human creature to assert his freedom, while the executive desires not to interfere with the only existing form of labour contract, or to overturn the social system, is one which, of course, presents constant difficulties. These can only be met in a practical way by dealing with each case on its merits. The cases which present themselves fall usually into certain classes, and with these I have dealt in a series of instructions to Residents. I regret that space precludes the possibility of a fuller examination here of this very intricate question. I can only say in brief that one class of cases is really rather a question of divorce than of slavery, and can be dealt with as such by Native Courts. Another, that of farm servants, *adscripti glebae*, involves the right of taking up new lands, and, when necessary, can be dealt with on those lines. Others, such as cases of ill-usage, sale of a house-born slave, &c., are already liberally dealt with by the Koranic law, which needs only to be enforced.

Freed Slaves Home.

127. The returns from the Freed Slaves Home are not entirely accurate; its management has so frequently changed hands, and it was only put on a proper basis during the year. They show a total of 46 inmates on December 31st, 1901. During the year 173 have been received at the home, of whom 144 have been discharged as follows:—Married, 38; apprenticed, 1; died, 60; left the home, 45. That the death roll has been very heavy has been largely due to the fact that the small children generally arrive in a starved condition and die before they can be restored to health. It is also due to the fact that at first I had no place in which to put them, the conditions were deplorable, and the water bad. I receive a monthly report, and of late the Medical Officer's certificate has been as follows:—"Health good, sanitation satisfactory, food sufficient and of good quality." As soon as the new Freed Slaves Home, with matron's house attached, is completed, I shall have the institution under my own eye at Zungeru, and I look for a very great improvement in the conditions.

Number Freed.

It is impossible to render a return of the total number of slaves freed during the year At the capture of Ibrahim of Kontagora, some thousands of newly enslaved persons were freed. The Muri province, from which 74 of the children at the home were received, reports a total of 543. In Bornu I learn that in addition to the adults who have gone to their homes, about 200 children and others are on their way down. "The occupation of Kano," writes the Resident, "has dealt a severe blow to the slave trade from Bornu," *e.g.*, from Baghirmi and Adamawa *viâ* Dikwa.

Native Courts.

128. The Court of the Alkali (El Kadi) offers an admirable machinery for the native administration of justice, more especially in civil actions, and in most of the great cities it is presided over by men of much learning, with a keen appreciation of the impartiality and supremacy of the law. The Emir of Bida, for instance, announced in his speech at the annual Mohammedan festival of the Sala, that he himself would, if summoned by the Court, appear before it; and the theory of the supremacy of the judicial over the executive is acknowledged by them all. Something has been done to regulate the scale of fines and fees, and summaries of cases tried and awards given are sent to me monthly by most of the Courts.

129. The question of tribunals for pagan communities is a more difficult one. The whole question is as yet in embryo, and in a matter of such vital and grave importance, I have felt that no action should be taken until we are in possession of full information as to existing systems, the theory and basis of the codes employed, the scale of punishments inflicted, the adequacy of existing systems to meet requirements, and the direction in which improvements can be judiciously introduced without sapping the vitality or destroying the groundwork of such institutions as may exist. During the past year and a half a great deal of information has been collected on the subject of native judicial procedure, both Mohammedan and pagan, and during the coming year I hope to be able to deal with the question. For in this, as in all other matters affecting subordinate races, I hold strongly that the hasty introduction of revolutionary "improvements" is to be deprecated, and I have impressed upon Residents that systems eminently suitable for Europeans, or for Asiatics, are often opposed to the prejudices and root ideas of Africans. As an illustration I may remark that there rightly exists in Europe and in Asia a rooted prejudice to flogging, and a great partiality for imprisonment, whereas in Africa—East, West, and South—and especially in West Africa, flogging is a national punishment, carrying with

it none of the stigma that it does among more highly developed peoples, while imprisonment is often either a farce, or inhuman, or else wholly misunderstood. Flogging is the common punishment inflicted by Native Courts on men and women alike. It is usual to allow the condemned to "buy his lashes," and this is commonly done. In most cases the infliction is humane, the rule being that the flogger must retain cowries under his armpit, which prevents the infliction of a severe blow. On the other hand, I recall an instance in 1900 where, after the Political Officer had for months with the exercise of great tact and patience won the confidence of a section of intractable Munshis, the whole of his work was undone and lost by the infliction of a small sentence of imprisonment. "We thought," said they, "that you did not make slaves like the Fulani, and we now see that you do."

130. I hope, in a future report, to deal more fully with this subject of Native Courts and native jurisdiction. I will here, therefore, make but one further observation. I have hitherto in Northern Nigeria adhered to the principle that the Native Courts shall carry out their own sentences, subject to the general supervision of Residents, whose duty it is to see (as far as they can) that the sentence is not manifestly unjust, or the punishment inhuman. No prisoners condemned to imprisonment by a Native Court are confined in a British gaol. I feel strongly that the Executive which carries into effect a punishment should be itself fully responsible for the justice of the sentence, and in the present stage I cannot saddle Residents with responsibility for the justice of the sentences of Native Courts; their duties are too multifarious to admit of their being present at all trials in such Courts, and pending a closer connection between the British and native judicial administration, I do not desire to identify the British Executive in the eyes of the people with what may, on closer examination, prove to be native injustice. The two, therefore, at present run more or less independently, and the Native and British Courts have concurrent jurisdiction; the former are supervised by the Residents and by myself alone; the latter by the Judicial Officers of the Protectorate and by myself. The Native Courts are for the most part reported as doing well. In some of them Hausas have been admitted as members, and an oath is now administered. It is found that this has a very useful effect.

Senoussi.

131. Enquiry from every Province has elicited the information that there is practically no Senoussi cult in Northern Nigeria except possibly in Bornu. The fact is that the religious influence of Sokoto has perhaps been hardly appreciated by those who have dreamt of some great Senoussi organisation in this country. The Mussulmans of Northern Nigeria

and of a great area lying beyond British territory look to the Sultan of Sokoto as the "Sarikin Muslimin," and for all practical purposes he is their sole head, though the Mecca pilgrimage is carried out by a very few, and the "Sultan of Stamboul" is, I believe, recognised as a shadowy and distant Pope. Captain Moll, the French Boundary Commissioner, informed me that from Agades, 350 miles to the north, to Timbuctoo, 600 miles to the west, the selection of every king must be confirmed by Sokoto, and is invalid until so confirmed. The Senoussi, therefore, can effect no hold on Nigeria until he has destroyed the dominant influence of Sokoto. I realised fully the importance of the ceremony when we created a new Sultan, since his influence I knew would extend far beyond British territory, and my words regarding the freedom of religion and my attitude generally would be carried by fleet messengers over thousands of miles of desert throughout the Sudan. It was, therefore, with the greatest possible satisfaction that I left Sokoto on such cordial terms, and I have every confidence that Major Burdon (who is known throughout the country as the friend of the Fulani) will maintain and increase this cordial goodwill; for indeed I regard it as an important matter to secure and to utilise this potent religious influence in aid and support of the administration. I think I may say that the policy hitherto pursued has enlisted it on our side. The Senoussi has, of course, made many efforts to gain a footing. To Kano, for instance, an emissary, named Mohammed Sidi, came four years ago and stayed twenty days. He was treated with courtesy but not allowed to preach. I have heard of other emissaries, but it would seem that all have been treated in much the same way.

Missions.

132. The Toronto Mission has acquired a site for its experimental farm work at Pataji, opposite the Kaduna mouth, and it appears to be doing well with the cultivation of cotton, of which I sent them some of the new seed. The Church Missionary Society's establishment at Loko has been moved to Ghirko, near Zaria, with my concurrence. The Church Missionary Society at Oyo (Lagos) have applied to establish a mission at Illorin, and to this the people are much opposed. I am myself of opinion that it is unwise and unjust to force missions upon the Mohammedan population, for it must be remembered that without the moral support of Government these missions would not be tolerated. In effect, therefore, the mission obtains its footing on the support of British bayonets, and if they are established by order of Government the people have some cause to disbelieve the emphatic pledges I have given that their religion shall in no way be interfered with. I have, how-

ever, held out every encouragement to establish missions in pagan centres, which appear to me to need the influence of civilisation and religion at least as much as the Mohammedans, but I regret to say that the local Church Missionary Society representative at Oyo did not agree with my views, replying that if they were to wait for the concurrence of the Mohammedan chiefs they might wait for ever. The Roman Catholic Mission of the Holy Ghost, which has done most excellent work in Southern Nigeria, have applied to establish a mission at Ibi, among the pagans, and to open a freed slaves home and a freed slave village there. I have secured for them the necessary sites, and I believe they intend to open the mission shortly.

Education.

133. With the exception of the infant school and the training of girls in laundry work afforded in the Freed Slaves Home and the openings for technical education as apprentices in the Public Works Department workshops, and in the Telegraph, Printing, and Marine Departments, I have as yet been unable to do anything with the resources at my disposal for education. Looking to the fact that these resources must for a long time hence be very limited, I fear that the Administration can do little more than continue the present opportunities for technical education, and endeavour by very small grants, devoted perhaps to the appointment of an English-speaking native, to improve the primary education given in the Mohammedan schools. My desire would be limited at present to teaching the children English, and possibly to substituting by degrees the Roman for the Arabic character. How far this may be practicable I am not yet aware.

French Flotilla.

134. A second French flotilla, under Captain Fourneau, consisting of one other officer, four non-commissioned officers, 276 sailors and natives (French subjects), two labourers, five native soldiers and an interpreter, with 19 barges and one steel canoe, arrived at the French concession near Bajibo on February 12th and 16th. Captain Fourneau was unable to comply with the conditions of transit laid down in the Transit Proclamation, but as he had left Europe before he could be acquainted with the law, I allowed him to tranship and land at places not declared as ports of entry, and waived the obligations with regard to seals, &c., in this instance, warning him that any future convoy must comply with the strict law. The flotilla reached the frontier safely with the loss of one barge only.

Boundary Commissions.

135. The Anglo-French Commission, consisting of Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, Royal Engineers, and two subalterns with several non-commissioned officers, since increased by the appointment of another Royal Engineer officer and a doctor, etc., reached Lokoja on November 1st. Their task is to carry on the delimitation of the north-western and northern boundary from the Niger to Chad, taking it up from the point on the Niger where Lieutenant-Colonel Lang-Hyde and Commandant Toutée left it in 1900, and carrying it round the arc described around the town of Sokoto (radius 100 miles). After some delay at Lokoja and Jebba, the party started up the Niger, all arrangements for carriers and canoes being made for them by the Resident of Borgu, and reached Illo on December 25th. Here they were shortly after joined by Captain Moll, the French Commissioner, and his party, and by February 18th, 1903, they had completed their survey up to the first intersection of the arc with the 14th parallel. The Commission will pass within 20 miles of Katsena, and, as I have now been able to establish a garrison and depôt at that place, the supplies which Colonel Elliot needs can be sent up to await him there. Had it not been for the recent inclusion of Kano and Katsena under the Administration, the very greatest difficulty would have been experienced in forwarding these supplies, and the safety of the party would have been a matter of anxiety to me. It can now traverse a country which, so far as the British side is concerned, will, I have every reason to believe, be peaceable and friendly throughout. The British escort consists of two officers and 50 men of the Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

In January, 1903, the Anglo-German Commission to delimit our frontier with the Kameruns reached Lokoja. The British section consists of Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, R.E., three Royal Engineer officers, and a doctor. They left without delay in canoes by way of the Benue, but as that river was at the time at its lowest, they would have to march a considerable part of the way. Their escort of two officers and 75 rank and file, with a maxim, is commanded by Captain MacCarthy Morrogh, West African Frontier Force, who accompanied Colonel Morland to Bornu, and knows the country, and he has made all arrangements for carriers and horses. Their task is to delimit the frontier from Yola to Chad.

136. I am informed that a considerable number of people (among others the Tessawa, to whom I have alluded) are immigrating into British territory from the north and north-west. The Residents of both Bornu and Yola also inform me that people are flocking across the frontier in considerable numbers on our eastern and north-eastern boundaries.

MEDICAL.

137. The total cost of the Medical Department for the financial year 1901-1902 was £16,130 (deducting receipts for hospital charges, &c.), being £5,000 under the estimate. The staff is as follows:—

—	Establishment.		Should be in Africa.	
	1901–02.	1902–03.	1901–02.	1902–03.
Doctors	21	24	14	16
Male Subordinates	27	14	18	9
Nursing Sisters ...	12	12	8	8
Native Assistants and Servants.	19	16	19	16

138. Under the management of the Principal Medical Officer, Dr. McDowell, C.M.G., the hospitals and medical establishment generally have been efficient and well-organized. The medical staff is now distributed over an area of about 300,000 square miles, in medical charge of the various stations in the Provinces. The marked improvement in the health of the Europeans, to which I called attention in my last report, has been well maintained.

139. I hope next year to establish dispensaries for the free treatment of natives at all centres of the administration. The small sum required for the building of such dispensaries at Lokoja and Zungeru has been provided. The result will, I hope, be to confer a great benefit on the people, to popularise our rule, and to check the present mortality. Investigations into the causes of the great mortality among native infants, estimated by Dr. Miller, C.M.S., at 50 per cent., will, I hope, result in a diminution of this evil My own opinion is that the main cause is the horribly insanitary condition of the native cities, which Residents are already doing what they can to improve.

SANITATION.

140. The deplorable state of things described in my report for 1901 has been very greatly improved, but the constant struggle against the exuberant growth of grass and weeds is a weary and a costly one. I hope by holding each tenant of a Government bungalow responsible for an area round his house, and by laying out a considerable portion as public gardens, to reduce considerably the area of waste land which cantonment labour must keep clean.

CLIMATE.

141. The climate of Northern Nigeria, situated as it is between the 7th and 14th parallels of north latitude, is, of course, tropical, but the prevalence of the "Hamattan" wind, which blows from the north-east for half the year or more, modifies the temperature in a very marked and even extraordinary degree. This wind, coming from the dry desert of the Sahara, is singularly devoid of moisture, and the evaporation produced when it meets the moist air of the Niger valley, and even in the plains to the north, results in a great fall of temperature. In the extreme case where the wind, without having absorbed any moisture, meets the mists and vapours of Lake Chad, I believe that the temperature falls below freezing point. Generally speaking, throughout Northern Nigeria the nights are cold for the greater part of the year. During the rainy season, July to November, the atmosphere is laden with moisture, and a "damp heat" results. For the rest of the year, the "Hamattan," and the total absence of rain render the air extraordinarily dry. The climate of Northern Nigeria is probably far more healthy than that of the Coast, to the climate of which it only approximates in the close vicinity of the river. The highlands of Bautshi enjoy a charming climate, and throughout the greater part of the country the climate is not, I think, exceptionally trying. The health of Europeans in the centres of Lokoja and Zungeru has been improved in a very marked degree by the better housing, the sanitation, and the better means of living, which have been introduced in the last year or two.

142. Meteorological.

Jebba.

Month.	Highest Temperature in the Shade.	Lowest Temperature in the Shade.	Mean Temperature in the Shade.	Diurnal Variation.	Niger: Rise and Fall.	Rainfall.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	Ft. in.	In.
January	96	60	76·9	34	+ 2	—
February	99	72	—	24	+ 2	0·10
March	96	—	—	—	+ 1½	0 60
April	102	—	—	—	— 7	0·6
May	No Returns.				— 2 0	—
June					— 2 1	—
July	—	—	—	—	+ 1 1¼	—
August	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	7·69
October	—	—	—	—	—	—
November	97	59	80·1	36	—	4·19
December	97	60	78	37	—	—

Lokoja.

Month.	Highest Temperature in the Shade.	Lowest Temperature in the Shade.	Mean Temperature in the Shade.	Diurnal Variation.	Rainfall.	Niger: Rise and Fall.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	In.	Ft. in.
January	92	60	75·5	30	—	—
February	98	68	83·5	26	0·41	—
March	98	70	—	24	3·16	—
April	98	70	—	26	5·54	+ 1
May	101	68	—	28	12	— 1
June	102	68	—	26	°—	— 2 8
July	92	72	80·99	18	6·92	+ 5 11
August	89	70	79	16	4·51	+ 5 2
September	96	58	76·6	35	°—	+ 4 0½
October	94	60	76·04	30	2·65	— 2 8
November			No Returns.			— 11 1½
December	94	51	74·6	38	—	— 2 0

* Total rainfall not reported; greatest in one day 2·40 ins. and 2·80 ins. In September rain fell on 15 days.

Zaria.

Month.	Highest Temperature in the Shade.	Lowest Temperature in the Shade.	Mean Temperature in the Shade.	Diurnal Variation.	Rainfall.
	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	In.
January	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—
March	—	—	—	—	—
April	—	—	—	—	—
May	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—
July	—	—	—	—	—
August	86	62	74	21	8·18*
September	92	65	76·6	27	6·31
October	98	63	78·69	30	2·65
November	96	57	79	38	—
December	94	51	71·6	28	—

* In Ghirko, near Zaria, the rainfall for August was 15·93 ins. and for September was 13·85 ins.

EUROPEANS.

143. The number of Europeans in the service of the Government is made up as follows:—

—	1900–1901.	1901–1902.	1902–1903.
Civil	104	155	163
Military	200	163	157
Total	304	318	320
Should be in West Africa ...	202	212	214

These figures include the subordinates (British non-commissioned officers, Public Works Department artisans, male nurses, masters of river vessels, &c.). The average number of Europeans employed in Northern Nigeria by the Niger Company has been 20, and by Messrs. Holt, 1. In addition to these, occasional visits have been paid by the heads of these firms to their stations in the Protectorate. The average number of white missionaries has been:—Church Missionary Society, three or four; Toronto, 4. Several Europeans came to prospect; and the French Flotilla and the German Adamawa Expedition (*viâ* Lokoja and Yola) introduced others for varying periods.

PUBLIC WORKS.

144. Owing to the abnormal lowness of the river and the lateness of the annual rise, it was not until September that I was able to transfer the headquarters from Jebba to Zungeru. This was successfully accomplished without mishap, and for the first time since the administration was set up I was able to provide Public Offices for the Treasury, Secretariat and printing and Military Brigade office. Only three out of the five buildings designed for the purpose have as yet been built, but the increase of space and general improvement was an immense advance upon the makeshifts previously employed, when a bungalow with three twelve-feet-square rooms had to accommodate the European and native clerks and the records of the Treasury, a similar house serving as Secretariat, while my own office was the verandah of a similar hut which served as Government House. The new Government House is a comfortable building with an annexe which provides quarters for the Private Secretary, and offices. It

has been fitted with electric light by the adaptation of the search-light dynamo taken over from the Royal Niger Company. It was, as described in my last report, at the very end of 1901 (December 18th) that the section of light railway from the Kaduna at Wushishi to Zungeru was sufficiently completed to render it possible to move the building material thence to the new site. Under the capable and indefatigable efforts of Mr. Eaglesome, Director of Public Works, and his staff, who worked ceaselessly and with enthusiasm, sufficient houses were erected to render the move possible in September, though the lowness of the river delayed the arrival of necessary material and threw back the work.

145. At the present time the following works have been completed at Zungeru.

1. Three Public Offices of masonry, begun in 1901 by Captain Molesworth.

2. A bridge over the Dago, 200 feet long, with masonry piers 25 feet high, and three bridges over ravines entering it.

3. Three miles of roadway which still require metalling.

4. Government House and annexe with power house for dynamo, servants' quarters, cook-house, stables, &c.

5. A large and excellent hospital with mortuary, &c.

6. Quarters for nursing sisters; one large house, with cook-house.

7. Quarters for male subordinates; one house, with cook-house.

8. Quarters for doctors; one house, with cookhouse.

9. Native hospital and native clerks' hospital.

10. A gaol, consisting of an enclosure 2,000 square yards in area, surrounded by a masonry wall 12 feet to 16½ feet in height. The interior buildings are not yet made, and temporary shedding is used for the protection of the prisoners. The prison staff is also not yet housed. These buildings will be undertaken in the current year. The gaol will hold 200 prisoners.

11. Barracks for police and soldiers will be undertaken in the current year. One armoury, one temporary orderly room, two quarter-master's stores, one transport officer's store, have been erected. Armourer's shop and guard room require completion.

12. An officers' mess, consisting of one four-roomed bungalow, cook-house, &c.

13. Eight two-roomed dwelling houses, accommodating 15 officers, viz., two in each (except the one allocated to the officer commanding battalion), cookhouse and stables.

14. Quarters for civil officers. 3 four-roomed and 6 three-roomed houses with cookhouses.

15. Slaves Home. One masonry building in hand. Another to be built with quarters for matron and lady superintendent.

16. Three storehouses. Gunpark, gun store, and two magazines.

17. One non-commissioned officers' bungalow; a second to be built this year.

18. One civil subordinates' bungalow; a second to be built this year.

19. The large number of native clerks, artisans, &c., occupy temporary buildings at present, but the native quarter has been laid out and the construction of suitable houses will be undertaken this year. A good deal remains also to be done to finally complete the buildings named in some minor details.

20. In addition to the above, the fencing around the compounds of the houses is now being pushed forward. Till this is done the waste land between buildings has to be kept in a sanitary state at the public expense, and it is therefore an urgent matter.

21. The light railway has been extended for 10 miles to Bari-juko, above which point the navigation of the Kaduna to Wushishi is extremely precarious and difficult. Necessary railway buildings have still to be made and the new section has to be ballasted. The original twelve miles from Wushishi to Zungeru have been greatly improved by ballasting and straightening, and the completion of the bridges, &c.

146. Two bungalows raised on 10 feet piles, each with five large rooms, have been erected as rest-houses for first and second class passengers at Burutu, and a new wharf has been begun.

147. At Lokoja the wharf has been practically completed. A masonry bridge over the stream which runs through cantonments has been made. Two others are still required. Two public offices for Marine Department, Public Works Department, and Store and Issue Department (which have their headquarters at Lokoja) are completed, as also a large and satisfactory post and telegraph office, all of masonry. Four additional three-roomed houses for Civil Staff have been put up,

and one three-roomed and one two-roomed bungalow for military officers. Three more two-roomed houses are now in hand. A large masonry mess-house is in course of completion. Houses for British non-commissioned officers, to replace the old huts, have still to be made, and the officers houses, gun-park, artillery gun store and office, artillery guard-room, armoury, quarters for native prison staff, two store sheds, a small Freed Slaves Home for children *en route* to Zungeru, and various minor works with their outhouses to be completed. One block of the regimental barracks out of twelve is completed. The police barracks are not yet built. A great improvement has been effected in the sanitation and cleanliness of the place; drains have been dug and roads made in every direction, but much still remains to be done. The gaol, accommodating 75 prisoners, and the magazine are completed. In both cantonments a large area of ground is unavoidably included which is not suitable for building. I propose to convert some of this into public gardens and so to prevent its becoming an insanitary and unsightly piece of jungle. Four of the new type of clerks' houses have been erected, and additional ones are in course of construction. The mile of mono-rail which has been in use has proved invaluable in saving labour, especially in carrying bricks, &c. The dwelling-houses are wooden bungalows raised on iron or masonry supports.

148. Speaking generally, I may say that although some few more houses are required, and military and police barracks, together with a great number of houses for clerks, artisans, prison staff, &c., remain to be erected, the housing of Europeans and the office and store accommodation at both centres are now fairly adequate and satisfactory. There remains the large question of the accommodation and works required at out-stations, viz., at each provincial headquarters, together with the headquarters buildings for the new Mounted Infantry Battalion. In most provinces there will be two political and one police and one revenue officer, with probably two military officers and one or more non-commissioned officers, for whom dwelling-houses must be provided, together with a strong room for treasure and ammunition, a court-house and office, a guard-room or temporary gaol, and the necessary minor buildings, clerks houses, cook-houses, stables, &c. At present the greatest difficulty prevails as to lock-ups at out-stations. Many prisoners awaiting trial, or convicted of murder, whose arrest had been effected with much trouble, have escaped. At Illorin the Resident had to resort to confining his prisoners in the native gaol—an extremely unsatisfactory method—with the result that one died, three fell ill with small-pox, and the remainder escaped. I propose in the coming year to make a beginning in this direction, and I intend that at all

the stations distant from the river these buildings should be of brick locally made in order to save the prohibitive cost of transport of material; the doors, windows, roofing, and minor fittings and furniture being alone transported up-country. During the ensuing year provision has been made to begin brick-making for these works, which will be constructed on the most strictly economical lines. On their completion the staff of the Protectorate will for the first time be housed in something better than native huts, and no doubt health and efficiency will be correspondingly increased, as it has been to a notable extent in Lokoja and Zungeru. Zungeru has proved to be admirably situated for the capital. The health of Europeans and natives alike has been much better than at Jebba, and the new large hospital has on some occasions for quite long periods contained not a single patient.

149. On the whole very satisfactory progress has been made in public works. This is due to the ability and untiring energy of Mr. Eaglesome, and the money provided has, by the study of economy in each detail, and by thorough and constant supervision, been made to go a very long way, as the list of works I have enumerated testifies. We are now able to turn our attention outside the centres of Lokoja and Zungeru and to commence the necessary buildings at out-stations, and begin the construction of roads which will cheapen transport and promote trade.

TELEGRAPHS.

150. During the year and up to date (May, 1903) the following extensions of the telegraph system have been completed:—

1. The line from Lokoja to Ibi and Yola has been carried from Loko to Keffi, and thence as far as Lafia (total 140 miles). I hope that this line will be completed to the Benue shortly, but the cutting has been extremely heavy.

2. The line from Zungeru to Zaria was only begun on February 15th, and has been carried to Kagera (34 miles), whence a branch line will be made to Kontagora. The main line to Zaria has reached Wusheba (42 miles) and construction is being pushed forward. Material for this line can be got as far as Zungeru by water and rail, thence to Zaria is 170 miles, so that about 3,700 poles, weighing 100 lbs. each, have to be carried an average distance of 85 miles, viz., including wire, &c., about 220 tons (one and a quarter tons per mile). In my last report I expressed the hope that the Benue line would be completed to Azara or Ibi, and the northern line to Zaria in 1902, and it will be seen that these hopes have not been fulfilled. The chief reason has been the want of foremen for construction, and the great strain on the river transport consequent on the late

rise of the river and the move to Zungeru. The Niger Company, who had promised assistance, could not carry the amount expected, and the northern line has, therefore, been greatly delayed. The same causes delayed the completion of the small extension of the railway, and so again delayed the transport of the telegraph material beyond Barijuko. The greater part, however, has now been brought up, and construction will proceed rapidly. The Benue line has been delayed through like causes, and the cutting and clearing on that line has (as I have said) been exceedingly heavy. I hope, however, during the current year to complete the northern line to Zaria and possibly to Kano, and the branch line to Kontagora, and to carry the Benue line to Gassol, the headquarters of the Muri province. I am exceedingly glad to hear that the line from Forcados to Lagos (constructed by the Southern Nigeria and Lagos Governments) is approaching completion. This will place Burutu in telegraphic communication with Zungeru, and the boon to Northern Nigeria will be immense. The total mileage of telegraphs in the Protectorate is as follows:—

Illorin-Lokoja ...	...	275 (partly wooden poles).
Lokoja-Lafia ...	...	245
Pataji-Zungeru ...	...	95
Zungeru-Wusheba ...		42
Total ...	...	657, of which 187 is new.

West African Frontier Force.

151. The Northern Nigeria regiment of the force, under the able command of Colonel Morland, D.S.O., has well maintained its efficiency and reputation. The troops forming the garrisons of Lokoja and Zungeru (headquarters) were inspected towards the close of the year 1902 by the Inspector-General, who reports as follows:—"The zealous spirit that I have everywhere remarked in the Regiment, and its satisfactory state of efficiency are creditable to all ranks, and an assurance that the Corps will do as good service in the future as it has done in the past."

Important Operations—(1) Aro.

152. The troops under Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, D.S.O., which formed part of the Aro Expedition, returned in April, 1902, and Sir Ralph Moor expressed to me his appreciation of the services they rendered; they participated in some 14 actions. For their services in this campaign the troops received the medal, and the following officers were rewarded:—Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, D.S.O. (in command), received a C.M.G., Captains Rose and Mayne the D.S.O., and Sergeant-Major Jordan a D.C.M.

(2.)—Bornu.

153. The Bornu expedition has already been described.

(3.)—Kano and Sokoto.

154. The success of the expedition to Kano, and the capture of that town by Colonel Morland, were the subject of mention in the King's speech at the opening of Parliament on February 17th, 1903. These operations and those against Sokoto have already been described at length. They commenced on January 29th, 1903, when Colonel Morland advanced from Zaria, and terminated on March 20th (seven weeks in all), after the capture of Sokoto, when the force broke up and returned by different routes. The important engagements were (1) the taking of Babeji, (2) of Kano, (3) of Sokoto, and (4) the actions of Captain Porter and Captain Wright with the Kano army near Rawia. The hardships due to cold, lack of water, and the Hamattan wind, were great, and resulted in the death of many native soldiers and carriers.

Minor Actions.

155. The capture of the ex-Emir of Kontagora (for which the D.S.O. was awarded to Major Dickinson): the reduction of the Shiri and Ningi tribes in Bautshi, and of the Gurkawa, Bassema, Yergums, and Wurkums on the Benue: the capture of Abuja: a small expedition in the north-east of the Nupe province: and the operations of Captain Merrick near Argungu: with other minor occasions on which troops were employed to enforce an arrest or restore quiet: have, together with the more important campaigns first mentioned, afforded work for the force, which has in every case been carried out with complete success, and with humanity and avoidance of unnecessary bloodshed or destruction of property. The returns of the forces engaged and the casualties are as follows:—

156.—Summary.

Name of Expedition.	Commander.	Date.	Strength of Force.						Casualties.				Remarks.
			Officers.	British N.C.Os.	Rank and File.	Guns.	Maxims.	Doctors	—	Officers.	British N.C.Os.	Rank and File.	
Aro Expedition in Southern Nigeria.	Lieut.-Col. Festing, D.S.O.	Oct., 1901–April, 1902.	9	4	300	1	2	1	Killed ...	—	—	5	
									Wounded.	1	1	17	
Bornu-Bautshi	Col. Morland, D.S.O.	February–April	13	5	515	2	4	3	Wounded.	—	—	2	Mr. Wallace, C.M.G., as Political Officer as far as Bautshi.
Yergum Tribe	Lieut.-Col. Beddoes	February ...	2	1	70	—	1	1	Killed ...	—	—	1	
Bassema-Wurkum ...	Major Cubitt ...	March-May ...	7	1	130	2	2	1	Killed ...	—	—	1	
									Wounded.	1	—	1	
Kontagora	Major Dickinson ...	February ...	4	1	135*	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	*37 Mounted Infantry.
Shire Tribe	Capt. Monck-Mason	May	1	—	60	—	1	—	Wounded.	—	—	1	
Ningi Tribe	Capt. Monck-Mason	July	1	—	80	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Abuja	Lieut.-Col. Beddoes	July	6	4	218	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	Much sickness.
Lefu in Nupe...	Capt. Bridgman ...	October	1	1	50	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
Kano and Sokoto ...	Brig.-Gen. Kemball, D.S.O. Col. Morland, D.S.O.	Jan.–March, 1903	24	12	722†	4	4	2	Killed*	—	—	53	* Including disease.
									Wounded.	3	—	18	Major Burdon and Capt. Abadie as Political Officers.
Argungu	Capt. Merrick ...	Aug. 1902–Jan., 1903.	6	2	250	1	2	2	Wounded.	—	—	2	

† Reinforced before action at Sokoto by 250 Rank and File under Captain Merrick.

157. Since the close of the South African War there has been no difficulty in getting officers for the Force. There are now a very large number of applicants for every vacancy. Recruits were obtained in sufficient numbers to keep the force up to strength, and were of good physique on the whole. Latterly, about 60 a month have been obtained. The occupation of the northern provinces should greatly increase our facilities for recruiting. Discipline was well maintained on the whole, but a comparison of the serious offences with previous years shows some increase. There were 16 Courts Martial during the year: 2 General, 4 District, 2 Regimental, and 8 Field General, for offences of a military nature. Only 12 cases of assault on natives were dealt with by military officers, but a number of cases have been dealt with by the Civil Courts. The amount of crime at headquarters has not been great, but there have been several serious cases of forcible appropriation of goods by soldiers in the districts, accompanied by assaults, and in one or two cases by murder. These have been very severely dealt with. The number of out-stations in December amounted to 19; practically three-quarters of the infantry of the force are on detachment. The average number of privates at headquarters of battalions throughout the year was, Jebba or Zungeru, 298; Lokoja, 272. The Commandant expresses the view that to maintain the efficiency of the force four companies of each battalion should be at headquarters, and that companies on detachment should be kept together as much as possible. The increase of the police will tend to the accomplishment of these objects.

158. Mounted troops are very necessary, now that we occupy a greater part of the Hausa States, and the Commandant fully concurs with me in the view that the additional battalion to be raised next year should consist of mounted infantry. The value of this arm was conclusively proved in the Kano operations. So long as our garrisons were confined to the banks of the Niger it was not found possible to maintain the mounted infantry establishment which formed part of my original organisation of the Force, for practically the whole of the horses died in the rainy season. In the northern states, however, they thrive well, and their mobility makes a small number equivalent in value to a large infantry garrison.

159. There were 31 desertions during the year, which is a very small percentage, but there has not been so general a desire on the part of time-expired men to re-engage. There were about 300 men discharged (time-expired) during the year, and some 400 more after the Kano operations were completed.

160. Since its birth in 1898 portions of the Force have been constantly and continuously employed on active service, and

its men have taken part in probably a larger number of expeditions during this period than any other force of a similar nature. Many of the men are now veterans. In peace time musketry training is put before everything, and the necessity for their devoting their utmost attention to it is impressed upon all officers, while the Commandant endeavours to select the best shooting companies for active service in order to encourage and reward proficiency with the rifle.

The new dwelling houses and mess at Zungeru have added very greatly to the comfort of the officers and non-commissioned officers, and the similar buildings now in progress at Lokoja will effect the same great improvement for the garrison there. The new barracks for the rank and file will be much appreciated by the troops, and will greatly tend to sanitation and the exclusion of undesirable camp followers. The new orderly rooms and the new rifle ranges and other minor works were much required.

Police.

161. During 1902 the Police were increased from 100 to 150, and in the coming year they will be further considerably increased and organised as a Constabulary. Hitherto the six or eight constables attached to Provinces have been almost useless as police, and have been employed as couriers, &c. With the increased establishment I shall be able to have a small and effective force of about 50 men under a European "District Superintendent" in each Province, and thus to relieve the troops of many duties which interfere with their training. Much has been done to check the prevalence of theft in cantonments. The head of the Department reports that during the year 113 criminal cases have been investigated by the Police as follows:—Larceny, 41; Extortion, 4; Forgery, 3; Burglary, 10; Enslaving, 15; Liquor, 13; Other Offences, 27. 124 persons were arrested in respect of these 113 cases, of whom 109 were convicted and sentenced as follows:—

1 year and upwards	16
6 months and upwards	43
Under 6 months	50

These do not include the Provincial Court convictions throughout the Protectorate, since there have been no Police except at cantonments.

The registration of servants instituted this year has proved a success. 186 are now on the register. Hitherto there has been a continual import into Northern Nigeria of the thieves and riff-raff of the coast, who engage as servants to officials on their way to Nigeria.

PRISONS.

162. The following is the abstract of prison returns forwarded by the Keeper of the Gaol, which are not, however, at present very reliable:—

I.—ADMISSIONS TO GAOL.

—	1901.	1902.
Convicted by Supreme Court	41	44
" " Provincial Courts...	786	362
" " Cantonment Courts	95	91
Total admitted	922	497
Number executed	3	3
Number escaped and not recaptured	18	14

II.—NATURE OF CRIME.

—	1901.	1902.
Murder	34	17
Assault	2	7
Highway robbery (with violence)	41	105
Theft	435	56
Extortion	39	36
Personation	26	21
Police offences	4	205
Political	34	—
High treason	—	5
Enslaving	—	46
Housebreaking	—	3
Rape	—	1
Forgery	—	4
Perjury	—	6
Breach of trust	—	4
Neglect of Government property	—	7
Debt	—	35
Contempt of Court	—	4
Manslaughter...	—	1
Total	615	563

VESSELS.

163. The new passenger and cargo boat "Sarota" has been placed on the river. She is a stern-wheeler (two wheels), 4 feet 8 inches draught, and is 135 feet long and 25½ feet beam. She has cabin accommodation for six first-class and two second-class passengers (and can carry many in addition), with about 150 tons cargo, and is provided with a refrigerator and with electric light. Her arrival has enabled me to place the "Empire" on the slip for repairs, which should have been done a year or even two years ago. The hull of the small launch "Bendé" (which in my

last report I said had been condemned), has been fitted up as a hulk for the condenser at Lokoja. The "Heron" has been dismantled, and her hull is used as a barge, and I propose to use her condenser at Zungeru. The vessels now in commission are the "Sarota" and "Empire" (under repair), the stern-wheel launches "Karonga" and "Kampala" (a third of this class, the "Kapelli," will be completed next year), the old launch "Zaria," which has been refitted, and the old steam pinnace "Francis." In addition there are now two steam canoes which appear likely to prove a great success; and nine poling canoes (steel). A new and comfortable boat (to be named the "Corona," in commemoration of His Majesty's coronation) is being built for the High Commissioner's use, and should be ready during the coming year. The Niger Company have now completed a slip-way at Burutu 432 feet long and capable of taking vessels of 500 tons. This enterprising undertaking has already been of great use to the Government.

Post Office.

164. There is a fortnightly despatch of mails from Lokoja, to every station in the Protectorate, and a weekly delivery to Zungeru and stations *en route*. The various routes with approximate distances are as follows:—

By Land.	Miles.	By Water	Miles.
Egga to Zungeru	81	Burutu to Lokoja	305
Zungeru to Sokoto (*via* Kontagora, Yelwa and Illo).	370	Lokoja to Egga	95
		Egga to Mureji	50
Zungeru to Kano (*via* Zaria)	250	Lokoja to Yola	550
Zaria to Maidugeri (*via* Bautshi and Gujba).	470		
Pateji (Mureji) to Illorin (*via* Jebba).	122		
Jebba to Yashikera (*via* Kiama).	110		
Lokoja to Kabba	43		
Mozum to Deknia	20		
Loko to Keffi	57		
Total	1,523	Total	1,000

—	1900-1901.	1901-1902.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Total cost of postal and telegraph service.	5,530	5,726	196
Revenue derived	641	1,283	642

The great increase in revenue (£783 in excess of the estimate) was due chiefly to the large orders for stamps given by collectors, which will probably not be maintained. The cost of the postal service of course has been very greatly increased during 1902 by the inclusion of the new and distant Provinces. I have recently drawn up full postal regulations, with the assistance of Mr. Somerville, and planned as effective a scheme of postal delivery as is possible with the means at command. The General Post Office is at Lokoja, with a branch at Zungeru. The headquarters station of each Province is a sub-postal station, and the Resident is the Postal Officer.

Cables.

165. The high rate for telegrams to England (6*s*. 3*d*. per word) still remains in force. The total amount paid to the Eastern Telegraph Company by the Government of Northern Nigeria in the financial year 1901-02 was £1,262.

Banks.

166. No new developments have to be reported. The Anglo-African Bank at Lokoja has made no extensions and no others have been established.

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APPENDIX I.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH SULTAN OF SOKOTO.

(*See paragraph* 35.)

1.

PROCLAMATION.

(*See paragraph* 33.)

Be it known to all men, that by the order of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Administration of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, hitherto known as the Niger Territories, situated between the possessions of France to the West and North, and of Germany to the East and bounded on the South by the Protectorates of Lagos and Southern Nigeria, will cease from this day to be vested in the Royal Niger Company Chartered and Limited and is hereby assumed by Her Majesty. And be it known further to all men that the treaties concluded by the Royal Niger Company by and with the sanction of Her Majesty and approved by Her Majesty's Secretary of State will be and remain operative and in force as between Her Majesty and the Kings, Emirs, Chiefs, Princes, or other signatories to the same, and all pledges and undertakings therein contained will remain mutually binding on both parties, and all rights, titles, and interests, of whatsoever nature, acquired by virtue of the aforesaid treaties will be vested in Her Majesty, and all obligations thereunder undertaken by the Royal Niger Company will henceforth be undertaken by Her Majesty. And be it known further to all men that Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint as High Commissioner for the said Protectorate, Colonel Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order. And that the said Frederick John Dealtry Lugard has this day taken the requisite oath of Office and assumed the Administration of the said Protectorate. In virtue whereof he has made this Proclamation, whereto his signature and seal are appended, this first day of January one thousand nine hundred.

1st January, 1900. (Signed) F. D. LUGARD.

2.

LETTER from HIGH COMMISSIONER to Sultan of SOKOTO, *re* Kontagora.

In the name of the Most Merciful God. Peace be to the Generous Prophet.

Salutations, peace, and numberless honours.

To the Emir of Mussulmans in Sokoto, whose name is Abdul-Lahai, the son of the late Emir of Mussulmans, whose name is Atiku.

I desire to inform you who are head of the Mohammedans and to whom the Fulani rulers in this country look for advice and guidance that the Emirs of Bida and Kontagora have during mnay years acted as oppressors of the people and shewn themselves unfit to rule. More especially in these latter days they have raided the towns and villages in the districts close to their own cities, and have depopulated vast areas so that the fields are lying uncultivated and the people are destroyed or fled. Moreover they have gratuitously attacked my men when proceeding with mails or canoes, and

have seized the mails, and stolen and destroyed goods in the canoes. I have therefore found it necessary to depose both these Emirs, and to place troops near their respective cities, to keep the peace and protect the people.

In the case of the Emir of Bida, I have made the Makum Emir instead of Abu-Bakri, which proves to you that I have no hostility to the Fulanis or to your religion, provided only that the Emir of a country rules justly and without oppression. In the case of Kontagora, many evil people tried to burn the town. It may have been the slaves who had been ill-treated by their masters or it may have been the carriers with my troops. But through all the night the Commander of the Force made the soldiers and carriers extinguish the flames, so that the town has not suffered.

I desire that the people shall return and live in peace under a just ruler, and I write to you to appoint a man who will rule justly, and if he does so I will support him and uphold his power ; send him to me with a letter and I will install him as Emir of Kontagora with pomp and honour. But warn him that if he acts treacherously and with deceit, he will share the fate of Kontagora the Gwamachi.

With peace from your friend Governor Lugard.

(Signed) F. D. LUGARD.

March 18th 1901.

3.

LETTER from HIGH COMMISSIONER to the Sultan of SOKOTO, *re* Bautshi.

(Titles, Salutations from the Governor, &c.)

I have heard that you sent a letter to the Emir of Bautshi warning him to desist from oppressing his people, but he does not obey your instructions nor listen to your words of wisdom. I have, therefore, been compelled to send my troops to compel him to act properly. I do not know whether he will oppose them and fight. If he does so, he will probably lose his place. But I do not wish to drive out the Fulani and the Mohammedans, I only wish that they shall rule wisely and with humanity. If, therefore, the Emir is driven out because he himself attacks my troops I shall endeavour to find his proper successor and shall install him as King if he is a man who will rule well. So also in the matter of Kontagora, I hear that he and Abubekr will not listen to the words of your messenger or desist from raiding the towns of Zaria. So Zaria has appealed to me for help, and I have sent troops to support him and to drive out these marauders.

Peace be with those who seek peace and trouble on those who make trouble.

Since I wrote this letter I have news that Ibrahim of Kontagora and all his people and following have been captured by my troops. I am restoring all the people to their places but Ibrahim and his chiefs will be sent to me to be judged.

(Signed) F. D. LUGARD.

(L.S.)

About March, 1902.

4.

TRANSLATION of ARABIC LETTER from SULTAN of SOKOTO to the HIGH COMMISSIONER.

Seal
undecipherable.

From us to you. I do not consent that any one from you should ever dwell with us. I will never agree with you. I will have nothing ever to do with you. Between us and you there are no dealings except as between Mussulmans and Unbelievers ("Kafiri") War, as God Almigbty has enjoined on us. There is no power or strength save in God on high.

This with salutations.

(Received about May, 1902).

5.

TRANSLATION of ARABIC LETTER from SULTAN of SOKOTO to the HIGH COMMISSIONER.

(Seal of)
Em r l'Muslimin.

In the name of God.

To Governor LUGARD.

I HAVE to inform you that we do not invite your administration in the Province of Bautshi and if you have interfered we do not want support from any one except from God. You have your religion and we have ours. We seek help from God, the Best Supporter, and there is no power except in him, the Mighty and Exalted.

Peace.

(Received about June, 1902).

6.

LETTER from Colonel T. L. N. MORLAND to the SULTAN of SOKOTO.

In the name of God. Blessing and peace on the Prophet the exalted.

From Colonel Morland the representative of the High Commissioner (Governor Lugard) salutations, peace, contentment and increasing honour to the Prince of the Believers Attahiru Emir El Muslimin. After salutations know that the cause of our fighting with Aliu is that Aliu received with honour Magaji, the murderer of a white man, when he came to Kano, and that he also sought war between us. For those two reasons we fought him and are now sitting in his house.

We are coming to Sokoto and from this time and for ever a white man and soldiers will sit down in the Sokoto country. We have prepared for war because Abdu Sarikin Muslimin said there was nothing between us but war. But we do not want war unless you yourself seek war. If you receive us in peace, we will not enter your house, we will not harm you or any of your people.

If you desire to become our friend you must not receive the Magaji. More, we desire you to seek him with your utmost endeavour and place him in our hands.

If you are loyal to us, you will remain in your position as Sarikin Muslimin, fear not.

If you desire to be loyal to us, it is advisable for you that you should send your big messenger to meet us at Kaura (or on whatever road we follow). Then he will return to you with all our words.

My present to you is five pieces of brocade.

(Signed) T. L. N. MORLAND.

February, 1903.

7.

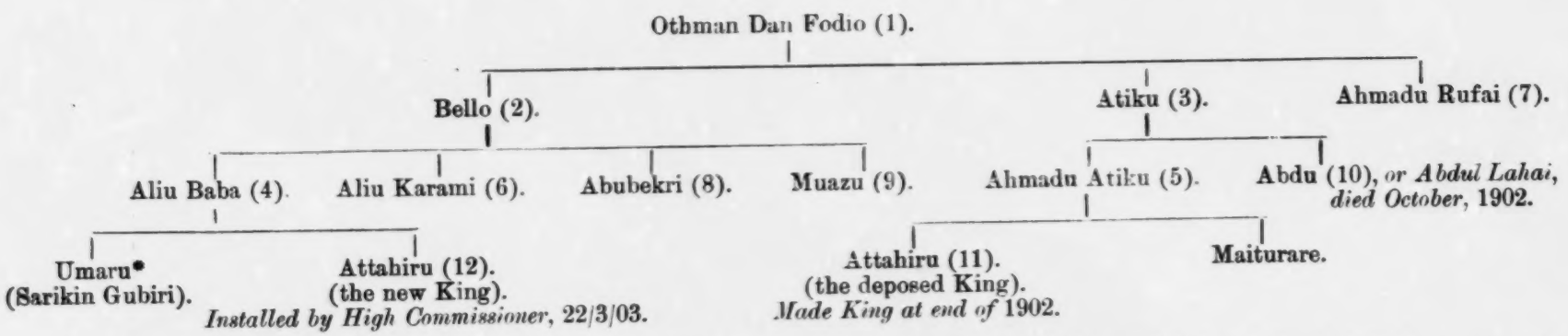
TRANSLATION of ARABIC LETTER from SULTAN OF SOKOTO to Colonel T. L. N. MORLAND.

From us to Colonel Morland. All salutations to you. Know that I have seen your messenger with your letter, the purport of which I understand, I have sent to call in my councillors from every district, but now that I see they are taking some time to assemble, I am sending you back your messenger. When we have assembled and have agreed on our decision I will write to you what is enjoined on me by them for the settlement of this affair. Salutations.

APPENDIX II.

(*See paragraph* 58.)

GENEALOGY OF THE SULTANS OF SOKOTO, SHOWING THE LINEAGE OF THE LAST AND PRESENT SULTANS.



The above only shows those descendants of Othman who became Sarikin Muslimin (Sultan of Moslems) (except in two cases of present importance). The numbers after the names give the order of succession.

I cannot be absolutely certain of the correctness of the above.

A. B.

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* *Umaru was the man first selected; he is doubtless the proper heir, but is old and has lost an eye, and Attahiru* (12) *is the next heir. Umaru had been already passed over when Attahiru had been first elected. Attahiru* (11), *the deposed Sultan was not the heir so long as a representative of the elder branch survived.*

F. D. L.

APPENDIX III.

(*See paragraph* 59.)

First Address by the High Commissioner to the Waziri and Headmen of Sokoto, March 20th, 1903.

Present :—Waziri, Galadima, Umaru Sarikin* Gobiri, Marafa or Maiturare, Sarikin Burmi, Sarikin Sanfara, Sarikin Kebbi.

"I am very glad to see you, very glad that you have come back. You "made war on us ; we beat you and drove you away ; now the war is over "and it is peace. It is not our custom to catch the people who fight us or "kill them ; therefore all those who have run away must come back to their "houses.

"There will be no interference with your religion nor with the position "of the Sarikin Muslimin as head of your religion. The English Govern-"ment never interferes with religion ; taxes, law and order, punishment of "crime, these are matters for the Government, but not religion.

"I have come to you now that the fighting is over to settle your country "so that all can settle down in peace. But that can't happen till there is a "Sarikin Muslimin ; therefore it is necessary at once either to find and "reinstate Attahiru or to appoint a new Sarikin Muslimin. I want you to "talk it over and let me know this evening what you think ; whether "Attahiru will come back or whether it is best to appoint some one else, "and if so whom."

The Marafa then asked leave for the headmen to go out and discuss and settle the matter at once. Permission granted. After an interval a message was sent in to say that the whole council was of opinion that Umaru Sarikin Gobiri should be appointed Sarikin Muslimin, and that they were all ready to follow and obey him.†

On the council's return the High Commissioner continued :—

"I have heard your answer I see that Umaru is the eldest son of Aliu "and apparently the rightful heir. I should like to think it over to-day "and see you all in camp to-morrow morning. Then I will explain to you "all matters connected with our rule and the conditions of appointment for "the Sarikin. If things are all right, if you all agree to the conditions, the "day after to-morrow I will instal the Sarikin. I want you to send out to-"day for all the remaining headmen and people, so that all men may hear "my words and be present at the installation." (At this point there were complaints about the returning fugitives being looted on approaching Sokoto by soldiers and labourers, and complaints about the slaves, especially slave women and concubines, being harboured in camp. Reassurance and promise of protection were given in both cases.)

"You must send messengers to tell Attahiru to return. The Council has "elected the Sarikin Gobiri to be Sarikin Muslimin, so Attahiru cannot "return to the kingship. But he must go back to his town (Chimola), and "there he may live in peace.

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* Sarikin=king of.

† Later when Attahiru (the present Sultan, not the ex-Sultan of same name) came to salute me the elders reversed their choice and begged for him as Sultan. I would not agree until they had fully thought it over and discussed it. They retired again for the purpose and came back unanimous, and I therefore agreed.

"But Dan Tanmusa, the Magaji of Keffi, must be caught. If Attahiru "keeps him with him after this, or if he takes him back with him to his "town, he will be arrested himself. From to-day anyone who harbours or "entertains the Magaji will be treated the same as the Magaji himself."

The Waziri here said that the Magaji's intended refuge was always Kano, not Sokoto. "He only came here in Alieu of Kano's suit. He is not likely "to return here again."

The High Commissioner replied, "The Magaji will bring trouble on any "man who harbours him, but there will be a reward of 50 bags of cowries "for anyone who catches him and gives him up."

N.B.—The above was taken down, as spoken in Hausa at the interview, by Major Burdon, Resident.

SECOND ADDRESS by SIR F. LUGARD, HIGH COMMISSIONER, to the SULTAN, WAZIRI and ELDERS of SOKOTO, regarding the CONDITIONS of BRITISH RULE, REASONS for the WAR, &c., MARCH 21st, 1903.

Translated to them by Kiari, and checked, word by word, by Major Burdon, Resident, Sokoto (Hausa Scholar), and others.

Present:—SIR F. LUGARD, COLONEL MORLAND, D.S.O., Commandant, MAJOR BURDON, Resident, Lieut.-COLONEL MCCLINTOCK, Commanding Battalion, MAJOR CUBITT, R.A., Brigade Major, CAPTAIN ABADIE, Resident, Zaria, and others. Also the SULTAN elect, the WAZIRI, GALADEMA, MAITURARE, and other Elders of Sokoto.

"The Royal Niger Company made a Treaty with Sokoto many years ago. The Sultan promised friendship and alliance; the Company promised to pay a subsidy, and did so. Three years ago the King of England sent his own officers to administer this country instead of the Company and appointed me as Governor. I at once sent my trusted messenger, Kiari, to take my salutations to the Sultan of Sokoto, and to say that I held to the promises made by the Company, and I looked to the Sultan to fulfil his pledges. I brought money to pay the subsidy when it should fall due. But take note of what happened. My messenger was treated with indignity. It is he who is now interpreting. Ask him what happened and he will remind you. No answer was sent to my letter, which was an insult to me and to my King. Owing to the treaty the Sultan had made with the British the French could not touch his country. But the Sultan of Sokoto sent no friendly message. The Treaty was made in the name of all the Mahommedan Emirates under Sokoto, but they took arms against the British—Nupe, and Illorin, and Yola, and Kontagora, and Kano. But I did not wish to denounce the Treaty, and I sent to the Sultan to ask him to nominate an Emir for Kontagora, when Ibrahim fought against us and was driven out. Again he sent no reply, till a year ago I received this letter declaring war (*original letter shown to the Elders for identification*).

"So the Treaty was killed by you yourselves and not by me. Then the Magaji of Keffi murdered the Resident—a lame man without arms to defend himself—and he ran to Kano and the Emir Alieu received him with honour.

So we went to Kano and fought and drove out Alieu, and the Magaji ran to Sokoto and was treated with honour. Again I wished not to fight with the head of the Mussulmans and I sent a friendly letter, but I said that the Magaji must be given up, and that I wished to place a Resident and garrison at Sokoto. I came with troops, for though the Sultan had made a treaty of friendship it was well known that a white man could not come as a friend alone to Sokoto. My letter was put aside and the army of Sokoto came out to fight. We fought and your army was dispersed, and the Sultan fled and no one knows where he is gone. Now it is necessary for me to place a Resident and a garrison here, for this country is close to the country of the French and we are responsible for keeping peace and good order on our frontiers. The Resident is Major Burdon, who comes to you as an adviser and a friend. You will consult him on all matters and be guided by him.

"The old treaties are dead, you have killed them. Now these are the words which I, the High Commissioner, have to say for the future. The Fulani in old times under Dan Fodio conquered this country. They took the right to rule over it, to levy taxes, to depose kings and to create kings. They in turn have by defeat lost their rule which has come into the hands of the British. All these things which I have said the Fulani by conquest took the right to do now pass to the British. Every Sultan and Emir and the principal officers of State will be appointed by the High Commissioner throughout all this country. The High Commissioner will be guided by the usual laws of succession and the wishes of the people and chiefs, but will set them aside if he desires for good cause to do so. The Emirs and Chiefs who are appointed will rule over the people as of old time and take such taxes as are approved by the High Commissioner, but they will obey the laws of the Governor and will act in accordance with the advice of the Resident. Buying and selling slaves and enslaving people are forbidden. It is forbidden to import firearms (except flint-locks), and there are other minor matters which the Resident will explain. The Alkalis and the Emirs will hold the law courts as of old, but bribes are forbidden, and mutilation and confinement of men in inhuman prisons are not lawful. The powers of each Court will be contained in a warrant appointing it. Sentences of death will not be carried out without the consent of the Resident.

"The Government will, in future, hold the rights in land which the Fulani took by conquest from the people, and if Government requires land it will take it for any purpose. The Government hold the right of taxation, and will tell the Emirs and Chiefs what taxes they may levy, and what part of them must be paid to Government. The Government will have the right to all minerals, but the people may dig for iron and work in it subject to the approval of the High Commissioner, and may take salt and other minerals subject to any excise imposed by law. Traders will not be taxed by Chiefs, but only by Government. The coinage of the British will be accepted as legal tender, and a rate of exchange for cowries fixed, in consultation with Chiefs, and they will enforce it.

"When an Emirate, or an office of state, becomes vacant, it will only be filled with the consent of the High Commissioner, and the person chosen by the council of Chiefs and approved by the High Commissioner will hold his place only on condition that he obeys the laws of the Protectorate and the conditions of his appointment. Government will in no way interfere with the Mohammedan religion. All men are free to worship God as they please. Mosques and prayer places will be treated with respect by us. Every person, including slaves, has the right to appeal to the Resident, who will, however, endeavour to uphold the power of the native courts to deal with native cases according to the law and custom of the country. If slaves are ill-treated they will be set free as your Koran orders, otherwise Government does not desire to interfere with existing domestic relations. But slaves set free must be willing to work and not to remain idle or become

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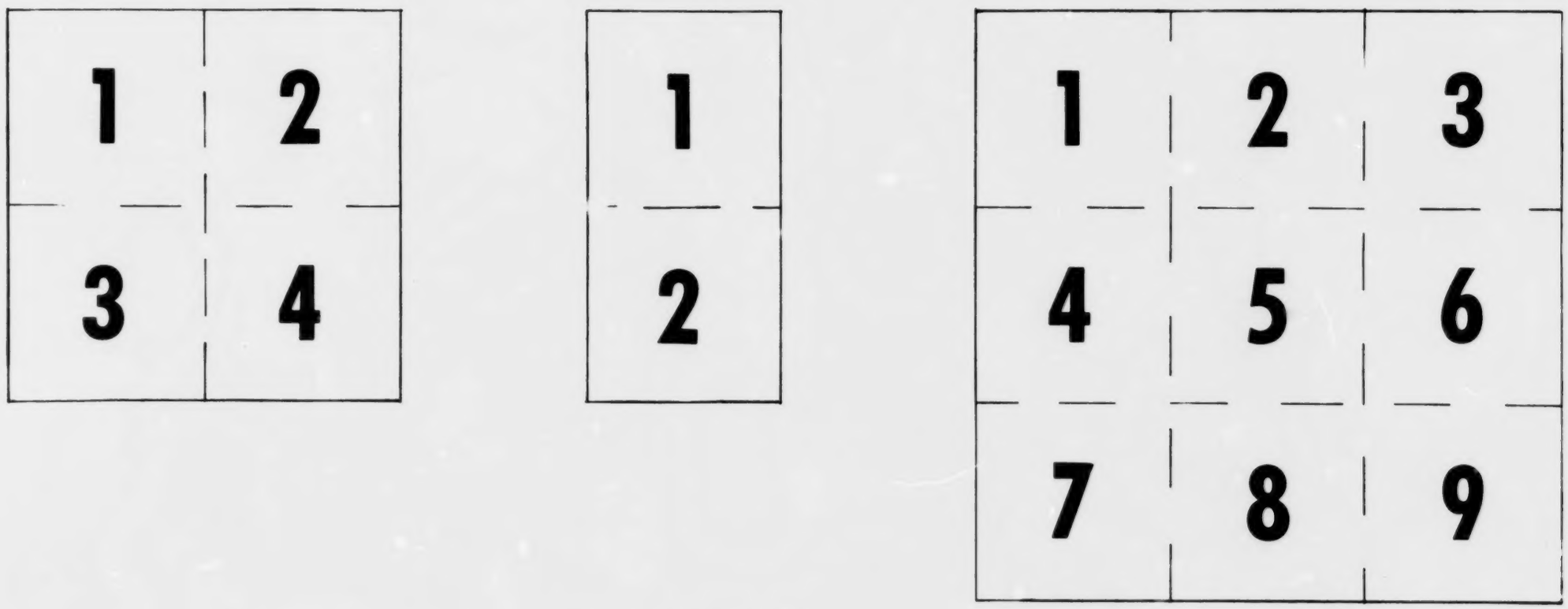


PLAN OF
KANO CITY

Scale 1 Inch to 1 Mile.

MILE 1 ¾ ½ ¼ 0 1 MILE

N

Magnetic

Gates.
1. Nassarawa
2. Mata
3. Wombai
4. Mashuga
5. Adama
6. Danama
7. Waka
8. Duchi
9. Kofkuga
10. Pagaji
11. Gadanka
12. Inisa
13. Saraku

Area of Kano 7¾ Sq. Miles.

From Sokoto

From Yelwa and Rogo

From Bebeji and Zaria

KANO

KANO'S VILLAGE

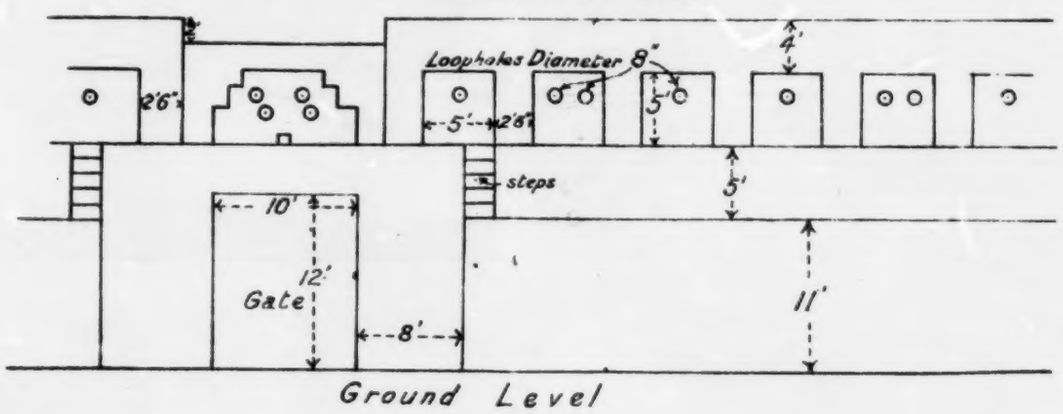
Open

YELANTI

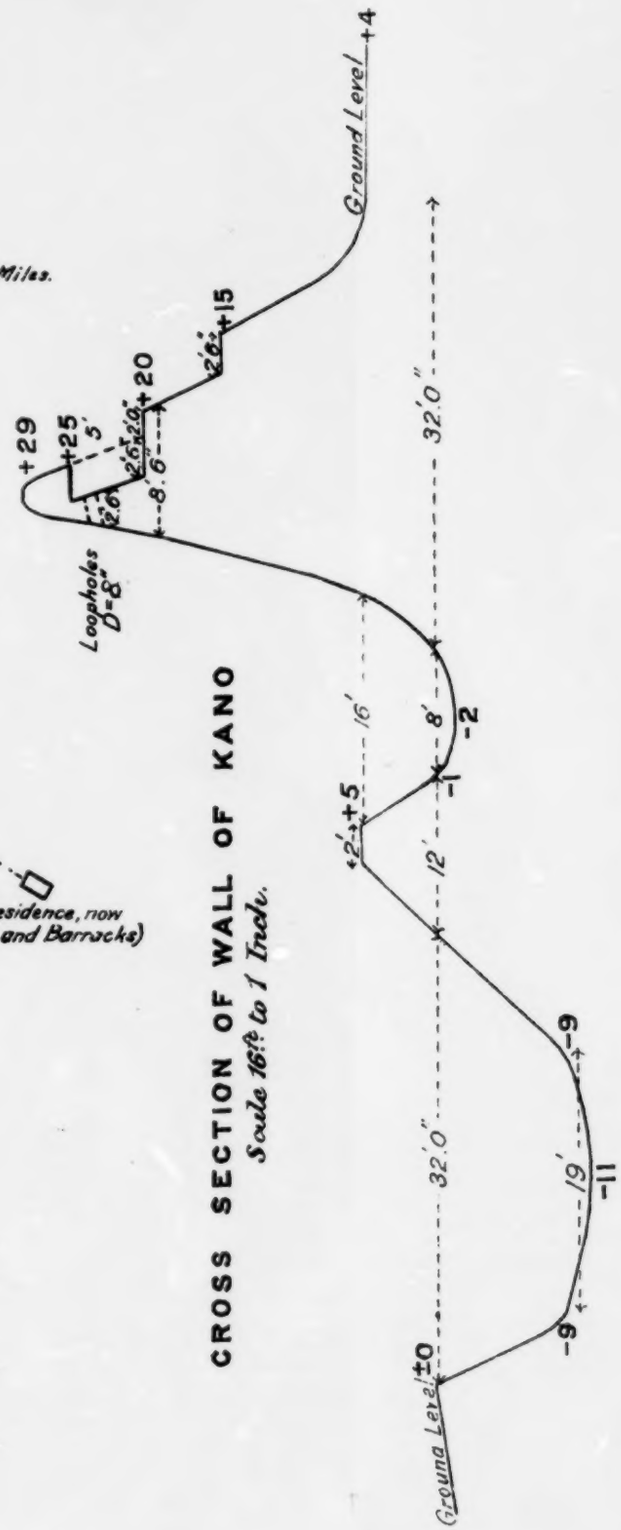
Villages

Nassarawa
(King's suburban residence, now British Residency and Barracks)

INTERIOR ELEVATION OF WALL OF KANO.
Scale 16ft to 1 Inch.



CROSS SECTION OF WALL OF KANO
Scale 16ft to 1 Inch.



I.D.W.O., No 1795.

SKETCH MAP OF NORTHERN

(from a map supplied by the High Co

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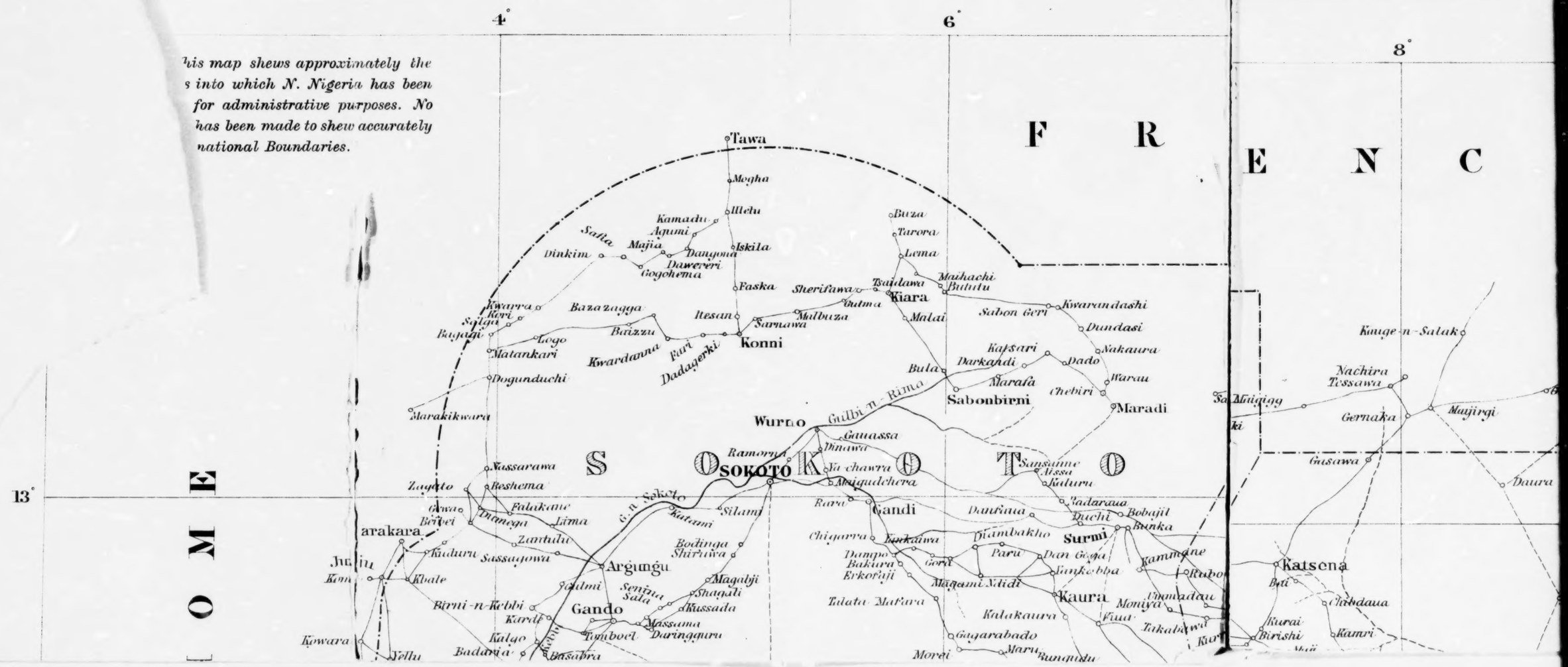
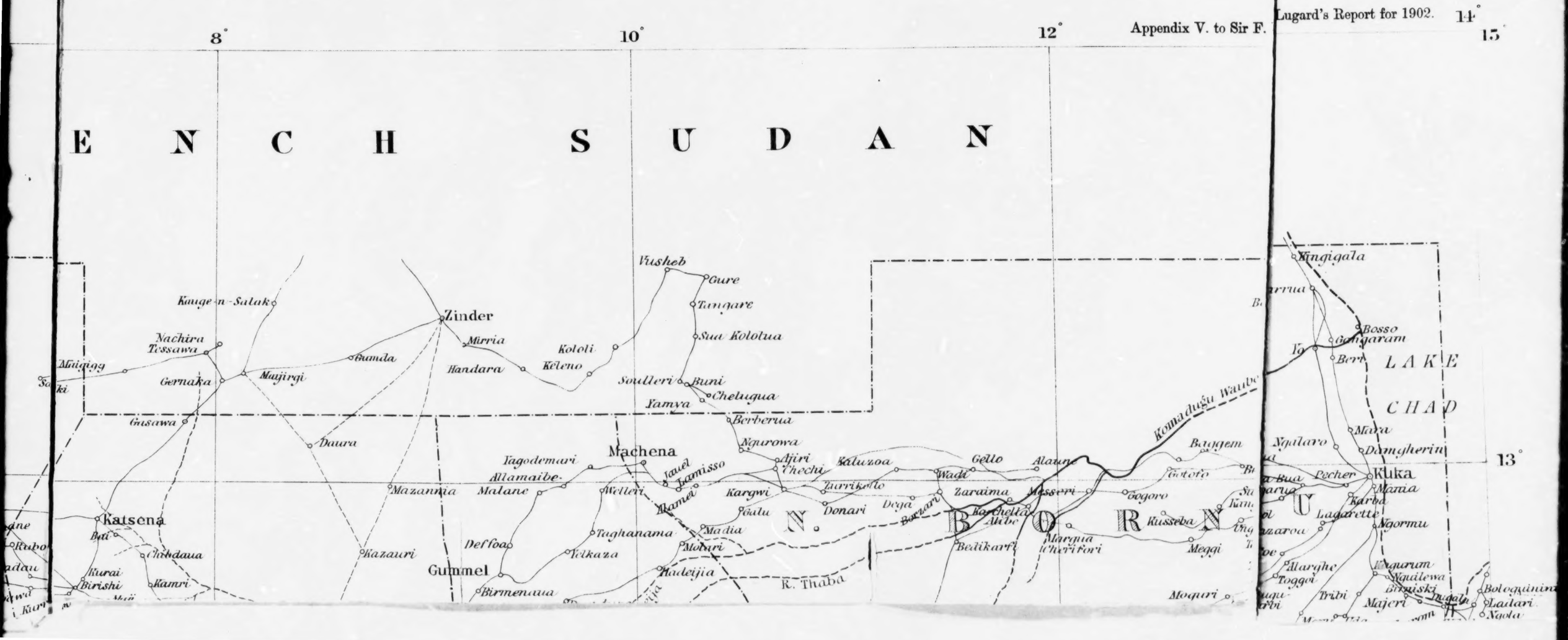
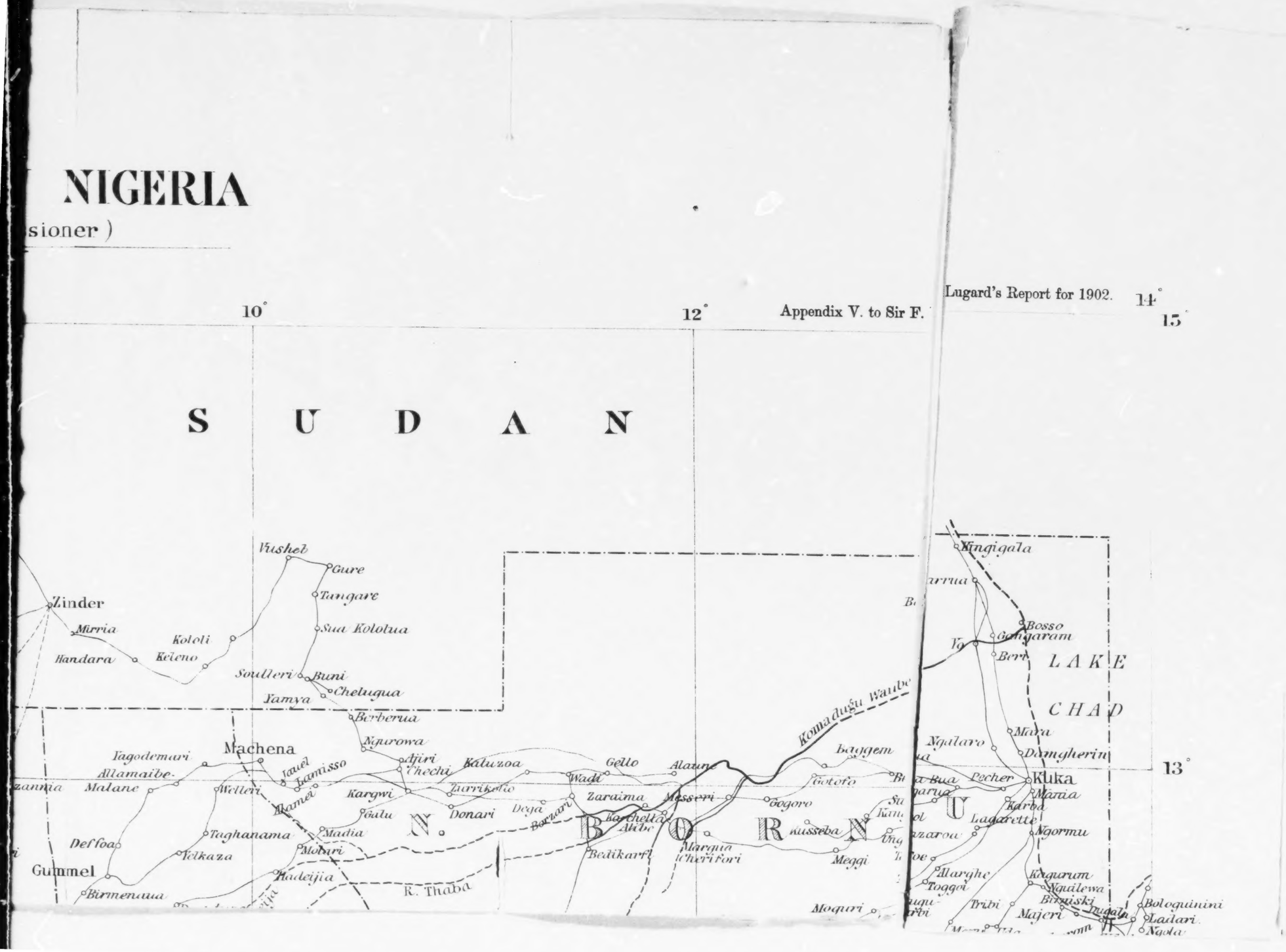


MAP OF NORTHERN NIGERIA

(A map supplied by the High Commissioner)

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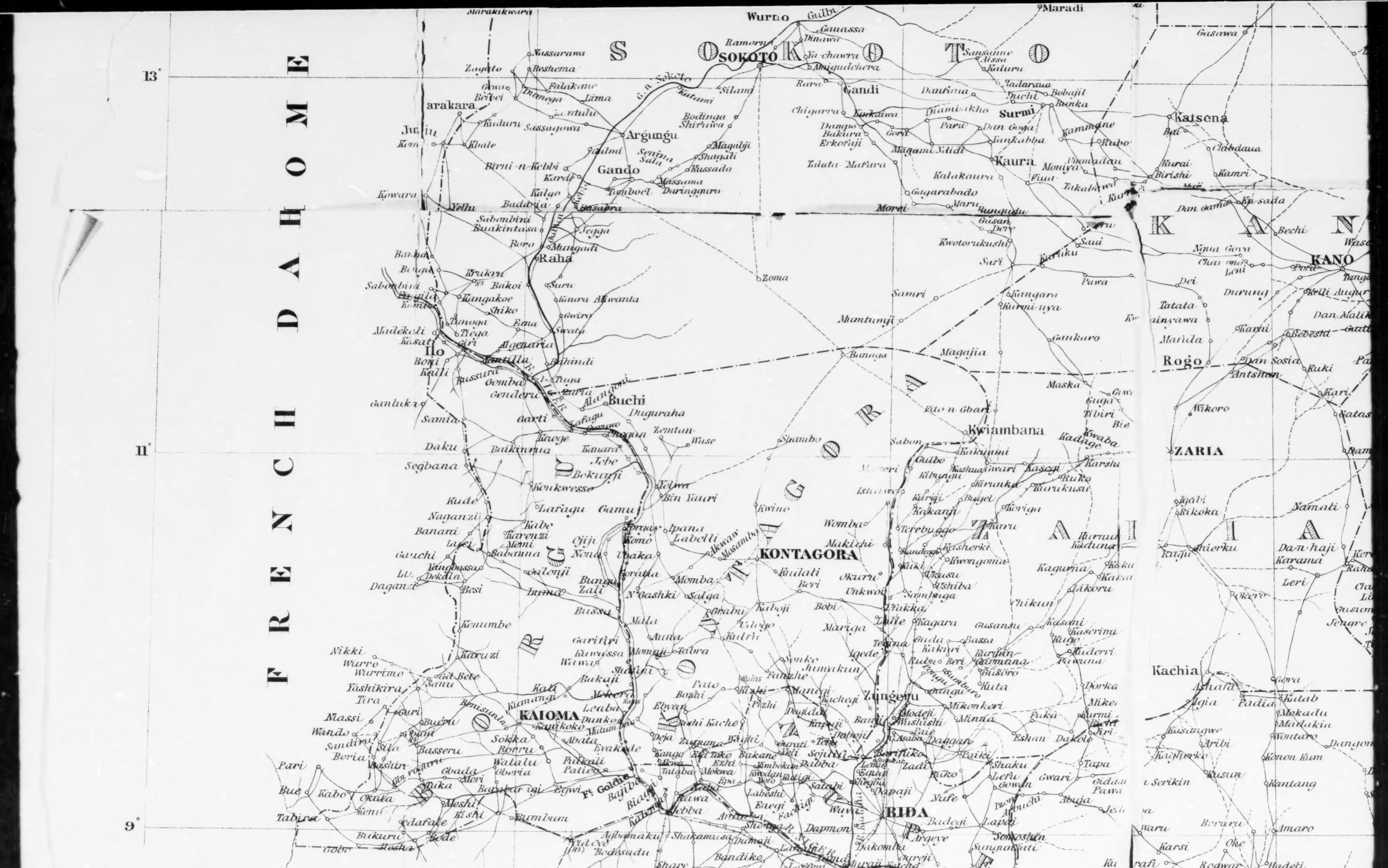
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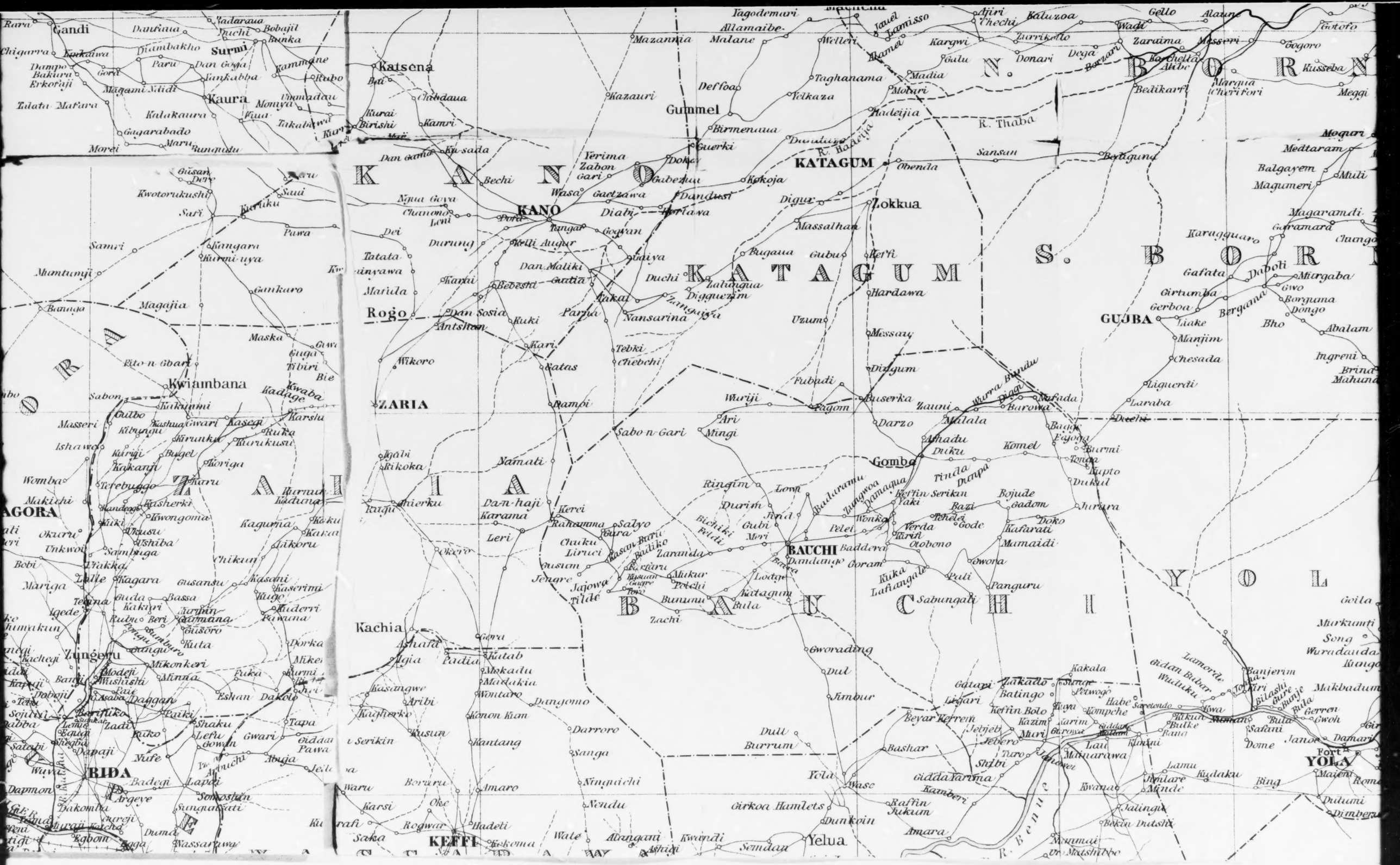
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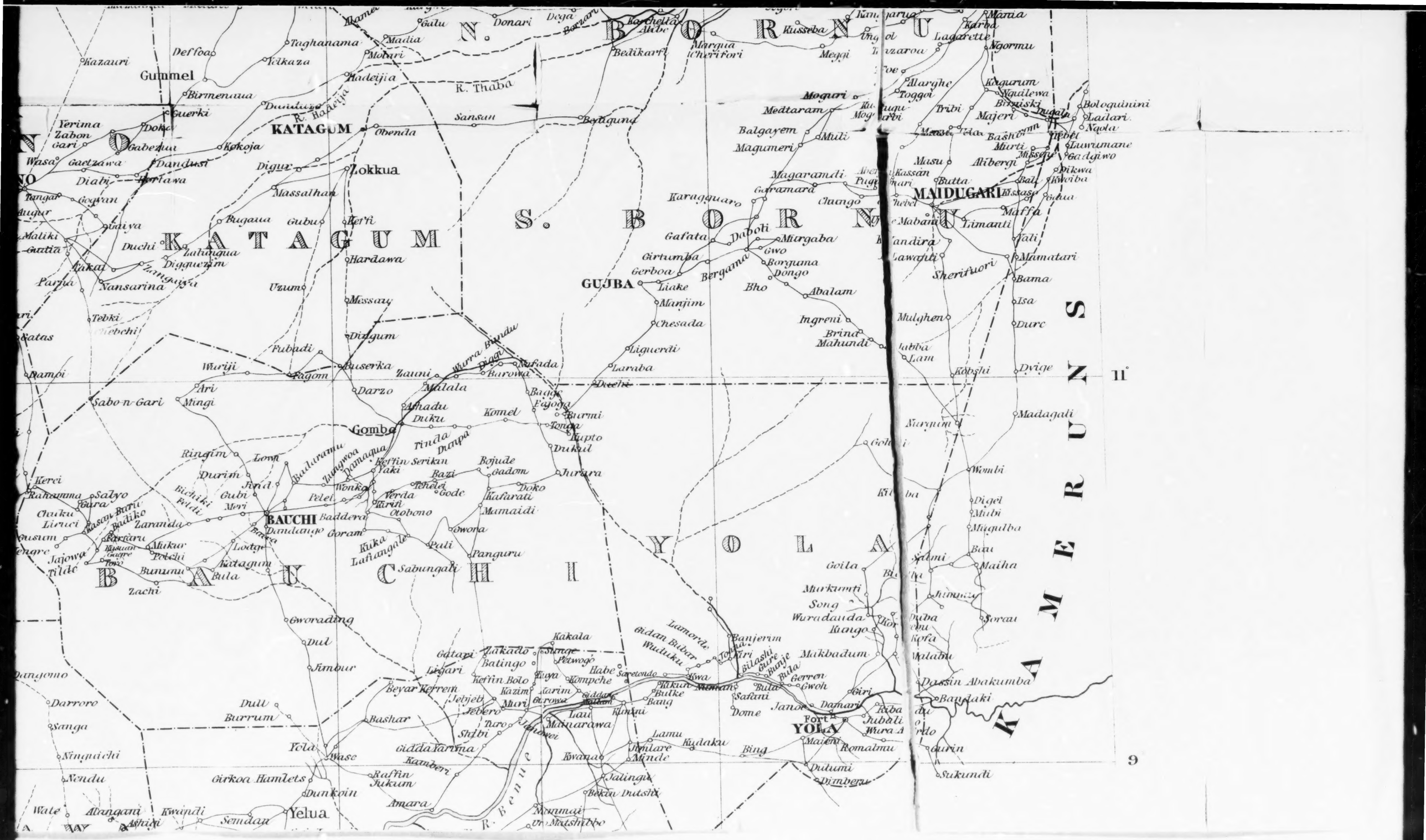
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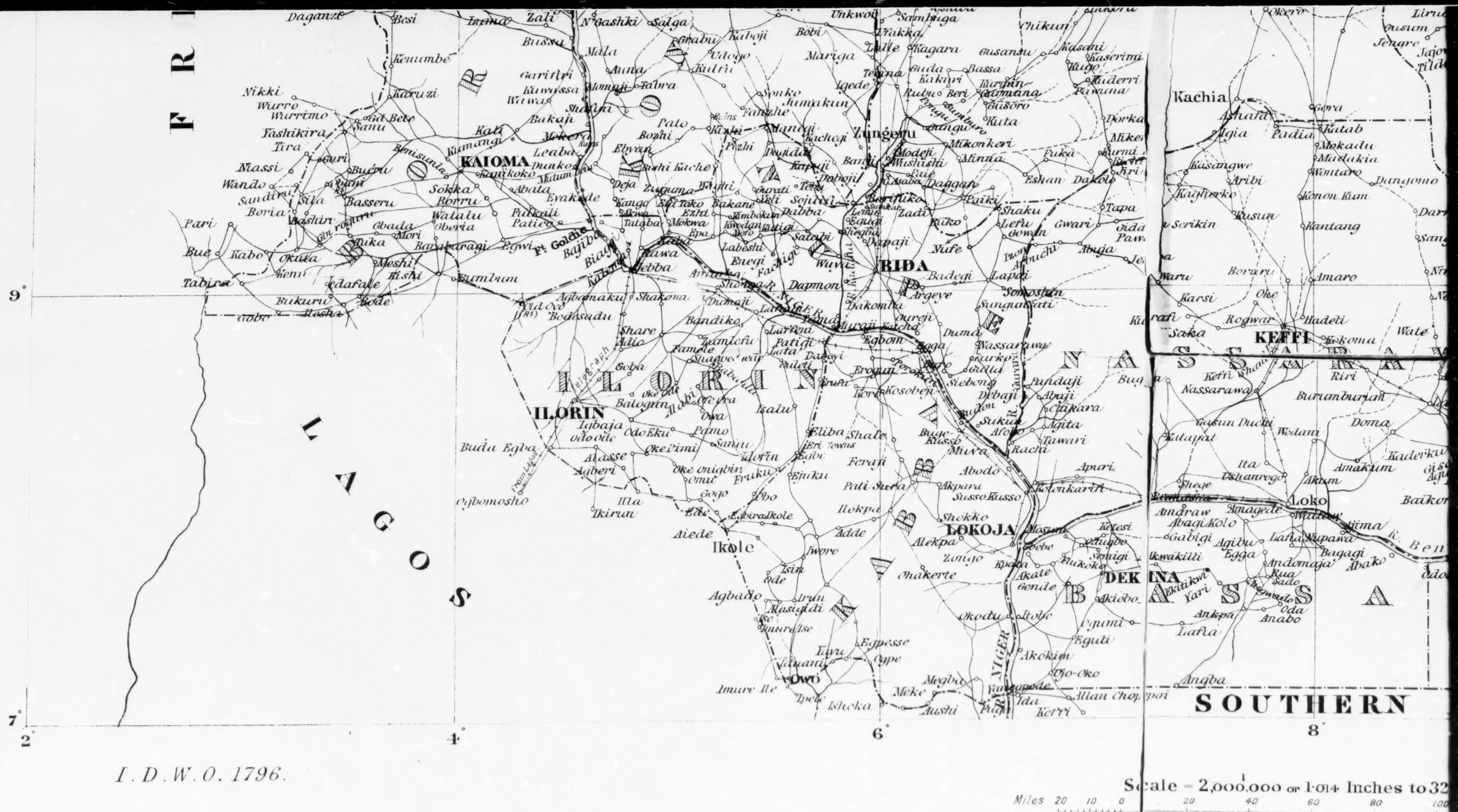
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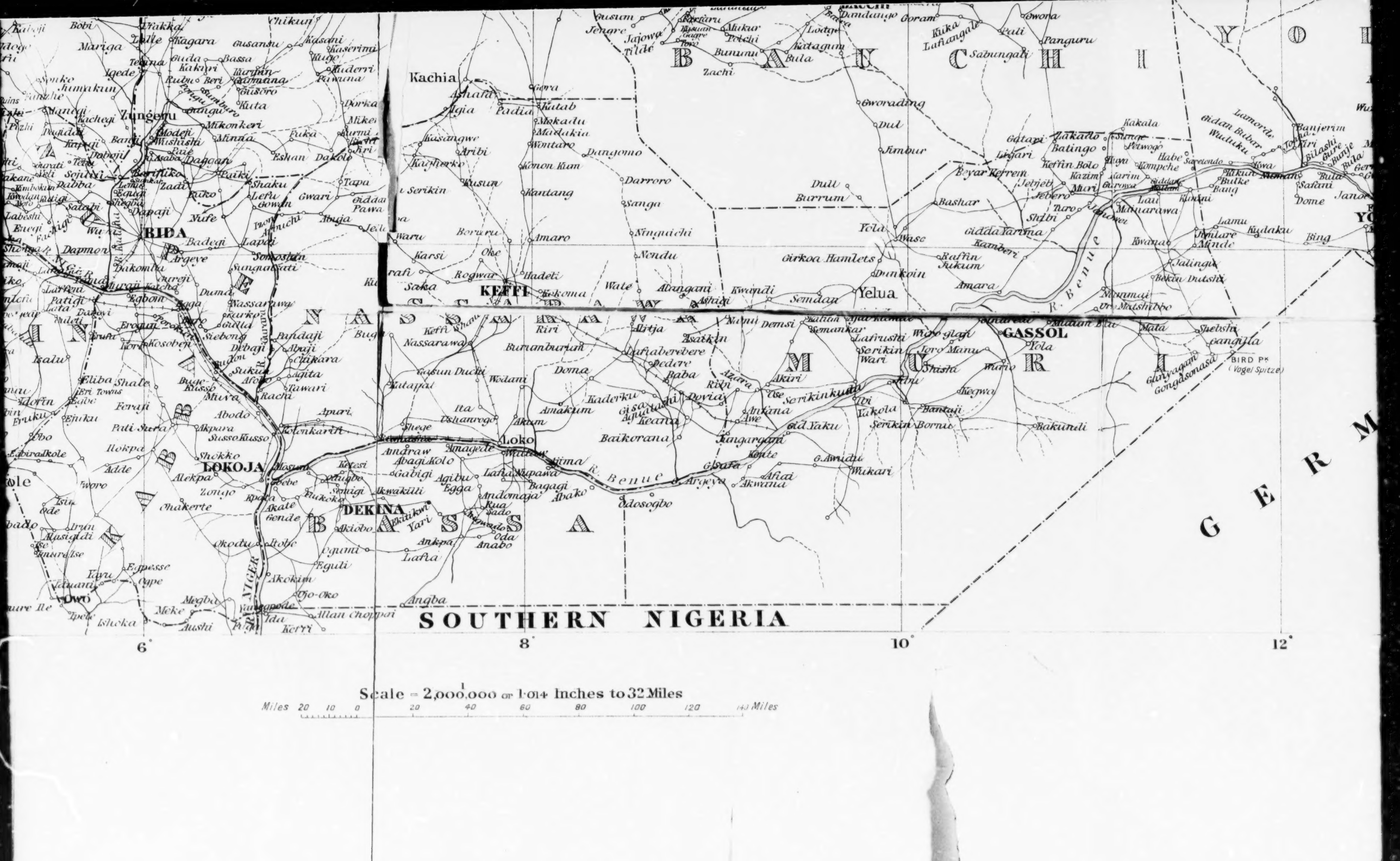
I. D. W. O. 1796.


SOUTHERN NIGERIA
BIDA
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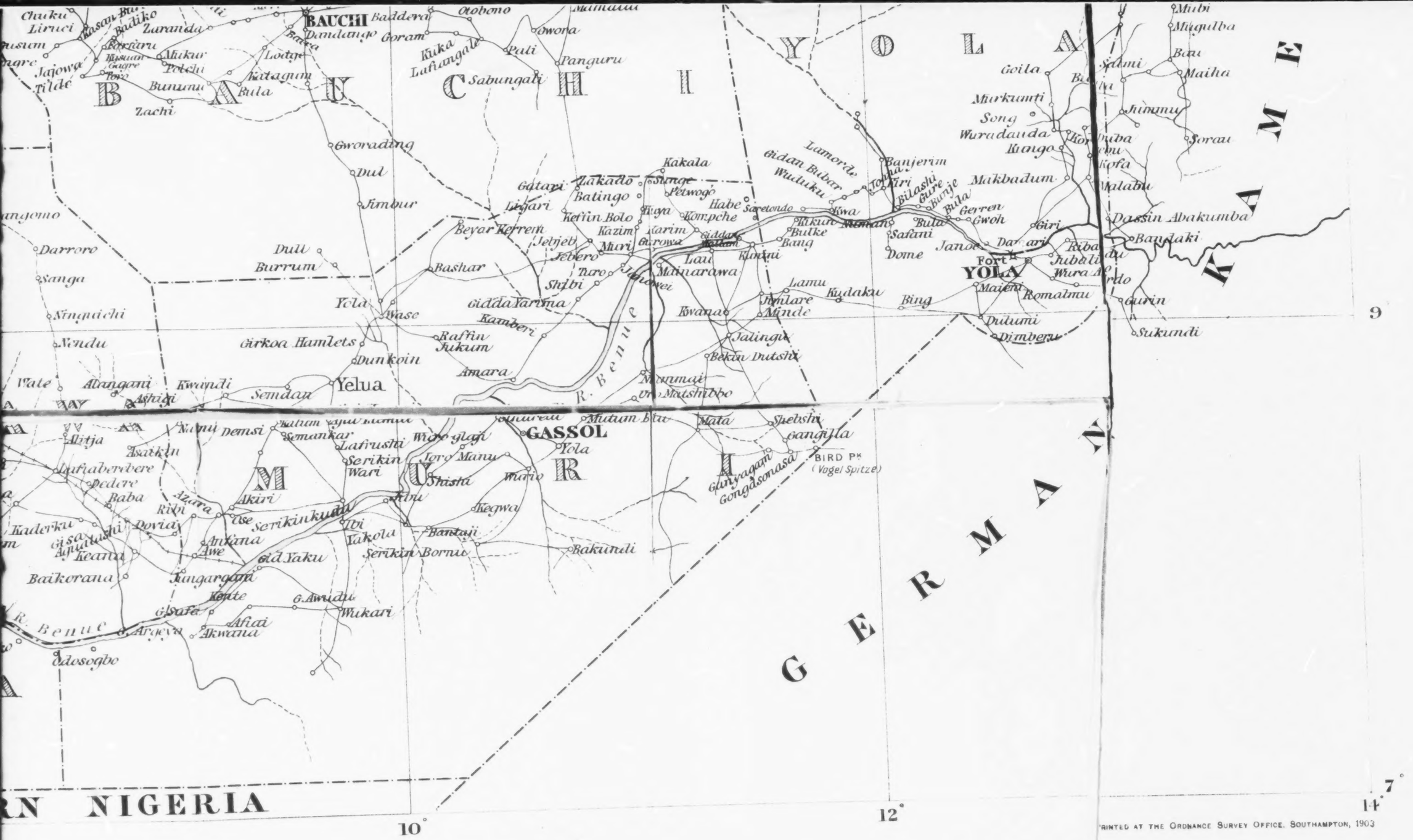
BAUCHI
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GASSOL
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Gombe
Bauchi
Dambatta
Kano
Katagum
Bula
Zachi
Gworading
Dul
Jimbur
Darroro
Sanga
Ningaichi
Nindu
Wate
Atangani
Kwandi
Semdau
Girkoa Hamlets
Dunkoin
Amara
Burrum
Bashar
Beyar
Kerrem
Jebjeb
Jebero
Muri
Shibi
Giddayarima
Kambeni
Rafin Jukum
Wase
Kakala
Batingo
Kefin Bolo
Kazim
Kompche
Giddan Bubar
Wuluku
Lamorde
Banjerim
Makbadum
Gerren
Gwoh
Safani
Dome
Jande
Giri
Dassin
Abakumba
Bangaki
Jubali
Romalmu
Maieni
Dulumi
Dimberu
Lamu
Kudaku
Bing
Kwana
Jimlare
Minde
Jalingu
Bekin
Dutshi
Mainarawa
Mutum Biu
Mata
Shebshi
Gangilla
Gunyagam
Gongasonasa
Semankar
Lafiushi
Serikin Wari
Shisha
Kegwa
Bakundi
Serikinkudu
Ibi
Takolu
Bantaji
Serikin Bornu
Old Yaku
Tungargam
Kente
G. Amidu
Mukari
Afiai
Akwana
Baikorana
Keana
Doma
Akiri
Ise
Ankana
Awe
Ado
Odosogbo
Alitja
Asaikin
Lafiaberebere
Pedere
Baba
Kaderku
Demsi
Nanu
Mubi
Maiha
Bau
Sorau
Song
Wuradauda
Kofa
Malabu
Goila
Murkumti
Jimmu
Gorom
Kuka
Lafiangale
Sabungali
Panguru
Paui
Gwona
Lodge
Batura
Tilde
Jajowa
Chuku
Lirnci
Zuranda
Badiko
Bununu
Tolchi
Mukur
Gaure
Toro
Kakado
Sunge
Petwogo
Habe
Kompche
Kwa
Bilashi
Burje
Bula
Gure
Wuman
Butke
Bang
Kikun
Giddan
Kunini
Liau
Mainarawa
Jeburowa
Turo
Shibi
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Dutshi
Mutum Biu
Mata
Shebshi
Gangilla

thieves. The Resident may give permits to trustworthy men to bear fire-arms. Any person who harbours the Magaji of Keffi will be liable to be arrested and punished. It is his duty to catch him and bring him to the Resident.

"It is the earnest desire of the King of England that this country shall prosper and grow rich in peace and in contentment, that the population shall increase, and the ruined towns which abound everywhere shall be built up, and that war and trouble shall cease. Henceforth no Emir or Chief shall levy war or fight, but his case will be settled by law, and if force is necessary Government will employ it. I earnestly hope to give effect in these matters to the wishes of my King.

"In conclusion, I hope that you will find our rule sympathetic and that the country will prosper and be contented. You need have no fear regarding British rule, it is our wish to learn your customs and fashion, just as you must learn ours. I have little fear but that we shall agree, for you have always heard that British rule is just and fair, and people under our King are satisfied. You must not fear to tell the Resident everything and he will help and advise you."

(*This outline was, of course, amplified and fully explained in the verbal translation.*)

F. D. L.

APPENDIX VI.

(*See paragraph* 114.)

THE NIGER COMPANY'S TRADE RETURNS.

A (1.)—Imports into Northern Nigeria by the Niger Company, Limited.

Quantity. 1901.	Quantity. 1902.	Description.	Value. 1901. £ s. d.	Value. 1902. £ s. d.
		Imported Direct—		
		Ammunition	2 12 6	—
		Beads	616 16 4	—
	5,096 doz.	Beer and Stout	290 14 10	861 9 10
	76,000	Cigars	389 6 2	232 6 9
	349,000	Cigarettes		246 13 6
		Cordage and Twine ...	10 13 1	—
		Cottons	60,044 16 5	28,891 12 1
		Drugs and Chemicals ...	399 16 4	—
		Earthenware	1,473 16 5	—
		Enamelled Ware	—	1,413 13 1
		Firearms	9 2 0	—
		Furniture	185 15 4	—
		Glassware	74 3 0	—
		Gunpowder (Trade) ...	3 10 0	—
		Guns (Trade)	54 0 0	—
		Haberdashery	236 3 2	—
		Hardware	5,169 0 9	1,692 0 8
		Leather Goods	207 1 9	—
	1,348 doz.	Mineral Waters	1,118 2 10	193 16 11
	73 galls.	Perfumery	93 0 8	70 10 2
		Provisions	5,490 5 11	4,103 17 3
		Silks	5 10 0	—
		Soap	228 19 7	—
	4,816 galls.	Spirits	1,098 1 1	1,869 8 7
	2,035 cwts.	Sugar	—	1,890 8 10
		Sundries	2,292 5 5	4,732 5 2
		Sundry Liquors	53 7 6	—
	1,824 lbs.	Tea	—	141 12 2
	1,074 lbs.	Tobacco, manufactured...	99 9 6	119 11 8
		Tobacco, unmanufactured	610 14 2	—
		Wearing Apparel ...	1,495 12 6	—
	1,846 galls.	Wines	475 2 2	1,238 3 11
		Woollens	243 11 8	—
		Imported Indirect—		
		Building Material ...	2,268 3 0	—
	150 tons.	Coal	290 7 6	225 0 0
		Cottons	—	550 0 0
	179 tons.	Cowries	2,100 0 0	1,253 0 0
	12,790 lbs.	Gunpowder	—	319 15 0
	200	Guns	—	100 0 0
	21,720	Iron Bars	41 14 2	728 0 0
	400 cases.	Kerosene	67 18 4	160 0 0
	50 galls.	Liquors	—	18 2 6
	3,186 tons.	Salt...	4,102 5 6	7,965 0 0
	1,300 lbs.	Tobacco Leaf	—	32 10 0
		Total	91,341 19 2	59,048 18 1

A (2.)—IMPORTS by the NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED, consigned to MISSIONS and PRIVATE PERSONS.

Quantity.		Description.	Value.	
1901.	1902.		1901.	1902.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 gall.		Brandy	0 11 0	—
		Camp equipment	11 11 6	—
		Carpenters' tools	—	4 3 5
2,350	4,800	Cartridges	10 1 11	20 12 10
	1,000	Cigarettes	—	0 13 0
		Clothing, &c....	226 7 4	—
		Cottons	32 18 2	149 5 0
		Drugs...	13 1 10	98 10 5
		Earthenware...	2 10 0	—
		Educational stationery and books.	6 10 6	—
		Firearms	10 10 0	—
		Hardware	71 14 0	15 7 0
24 galls.		Kerosine	3 17 6	—
		Leather goods and saddlery	76 19 0	—
		Mining tools...	—	32 16 11
	2 galls.	Perfumery	—	3 15 0
	3 lbs.	Powder	—	0 8 0
		Provisions	345 1 8	306 19 11
	7	Rifles	—	26 10 0
		Scientific instruments ...	—	39 1 6
		Spirits	—	13 13 11
		Sundries	58 6 8	433 15 7
30 galls.		Whisky	24 0 0	—
16 galls.	20 galls.	Wines...	18 14 0	14 17 6
		Total	912 15 1	1,160 10 0

A (3.)—IMPORTS (estimated) by NATIVE TRADERS from the NIGER COMPANY'S SOUTHERN NIGERIAN STATIONS.

Quantity.		Description.	Value.	
1901.	1902.		1901.	1902.
			£	£
		Cottons and Sundries ...	15,000	16,500
20,000 lbs. (about).	1,000 lbs.	Gunpowder	500	25
500 (about).	150	Guns	150	75
3,000 tons (about).	1,950 tons	Salt	4,500 (at 30s. per ton).	4,875 (at 50s. per ton).
		Total	20,150	21,475

B.—EXPORTS from NORTHERN NIGERIA by the NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Description.	Weight, &c.			Value.		
	1900.	1901.	1902.	1900.	1901.	1902.
	T. C. Q. Lb.	T. C. Q. Lb.	T. C. Q. Lb.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beeswax	0 5 0 12	0 19 1 19	1 9 0 25	17 13 0	67 0 5	100 16 5
Benniseeds	58 14 3 10	76 4 0 6	174 15 3 14	261 8 4	339 2 1	777 16 8
Capsicums	18 19 0 7	11 6 6 19	60 9 1 13	274 7 0	163 13 9	875 4 4
Deer Skins	2,314	7,694	605 pcs.	26 18 6	96 3 6	7 11 3
Dyed Skins	—	—	640 pcs.	—	—	11 1 6
Ebony	—	—	5 1 3 3	—	—	18 18 10
Gambia Pods	8 9 2 0	9 7 0 5	15 14 1 17	29 17 6	32 19 2	55 8 3
Ground Nuts	652 4 0 18	202 15 3 6	340 12 3 6	3,750 3 9	1,166 1 0	1,958 13 8
Gum Arabic	91 19 1 3	202 17 0 4	200 12 1 7	1,563 7 0	3,448 9 7	3,410 9 4
„ Copal	—	—	22 0 2 27	—	—	919 11 10
„ Elemi	—	—	3 7 2 23	—	—	173 4 5
Igara	—	1 4 2 13	—	—	7 12 8	—
Indigo	0 1 0 0	—	—	17 2 8	—	—
Ivory	17 9 0 24	13 7 2 11	12 15 0 14	11,815 0 6	9,051 17 0	8,580 11 9
Kino	—	—	0 3 1 19	—	—	11 9 8
Mandioca Flour	24 16 0 16	9 6 0 2	1 2 0 8	243 1 6	93 0 2	11 0 9
Oguru Seed	—	—	10 11 1 24	—	—	704 16 9
Palm Kernels	474 6 0 0	495 2 0 0	1,600 4 3 6	3,046 13 4	3,242 18 1	10,481 11 6
Rubber	107 10 3 22	192 13 3 16	198 1 2 18	11,905 10 0	21,333 5 11	21,927 15 11
Shea Butter	626 12 3 0	266 2 1 16	181 16 0 2	14,412 13 3	6,162 5 0	4,181 8 5
Shea Nuts	1,408 4 2 10	3,419 4 3 9	1,422 9 0 0	10,913 13 6	26,489 2 6	11,023 19 9
Tin	—	—	1 1 2 17	—	—	78 18 3
Wood Oil	3,480 galls.	10,529 galls.	20,879½ galls.	522 0 0	1,579 7 0	3,131 18 6
Total ...	3,489 12 2 10	4,900 12 1 14	4,252 9 1 19	58,799 9 10	73,272 17 10	68,442 7 9

C.—TOTAL TRADE of the NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED, with NORTHERN NIGERIA.

———	1901.	1902.	Decrease.
	£	£	£
Imports ... ... (A1, A2, and A3.)	112,405	81,684	30,721
Exports	73,273	68,442	4,831
Total	185,678	149,626	35,552

D.—TOTAL CASH TRADE by the NIGER COMPANY, LIMITED, in NORTHERN NIGERIA.

1900.	1901.	1902.
£	£	£
31,734	35,685	53,715

APPENDIX VII.

(*See paragraph* 120.)

Abstract of Revenue for the Years 1899–1900 to 1902–3.

—	1899–1900. (one quarter) Actual.	1900–1. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. (Estimate).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Local Revenue:—				
Licenses, Excise, &c.	13 17 10	332 5 5	631 0 8	2,075 0 0
Fees of Court, &c. ...	24 12 0	415 19 3	1,393 14 10	1,475 0 0
Post Office and Telegraphs.	—	641 3 0	1,283 11 1	1,000 0 0
Interest	—	28 14 9	29 11 9	—
Rents of Government Property.	—	—	1 0 0	500 0 0
Miscellaneous... ...	—	761 11 8	1,085 1 10	550 0 0
Total	38 9 10	2,179 14 1	4,424 0 2	5,600 0 0
Imperial Grant-in-Aid	56,530 0 0*	88,800 0 0*	280,000 0 0	290,000 0 0
Contribution from Southern Nigeria.	—	44,750 0 0	34,000 0 0	34,000 0 0
Total Receipts ...	56,568 9 10	135,729 14 1	318,424 0 2	329,600 0 0

* Not inclusive of grant for W.A.F.F.

Abstract of Expenditure for the Years 1899–1900 to 1902–3.

Heads of Expenditure.	1899–1900. Civil Expenditure only (one Quarter). Actual.	1900–1. Civil Expenditure only. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. (Estimate.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. High Commissioner's Office.	758 11 8	3,858 3 2	3,848 18 0	4,229 10 0
2. Secretariat	310 9 8	1,901 8 0	2,145 3 7	2,525 10 0
3. Political (and Slave Home).	491 13 11	7,470 11 6	11,413 14 4	30,487 10 0
4. Stipends to Chiefs...	15 0 0	125 5 0	—	—
5. Judicial	438 3 11	1,719 17 9	1,786 0 7	2,610 8 0
6. Treasury	545 14 2	2,986 16 1	3,783 12 8	6,211 15 0
7. Postal and Telegraphs.	426 2 5	5,530 2 8	5,726 2 3	6,437 5 0
8. Medical	1,255 15 6	6,744 17 8	16,360 2 7	22,306 16 0
9. Printing	71 0 10	361 4 11	956 1 11	1,286 [illegible]
10. Audit	—	506 12 8	832 7 4	1,251 [illegible]
11. Police and Prisons...	159 3 0	1,522 18 3	3,596 12 11	5,991 1 [illegible]
Carried forward				

ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE for the YEARS 1899–1900 to 1902–3—*cont.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1899–1900. Civil Expenditure only (one Quarter). Actual.	1900–1. Civil Expenditure only. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. (Estimate.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward	374 16 0	2,501 0 9	4,197 5 8	5,164 6 0
12. Store and Issue (and Transport).	—	—	132,583 1 8	129,372 13 10
13. W.A.F.F.	1,774 6 9	15,756 19 1	29,103 2 8	26,369 0 0
14. Marine and Workshops.	1,190 12 4	5,439 12 2	27,840 10 11	31,729 0 0
15. Miscellaneous ...	28 6 10	6,153 2 11	10,014 16 10	13,146 8 0
16. Public Works Department (and P.W. Recurrent).				
Total Ordinary Annual Expenditure.	7,839 17 0	62,578 12 7	254,137 13 11	289,118 18 10
17. P.W. Extraordinary	30,198 5 4	22,686 15 4	42,998 5 2	66,758 0 0
18. New Steamers, &c....	7 8 2	11,191 12 1	—*	
19. Railway Survey ...	—	—	1,383 6 11	
Total	38,045 10 6	96,457 0 0	298,519 6 0	355,876 18 10
W.A.F.F. Expenditure, March, 1901, not brought to account in 1900–1.	—	—	54,567 4 6	—

* Included under "Marine."

STATEMENT of the AMOUNTS EXPENDED, compared with the AMOUNTS GRANTED for the SERVICE of the WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE in NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1897–8—1900–1.

Year.	Grant.	Expenditure.
	£	£ s. d.
1897–98...	130,000	95,690 12 1
1898–99...	250,000	221,724 1 2
1899–1900	250,000	148,377 17 2
1900–1901	200,000	145,399 15 10

NOTE.—The surplus shown on the account for each year was surrendered to the Imperial Exchequer.

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1905.

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 437.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1903.

(For Report for 1902, *see* No. 409.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
November, 1904.

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1904.

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No. 437.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1902, *see* No. 409.)

ANNUAL REPORT, 1903.

My report for the year 1902 carried the general history of events in the Protectorate up to the end of April, 1903, since it was impossible to break off in the midst of the narration of the Kano-Sokoto campaign and other matters consequential upon events which I had described and dealt with at some length and which reached a certain stage of completion with the commencement of the rains. The report was unfortunately long delayed by causes which were beyond control, and this enabled me to add a footnote (on page 39) explaining the causes which led to the ex-Sultan of Sokoto's flight and to the subsequent severe fighting around Burmi. This brought the narrative to the end of July 1903. I had myself left the country on leave of absence early in May, returning on December 1st. During this period—the rainy season—there was little else of interest to chronicle. I propose, therefore, after glancing at the state of the newly constituted provinces, to confine my report for the year 1903 to a mere record of such statistical information as is available, and to hold over the full report on the scheme of taxation which I have instituted for my report on the current year (1904). I shall be able to deal with this very interesting and vital question in a fuller manner on my way home than I can possibly do at the present time in the pressure of local work; and I shall also be able to refer to the results as shown by the returns of the financial year which ended 31st March, 1904, and probably to a large extent to the further results in the present financial year ending 31st March, 1905.

Kano.

2. It is noteworthy that, after the fall of Kano and Sokoto, the Fulani Chiefs of many or most of the cities owed their

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restoration to power entirely to the British. Dr. Cargill reports that, after I had left Kano en route to Sokoto (prior to the fight there), most of the chiefs of the big towns came and made their submission, and that, when the Fulani Chiefs who had accompanied Alieu of Kano to fight against us returned to their towns, the people refused them admittance, and their opposition was only withdrawn by the good offices of the Resident.

3. At first there was considerable lawlessness in the country districts; the Fulani faction were driven out, and the people refused to pay any taxes, while the slaves of the Fulani deserted them in large numbers. This caused some resentment towards the new Government on the part of the country Fulani, for the peasantry showed a desire to throw off the yoke, and attacked the tax-collectors, and even attacked Captain Phillips when he went to arrest the perpetrators of one of these outrages. The slight ebullition, however, subsided almost immediately when the people realised that the Government was both able and ready to enforce just taxes and obedience to the law. It is probable that it had been caused by a few malcontents, who proposed to obey neither the Fulani nor the British, and whose cry was "no more taxes, no more slaves, no laws, and each to do as he pleases." Dr. Cargill's prompt action nipped this tendency in the bud.

4. The Fulani rule, in fact, had never (says Dr. Cargill) been fully accepted, even in the Kano Province, the very heart of Hausa-land, and the Emir stated that the peasantry had always been truculent and rebellious, and that it had been necessary for the Emirs to tour round their country annually, with all their forces, to ensure the payment of taxes.

5. The Emir himself, however, and the chiefs of high standing at Kano, were not slow to appreciate the magnanimity and justice with which they had been treated. Dr. Cargill reported that when the ex-Sultan of Sokoto traversed the Kano Province, the Emir had sent a circular to all his towns to say that all who left to follow Attahiru would be punished on their return. He, moreover, refused any longer to pay the annual tribute to Sokoto, saying that it now belonged, of right, to the Government.

6. Later in the year the Resident was able to assure me of "the very complete confidence" he had in the present Emir, and of the very high opinion he had formed of his personal character. "He was the first" (he adds) "to warn me of the danger of the ex-Sultan Attahiru's crusade, and to urge me to take immediate action. He has always exerted himself to make his chiefs accept the situation created by our occupation in the proper spirit. He is imbued with no arrogant notions or false pride. 'The country is yours,' he is fond of saying, 'you have put me to shepherd it.'"

7. Writing of a tour he had made round the province, Dr. Cargill says:—"What has impressed me most in the course of this tour round the boundaries is the amazing fertility of the soil, the extent to which it is cultivated, and the number of important markets—in short, the prosperity of the country." By the end of the year a marked improvement was noticeable among all classes. "The month of Ramadan ended on December 19th, the new moon was seen on the 20th, and the 'Salla' celebrated on the 21st. Both at Kano and Katsena the thanksgiving processions made gorgeous pageants. Kano was 'en fête' three days. The horse-racing at the foot of Dalo, with the gaily-attired crowd lining the course and standing in tiers on the hill, might have been some old Roman festival. Living inside the town, and walking freely unattended among the crowds, I saw no trace of resentment, much less fanaticism. The people were simply a good-humoured holiday crowd. It was difficult to realise that on the occasion of the last 'Sallan Azumi' Alieu was still at Kano, and preparing to resist our advance."

SOKOTO.

8. The process of restoring order in the Sokoto Province was even more rapid. The fight took place on March 19th, and I left on March 23rd. By the end of the month Major Burdon was able to report that "everything is settling down peacefully, the fugitives are returning, Sokoto and the surrounding villages are filling up, traders are beginning to come in, and the market gradually is regaining its normal condition. I believe nearly all the important members of the ruling family have returned, coming first to me to make their submission. Their guns are mostly in their towns and have to be sent for; so far about 120 have been given in, but more are coming every day." The Sultan and chiefs gave willing assistance in every way, and the former showed the genuineness of his intentions by constantly referring to the Resident for sanction and advice. In April, less than a month after the battle, "an officer away shooting, practically without an escort, found a friendly welcome everywhere." The chiefs of surrounding towns came in to pay homage and acknowledge the new Sultan, and to "salute" the Resident. "The representatives," says Major Burdon, "of the original Hausa rulers are very pleased with us for having avenged their defeat on the Fulani, but they show no signs of wanting to assert their independence."

9. Writing later in the year (September) Major Burdon was able to report that the satisfactory progress was maintained. "It is of interest," he writes "to note that all men speak of Abdurrahman (the late Emir) as an unjust, unconstitutional tyrant. His native nickname "Dainyan' Kwosko," —Anglice, "unbaked potsherd" (a pot that won't hold water,

i.e., "the untrustworthy")—shows the estimation in which he was held throughout Hausa-land. The people, rulers and ruled alike, look on their conquest by us as the just punishment of God for their sins, especially for the injustice and oppression of Abdu's reign. Another factor towards content is the already apparent increase of prosperity. This is largely due to the Pax Britannica. A much larger extent of country is under cultivation this year, both towards Argungu and Maradi, than has been possible for years; all the old "broken" towns are being rebuilt, and slaves and retainers, no longer kept at Sokoto in readiness for war, have been sent out to farm or trade. Also traders from other parts, formerly kept out of Sokoto by Abdu on the charge of being the white man's spies, are now gradually re-opening their trade. But we have also the season to thank. This is the first season for five years that there has been a sufficient rainfall (*see* paragraph 45) and consequent rise of the river to flood the marshes and allow of a good rice crop: while both corn and millet are well above the average. With deeply religious Mohammedans it is easy to see how the above prosperity tells in our favour."

10. At the beginning of the present year (1904) the Acting Resident reported that "the Sultan's conduct and general attitude appear beyond praise, whatever is asked of him he does with alacrity, and I find it a pleasure to work with and through him."

Gando and Argungu.

11. It will be remembered that the Emir of Gando did not offer any active resistance to our troops; though, in spite of his treaty with the Royal Niger Company, his country had been closed to Europeans. The Resident reports as follows:—"I had a long talk with Mohammadu, and explained to him most carefully the conditions of his appointment, following exactly the lines of His Excellency's address on the appointment of Attahiru at Sokoto. I was able also to claim his loyalty to Government on the score of gratitude for benefits received, namely, the relief of Gando and the surrounding country from the constant raids by Argungu. Throughout the whole distance from Shagari to Ambrusa all round Gando and N.E. to within 20 miles of Sokoto, I was much impressed by the devastation wrought by the Kebbawa (the Argungu people), much of it within the last eight years. The country is strewn with the ruins of towns: all existing towns are strongly fortified, mostly with double ditches in addition to walls: in many cases, including Gando itself, cultivation only extends about a mile out on the Argungu side, and is protected by a circle of correctly constructed "cavalry obstacle pits": and large stretches of land formerly cultivated have now reverted to bush. The people appear to have lived in constant dread, and to have been utterly unable to defend themselves; and I can't help thinking that, had we not appeared, Gando

itself would have ceased to exist in a few years' time. Needless to state the above condition of affairs is rapidly being altered, cultivation is being largely extended, bush is being cleared, and nearly every old ruin has a cluster of new huts, showing the return of its former inhabitants, and the people are perfectly frank in their gratitude, acknowledging of their own accord that it is the white man who has given them peace and the power to return to their houses and farms."

12. At a later date I was informed that one of the first roads to be opened in the province was a good 20-foot road from Argungu to Gando, which previously did not exist, owing to the constant state of war between those two powers. Major Burdon made a tour through these western districts bordering on the Niger and on French territory, and reports as follows:—

Population.

"All this stretch of fertile valley is densely populated. Every available spot, every knoll in the marsh, bears its closely built and crowded village. On each side of Argungu, to Silame on the north-east, and to Ambrusa on the south-west, the valley has been the constant battlefield between the Fulanis and the Kebbawa; consequently, except for the Kebbi fortress-towns of Gulma and Sonwa, this part has been deserted. But, with the assurance of peace, both races are now flocking back, and the old villages, every few hundred yards, are being rebuilt."

Health.

"The Kebbi and Gindi valleys swarm with mosquitoes. They were worse there than in any part known either to myself or my native staff. They were nearly as bad by day as by night. The natural result is that Europeans, coming by that road to Sokoto, either go down with fever on the way, or get it after arriving here. Mr. Hillary had a bad attack at Kaura Aliu Wanta, the worst place on the river; Dr. Twomey went down on reaching Sokoto; and I had to pay for my tour with three weeks of fever, luckily after my return. Curiously enough the inhabitants do not mind the mosquitoes in the least. They use no protection, and know of no deterrent, and the Jogwadawa Fulanis are credited with being the healthiest people in the country. I made particular enquiries about child mortality, and was assured that it was less amongst them and the nomad herdsmen than amongst any other people. The reason assigned was their milk diet."

Some little lawlessness showed itself among the pagan tribes on the borders between Sokoto and Kano, and, of course, all the peasantry were profoundly moved by the exodus of the ex-Sultan and his following to the east.

The Ex-Sultan's Pilgrimage—Burmi.

13. I have already in my last report (page 39, footnote) described in brief the genesis and the final overthrow of this movement, and further enquiry has only substantiated the accuracy of what I then wrote. The two main factors (according to Dr. Cargill, who had on the spot every opportunity of forming a sound diagnosis) which gave rise to unrest were the hatred of the Hausa peasantry towards the Fulani and that of the Fulani peasantry to ourselves. The Hausa peasantry are not all "intelligent traders"; many are of a low and brutal stamp, while many of the Fulanis of the same class are fanatical. Slaves deserted their masters, and, with many of the idle or criminal classes, went about personating soldiers and looting and robbing. They did not desire our rule or Fulani rule, but no rule at all. The Ex-Sultan sent emissaries over the country, telling the people not to sit in peace under the infidel, but to join him, not in a war against us, but in a pilgrimage to Mecca or to Adamawa (whence the Mahdi is expected). He was joined by the few Fulani chiefs of Sokoto and Kano, &c., who had remained irreconcilable, and by all this body of the lawless elements of the lower classes. As he proceeded eastwards and his following increased, a madness seized the peasantry even of the better class, and they flocked to him with their families and chattels, even the blind and the lame joining in the belief that he would lead them to the Mahdi. But the rulers whom I had installed remained loyal. The cities of Kano and Sokoto remained tranquil, and there was no serious disaffection in Zaria (though several of the chiefs did join the movement). The Emir of Kano patrolled his eastern frontiers to prevent his people from joining the pilgrimage, and Hadeija did the same. Katagum did not join, and the posts of those who followed the ex-Sultan were at once filled by new men, which acted as a deterrent. The movement was not in any way directed against the Government, but was (so far as the bulk of its adherents were concerned) a blind scare, combined with a religious enthusiasm prompting an exodus. Owing to lack of telegraphic communication (which I am now making every possible effort to remedy), it was difficult for our troops to co-operate, or even to be warned. The ex-Sultan's following was, however, continually hustled eastwards, and this led to the desertion of great numbers from his adherents. This lack of communication is a source of great danger, as well as of almost inconceivable difficulty in administration. During the short time since the administration of Northern Nigeria was taken over, I can recall at least four separate Mahdis, and rumours say that another has now arisen in Adamawa.

14. The ex-Sultan and his starving mass of people reached the Gongola, where their camp at Gwoni was surprised and completely routed by Captain Hamilton Browne from Gujba

(in Bornu) with 50 men only. The whole movement would doubtless have collapsed had it not been for the strange chance that the fugitives took refuge in a place called Burmi, which was occupied by the fanatical Tejani sect (probably of Tuareg origin) who had elected a Mahdi to succeed Jibrella, after the defeat of the latter by Colonel Morland in February, 1902. These people had no sympathy with the Sokoto dynasty—to whose influence indeed their creed was opposed—but they adroitly seized the opportunity given them, and by detaining the ex-Sultan against his will, reinforced their fighting strength by the accession of the irreconcilable chiefs and their following who had joined him. The final battle on July 27th crushed the opposition, and the ex-Sultan and the Magaji of Keffi (who had killed Captain Moloney) with many other leaders were among the killed. Belo of Kontagora, who had for so long refused my overtures, was allowed to go back to his country. Abubekr, ex-Emir of Bida, who had already been re-instated once (by the Royal Niger Company), together with his powerful lieutenant, the Lapenni, could not be allowed to return to Bida, as they would have made the rule of the present loyal and intellectual Emir impossible. Abubekr therefore was allowed to live on a small subsidy in Lokoja, and the Lapenni to join his relatives in Illorin.

Thus ended an affair which at one time appeared to be one of the most serious that have occurred in Northern Nigeria, and which caused great anxiety to the Acting High-Commissioner, Mr. Wallace, C.M.G., who thoroughly realised its importance, and to whom great credit is due for its successful issue.

With regard to the so-called sacred banner of Othman-Dan-Fodio, which was stated by the press to have been used as the signal for a rising, I am informed that it was lost in a fight with the Kebbawa some 10 years ago.

Other Provinces.

15. From Bornu Mr. Hewby and the Hon. O. Howard report a great increase of population, due largely to immigration from foreign territory—an immigration which is likewise reported from the provinces of Muri and Yola. Kuka, the ancient capital of Bornu, has been rebuilt and reoccupied, and a new era appears to be opening for this much harassed country. The Resident of Nassarawa reports that the hostile and intractable Munshis have intimated their desire for friendship and trade; and the Resident at Yola reports the same of the lawless pagan Battas, who, for the first time, have actually visited the capital to make submission and friendship. Bauchi had been much disorganised by the Burmi operations, but appeared to be settling down again quietly. In Kontagora, Nupe, Illorin, Borgu, and Kabba, there was nothing of special interest to record, except the question of taxation, which I will deal with in my next report. Steady progress

was made, especially in Nupe and Illorin. Most of the Residents in permanent charge of these provinces were absent on leave during the rainy season. Mr. Goldsmith, Resident of Nupe, reports that the annexation of Kano and Sokoto has had a very quieting effect in his province; the relations between the ruling Fulani caste and the common people have immensely improved with the cessation of raiding and extortion on the part of the former, with the result that fugitives are returning and rebuilding their towns, and extending the area of cultivation. Much progress has been made in the tribute assessment and the settlement of the country, especially in the Lapai District to the east.

Disaster in Bassa.

16. In Bassa alone an event occurred, late in the year, which was attended by sad results. During my absence Captain O'Riordan, an officer of long experience in Southern Nigeria, had been appointed to the charge of this province, which is occupied by a number of warlike pagan tribes in proximity to the Southern Nigeria border, viz., the Okpotos, Bassas, Bassa-Komos, Igbiras, Munshis, and others. The province is a small one, but contains much sylvan wealth in rubber, timber, and other forest products. The people are mere savages, and I had as yet made no effort to coerce them, hoping that our influence would gradually extend by peaceable means. On December 8th, a few days after my arrival in the country, and before I had yet reached headquarters, Captain O'Riordan, accompanied by a newly-appointed police officer, Mr. Amyatt-Burney, with 15 soldiers and 38 police, proceeded to the south of the province to instal a chief of the Okpoto tribe, and became involved in hostilities in the dense jungle which covers the greater part of the country. Mr. Burney was shot at the commencement of the fighting and Captain O'Riordan was first wounded and afterwards killed. The soldiers, police, and carriers, numbering in all 93, were either killed or captured and sold as slaves, some few only escaping. On hearing this disastrous and wholly unexpected news, I at once organised an expedition to recover the bodies and effects of the Europeans, if they were really dead, as well as to liberate the captives and inflict reprisals on the Okpotos. The account of this expedition belongs to the year 1904, and it is sufficient to say here that it was in every way successful under the able leadership of Major Merrick, R.A.; that 56 in all of the missing soldiers, police, and carriers, were liberated or escaped; and that the remains of the two unfortunate officers were recovered and conveyed to Lokoja, where they were buried in the cemetery.

Exploration of the Gongola River.

17. At the end of August Lieutenant Moran ascended the Gongola River in a steam canoe. He reported it as being

navigable for launches (drawing not more than 3 feet) from the middle of September to the end of October, up to and beyond the bend which the river makes to the south from the most northerly latitude to which it reaches—about 150 miles from its confluence with the Benue. If this is the case, it will be possible to effect a great saving of transport expenses in the conveyance of telegraph and building material and stores for the stations in Bauchi and Bornu. The wild pagan tribes on the river bank appeared unfriendly, but all hostilities were avoided.

Slavery.

18. The policy and practice of the Administration is becoming better known and, I think, better understood by the people. The rulers of Sokoto and Kano and the other great towns appeared to acquiesce without much difficulty in the prohibition of the sale of slaves. From Sokoto it was reported that, in consequence of the stipulations which I had made at the time of his installation, the Sultan had, on his own initiative, sent word by messengers to every town under his rule, informing them of the new order, and urging them not to disregard it. At Jega, near Gando, the Resident was able to close the public slave market (probably one of the largest which there had been in the Protectorate), and the chief, by repeated proclamation of the orders, has put an end to it for good.

19. The number of slaves liberated by the Courts was 779, consisting of either domestic slaves (liberated on account of cruelty or removal for purpose of sale) or newly enslaved persons.

20. Since raiding is now stopped throughout the Protectorate, almost the whole of the slave-caravans are from German Adamawa; very large numbers of these unfortunate people, whom it is impossible to repatriate, and who speak no language known here, have been released by the Hon. O. Howard and Mr. Hewby in Bornu—many also by the Residents in Yola and Muri. The returns from Bornu for less than four months show 274 released. "The mortality" (says Mr. Hewby) "among the children is great in spite of any treatment. The hardships they have undergone before reaching Bornu, and in many cases the absence of the particular article of food they were brought up on, seem to undermine their constitutions. It is reported to me that the Germans allow both slave-raiding and slave-trading; and that Fulani had been heard to say that, in this respect, their rule is better than ours." Mr. Howard in fact reports that Hausa traders, when prosecuted for importing slaves, have alleged that, having sold their goods to German soldiers, they are forced to takes slaves in payment. The traffic in children (for Southern Nigeria) on the Benue seems to have decreased; at any rate fewer instances have come to light.

Freed Slaves Home.

21. The new buildings for the Freed Slaves Home at Zungeru consist of two large dormitories—divided into various rooms for inmates of different age and sex, a laundry, store, native Matron's house, and an office for the Lady Superintendent, with dispensary and hospital. They were completed in November, 1903, and the inmates were transferred from Lokoja in October. The children are now well housed and cared for. The staff consists of a Lady Superintendent and two native Matrons. The number on January 1st, 1903, was 75. There were 269 admitted, and a total decrease of 160 (made up as follows—apprenticed, 30; died, 53; left by their own desire, 67; married, 10; total, 160), leaving 184 in the Home on December 31st, 1903.

22. The death rate, though still terribly high among the emaciated and diseased children received into the Home, has fallen from 27·3 per cent. to 15·4 per cent. In consequence of this very high death rate, I have been compelled to discontinue the transport of freed slave children from Bornu, and to adopt other measures, which will be reported in due course in the report for 1904. Laundry work, gardening, and the routine duties of the establishment—together with sewing and educational classes—form the daily curriculum of the Home.

Trade.

23. The statistics collected under the operation of the Caravan Proclamation show that the local trade, conducted by natives, has been in a flourishing condition; and that the tolls, collected by the Administration in return for the protection of the roads, have been well received and have not checked or interfered with trade. The Resident of Nupe estimates a total value of £48,484 as having passed through the town of Bida, and reports that all the caravan-leaders appear to be perfectly contented and keener than ever to trade, and state that the five per cent. *ad valorem* levied in each province does not bear hardly upon them. "In order to recoup themselves, they have slightly increased the values of the merchandise, but the competition nowadays is very keen, and values generally are regulated by supply and demand." The Resident of Yola remarks:—"No dissatisfaction with the tax was expressed by any of the traders, whom I encouraged to give their views of it. Some volunteered the statement that the amount was much less than they would have been called upon to pay under the old régime." The Resident of Illorin reports in the same sense, and estimates the value of local trade passing through Illorin alone (apart from imports of British origin) as £73,734. The Resident of Kano gives the same report as to the satisfaction of the traders and adds:—"Two Syrian traders have arrived from

the coast and started business in the town in European imported goods. Major Johnstone has suggested to the Arabs that they should do likewise and buy from European firms out here. He, like me, considers that it would be unfortunate if the Arabs were to leave Kano. They introduce a kind of civilisation adapted to the character of the people, and add prestige to the town. He further reports that an increasing quantity of English salt arrives, which is considered superior to all but the best quality of Asben salt. The number of caravans bringing imported manufactured articles from the south shows a steady monthly increase; these consist for the most part of cloth, together with small quantities of matches, beads, and dyed thread, all of which command a ready sale. Some English cloths are now imported which are in imitation of, and hardly to be distinguished from, those made by the natives. I have no doubt that, as traders realise the profit to be made, those goods will continue to be brought in in ever increasing numbers."

24. In consequence of reports which had reached me that the traders from Tripoli were wrongly informed as regards the tolls and taxes in Northern Nigeria, I wrote to His Majesty's Consul-General at Tripoli, enclosing copies of the "Caravan" and the "Customs" Proclamations, &c. Mr. Jago replied that he had lost no time in bringing this information to the knowledge of merchants engaged in the caravan trade between Tripoli and Northern Nigeria. "It is true" (he added) "that shortly after the British occupation of Kano false reports as to customs dues were current here; but these have long since been corrected by the arrival here of traders from Kano, who are loud in their praises of the Administration, and notably of the great security of life and property throughout the Protectorate."

25. In a later report from Kano the Hon. A. Bailey, Acting Resident, writes:—"The King of Asben sent me a letter and a present of four cones of sugar and one bag of dates. He said he heard that the white man was taxing caravans, but that all his people were pleased, as now they were treated well, no one was allowed to take their animals, and the roads in our territory were safe. What pleases the caravan people very much is that now they have not to pay any tolls at the towns where they camp, as formerly."

26. Reports from other provinces are all much in the same sense. From Sokoto Major Burdon reports on the trade at Jega:—"The importance of this market (Jega) is, I believe, little less than that of Kano. It is the meeting place for caravans from Kano to Gambaga and south to Lagos. The market-place is full of Accra and Yoruba traders; and it collects and distributes all the commerce of Adar, Asben, Kebbi, and Samfara.

"The principal articles of trade are:—from the south, English cloth (mostly from Lagos) in exchange for leather, live-stock, horses, &c.; from the west, kolas from Gwanja (Ashanti), and salt from the Rafin Foga (French territory), in exchange for Kano cloth, &c.; from the east, Kano goods in exchange for kolas; and from the northern parts of this province come the livestock and horses required for the south."

27. On the other hand, the "untutored savages" of Bassa show much ingenuity in smuggling gin from Southern Nigeria, and it is reported to me that bottles are found (1) tied in a bundle of bags and trailing under a canoe with string, (2) in the centre of bags of salt, and (3) buried under ashes of the fire used for cooking in the canoe.

28. A tabular statement of the Niger Company's trade in Northern Nigeria was included in the report for 1902, but no similar statement for 1903 is available. The general figures of the import and export trade of the Protectorate passing through Southern Nigeria and Lagos are included in the returns issued by the Government of the latter, but are not given separately.

29. I regret that the Niger Company have not opened a trading depôt at Zaria. The Chairman informed me that "as a pioneer Company, it is our business to make the experiment (of interior depôts), and we shall do so." The opening up of the Gongola River, which provides an easy means for exporting the produce of Bauchi and Bornu, would, I had hoped, have been eagerly seized by the trading firms; but the Company, in reply to my invitation to take advantage of this new market, say that they do not feel justified in going there.

River Transport.

30. I remarked in my last report (page 65) that I was considering "how far Government might be able to assist all merchants alike by conveying a limited quantity of merchandise up river in Government vessels," in order to overcome the present monopoly of river transport which excludes all competition and progress in trade in the country. In pursuance of this policy, it has been notified in the Gazette that Government vessels will carry passengers, and consignments of cargo up to 20 tons, whenever space is available, at the following rates:—

Up.—Burutu to Lokoja.

Passengers (by class)—£4, £2, and £1.
Cargo (per ton)—in wet season, 30*s.*; dry season, £2.

Down.—Lokoja to Burutu.

Cargo (per ton)—in wet season, 15*s.*; dry season, £1. The amount of down-cargo is not limited to 20 tons.

Proportionate rates for stations higher up the Niger and Benue and special rates for livestock, with scales for intermediate stations, are given. The rates are about one-half what the Niger Company used to charge to Government. So soon as applications come in for freight under these rules in excess of the present available Government accommodation, and it is proved that merchants desire to take advantage of them, I propose to extend the scheme by the addition of a vessel to the flotilla, and to offer transport for considerable amounts of cargo, and thus to throw open the trade of the country to all comers. This can be done without adding to the supervising staff of the Marine Department.

Land Transport.

31. The question of inland transport, on which I laid much stress in my last report, had not reached any further stage of solution at the end of 1903. The institution of animal and mechanical transport is a question of the current year (1904), and will be dealt with fully in my next report.

32. The party sent out to make a railway survey from Baro (on the Niger), *viâ* Bida, to Zungeru, and thence to Kano, under the very able conduct of Mr. Weir, arrived on the 10th November, 1903; and, at the beginning of 1904, the two assistants were surveying the River Bako near Bida, while Mr. Weir was making a reconnaissance from Zungeru to Zaria. The survey work extended till the end of June, 1904. Mr Weir's report is not yet issued; but as regards the portion completed in 1903, it is understood that a very easy and cheap route was found with easy gradients—the bridging of the Bako being the only obstacle, but not presenting any serious engineering difficulty.

Coinage.

33. Importation of specie from the Royal Mint, as contrasted with previous years, is as follows:—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
Gold	3,000	—	1,000	From Lagos Bank.
Silver	90,000	145,000*	184,000	
Bronze	350	—	—	
Total ...	93,350	145,000*	185,000	

* (Amended from report for 1902, paragraph 122.)

In 1901 the Government accepted £2,110 from the Niger Company, in 1902, £11,426, and in 1903, £18,206.

34. During the year the importation of Maria Theresa dollars was prohibited (as also in Southern Nigeria and Lagos). This step will, I anticipate, ultimately result in the gradual disappearance of this coin and its replacement by British silver. A factor which greatly militates against my efforts to promote the circulation of coinage—which would promote and facilitate trade, and would very greatly assist the Administration in the collection of taxes and duties—is the refusal of the sole European firm, which has any large connection in the country, to purchase any produce except with barter goods, and their unwillingness to accept cash when tendered by natives (or anything but produce) for their goods. Presumably they thus hope to make a double profit (first on the goods sold, and secondly on the produce bought); but I am myself unable to see how, by eliminating a medium of exchange, they can either increase the amount of produce for sale, or the demand for imported goods. On the contrary, by refusing the cash tendered, they force the possessor to send it where it will be accepted, and I have known a native trader send £1,000 in a single order to Lagos.

Taxation and Revenue.

35. As the new taxation was only instituted at the close of the year under review, I propose to reserve my observations upon it for my next annual report. The old regulation of the Royal Niger Company, imposing an additional duty of 1*s.* per cwt. on salt passing above Idah, was revived; and in order to give effect to the Proclamation establishing this duty (*see* paragraph 38 (4)), and to enable the necessary supervision to be exercised over goods in transit under the Berlin Act, a small Customs Department was established in April, 1903.

The actual local revenue collected each year is as follows:—

1899–1900 (one quarter only).	1900–01.	1901–02.	1902–03.
£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
38 9 10	2,179 14 1	4,424 0 0	16,315 11 11

I anticipate a large increase in the current year from the new scheme of taxation and licences.

Receipts and Expenditure.

36. The tables in Appendix I. show the estimated receipts and expenditure for the last completed financial year, together with the actual figures of previous years.

JUDICIAL.

37. The legal staff, which had hitherto consisted of a Chief Justice and Attorney-General only, was increased by the appointment of a Solicitor-General. Owing to the operation of the leave rules this admits of an average of two legal officers in residence, viz., a Chief Justice (or Acting Chief Justice) and an Attorney-General (or Acting Attorney-General). I regret to say that, in spite of heavy sentences and every effort on the part of the Administration, the crime of extortion (in the name of Government) and of personation (of Government officials) is still the commonest crime in the country.

LEGISLATION.

38. The following is the list of laws enacted during the year 1903:—

1. *Canoe Registration*, making it compulsory to take out a licence for a canoe. (*See* last report, paragraph 86 (2).)
2. *French Prisoners Surrender* (*Amendment*), relating to the case of the prisoners on trial for the murder of Captain Keyes.
3. *Non-Natives Registration*, repealing and amending the Proclamation of 1900.
4. *Customs Tariff Amendment*, reviving the old regulation of the Royal Niger Company, under which salt entering Northern Nigeria was liable to a duty of 1*s*. per cwt. (*See* last report, paragraph 86 (3).)
5. *Master and Servant* (*Amendment*), excluding the crews of vessels from the operation of the "foreign contract" definition, and making other minor alterations.
6. *Caravan and Hawkers*, instituting a system of tolls or duties on trading caravans in the Protectorate and licences for hawkers, for revenue purposes. (*See* last report, paragraph 86 (1).)
7. *Native Liquor*, instituting licences for manufacture and sale . (*See* last report, paragraph 86 (3).)
8. *Stamp* (*duties*), imposing stamp duties on various instruments.
9. *Roads*, enacting that (with the special approval of the High Commissioner in each case) chiefs and people may be called upon to construct or repair roads passing through their districts, on certain terms of remuneration.
10. *Police* (*Amendment*), making a few minor alterations in the principal Proclamation.

11. *Supreme Court,* constituting the Chief Justices of Lagos and Southern Nigeria Judges of Northern Nigeria to form a full bench.

12. *Criminal Procedure,* laying down a code of procedure in criminal cases in Northern Nigeria courts of law.

13. *Supreme Court (Amendment),* constituting the Commissioner of Police as Sheriff, and District Superintendents of Police as Deputy Sheriffs, of the Protectorate.

A few minor regulations under the Wild Animals Preservation Proclamation, the Minerals, the Caravan, and the Native Liquor, Proclamations were also enacted. Two Orders of the King in Council, dated August 10th, 1903, were promulgated, having reference to navigation and transit on the Niger; they were brought into force simultaneously in Northern and Southern Nigeria on January 5th, 1904. Their provisions are identical with the Northern Nigeria Proclamations 18 and 20 of 1902, except that they abolish the territorial distinction between Southern and Northern Nigeria, for the purposes of navigation and transit by foreign vessels or goods.

Missions.

39. The Church Missionary Society, in addition to their stations at Ghirku and Lokoja and in the Bassa country, opened a mission at Bida, with the concurrence of the Emir and Mohammedan Chiefs. The Roman Catholic mission, which was to have settled among the pagans at Ibi, obtained sanction while I was on leave to open a mission in Bassa, alongside the Church Missionary Society. The Toronto mission has stations at Pateji and Bida. The number of European or American missionaries in the Protectorate on December 31st, 1903, was as follows:—Church Missionary Society, 7; Toronto mission, 8; Roman Catholic, 3. The Resident reports that the missions at Bida have been doing excellent work of a practical kind.

Foreign Goods in Transit.

40. The usual annual flotilla with goods in transit to French territory arrived in September under Captain Fourneau, and the last consignment of 20 boats with 273 canoemen was cleared over the frontier on February 18th, 1904.

A large consignment of German goods in transit to German territory passed up the Niger and Benue in September and December.

Boundary Commissions.

41. The Anglo-French Boundary Commission reached Illo and met the French Boundary Commissioner on December 25th, 1902. During the whole of 1903 they have been engaged in

delimiting the northern frontier, and by the end of the year they had almost reached Lake Chad. The Government of Northern Nigeria furnished an escort of 3 officers and 1 British non-commissioned officer with 103 rank and file from April. This escort was later increased by 23 rank and file and a Maxim, and for eleven months one of the Medical Staff of the Protectorate was attached to the Commission. A political officer of each province met them, and remained with them as long as they were in the province, in order to make all necessary arrangements for supplies and to ensure a good reception by the local chiefs. I am glad to be able to report that throughout the whole length of their survey, extending for nearly 1,000 miles (which, three months before they started work, had for the most part been unexplored and hostile territory), no single case of trouble with the natives occurred, and the Administration was able to forward their mails and supplies from time to time to meet them at various points on their route. It is difficult to see how this delimitation, to which the British Government stood pledged, could have been carried out, had not these northern provinces been first included under the administration.

42. The Anglo-German Boundary Commission also arrived at the beginning of 1903 to delimit the frontier from Yola to Lake Chad. A strong escort for this Commission was also furnished from the Protectorate troops, and arrangements were made for transport, &c. The Commission had completed a triangulation around Yola, and thence as far as the vicinity of Kuka by the end of the year. Though the German section had trouble with the natives on their side of the frontier, I am glad to report that the British Commission had no trouble of any sort whatever during the time they traversed some 300 miles of frontier.

Medical.

43. The cost of the Medical Department for the financial year 1902-1903 (deducting recoveries for hospital charges, &c.), was £19,573, being £3,463 more than in the preceding year.

The staff was as follows:—

—	Establishment.			Should be in Africa.			Average actually present in 1903–04.
	1901–02.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1903–04.	
Doctors	21	24	27	14	16	18	17
Male Subordinates	27	14	13	18	9	9	6
Nurses	12	12	12	8	8	8	7
Native Assistants and Servants.	19	16	23	19	16	23	21

Full statistics regarding health are given in the attached Medical Report (Appendix II.), which contains comparative tables of deaths, invalidings, and cases treated, for previous years. Progress in sanitation, drainage, &c., has been made in both cantonments (Lokoja and Zungeru). I look for a great improvement in these matters from the appointment of two special officers as Cantonment Magistrates, but the results had hardly time to become apparent in 1903. The number of deaths among Europeans (official and non-official) was 9 out of 290, viz., 31 per 1,000 in 1902; and 18 out of 309, or 58.25 per 1,000 in 1903. It will be seen from the statistics in the Medical Report that the average is greatly increased by non-officials, the death rate of these being 170.45 per 1,000, as against 43.82 per 1,000 among officials.

EUROPEANS.

44. The number of Europeans (including Canadians) in the service of Government is as follows:—

—	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.
Civil	104	155	163	231
Military	200	163	157	186
Total ...	304	318	320	417
Should be in Africa	202	212	214	278

The increase shown in 1903-1904 is due chiefly to the raising of a third (Mounted Infantry) Battalion (see paragraph 63, West African Frontier Force), the creation of a small Revenue Department, and a small increase in the administrative or "Political" Department for the collection of taxes, &c. A great number of these officers, however, both civil and military, were appointed at intervals during the year. The number of non-official European residents remained about the same as in 1902, averaging about 30.

METEOROLOGICAL.

45. From the statistics attached to the Medical Report (Appendix II.) it will be seen that the rainfall in 1903 was extremely scanty throughout the greater part of the Protectorate, probably about half the normal. The crops were therefore very poor, and the staple food of the people, guinea-corn, was, moreover, attacked by a blight, which was said to have been hitherto unknown. A famine resulted, which was, however, of course, more felt in the following year. The Acting High Commissioner reported that the rivers had consequently never been

so low, and that the first heavy rain did not fall until the middle of August (instead of in early July). Abnormally heavy rains were, however, reported from Bornu in the east, and from the Gendi district, bordering on the Niger in the extreme north-west.

Economic.

46. I hope to have some information of interest to give in my next annual report; but nothing of special interest was done in 1903. The exploration of the Gongola River, and the demonstration of its navigability, throws open a fertile country reported to be rich in rubber and gum which at present are wastefully collected at much enhanced cost for transport by Hausa traders. The neglect of European firms to take advantage of these openings until the rubber supply is killed by wasteful methods, or the market is diverted elsewhere, is much to be deplored. From Nassarawa province I have also reports of good rubber districts; and Bassa (recently opened up) is known to be especially rich in rubber and other forest produce. Nupe promises well as a cotton-producing centre, being surrounded by navigable waterways for the transport of produce to the sea. From the eastern part of this province Mr. Duff reports timber, shea butter, palm oil, ground nuts, kolas, tobacco, cotton, and various grasses, as among the native products.

Public Works.

47. The year 1903 saw the completion of most of the urgent buildings required at the two cantonments of Zungeru and Lokoja, but the dwelling houses at the former are still insufficient for the needs, and an occasional house will need to be erected to accommodate increasing staff. The base hospital for Lokoja and the last public office for Zungeru will be undertaken in 1904, together with houses for native clerks. A few blocks of barracks for soldiers are completed, and these will be gradually proceeded with in future years. They effect a very great improvement in sanitation, and the constant and destructive fires, to which grass huts are inevitably exposed, cease as the grass huts are replaced by the brick structures.

48. The principal works at Zungeru were the fourth public office (double storey), a suspension bridge across the Dago, the Court House, one new dwelling house, the British non-commissioned officers' mess, the Freed Slaves' Home buildings, and the completion of a number of small buildings, stabling, outhouses, clerks' houses, gaol wards, &c., together with a good deal of road making, and reclamation in the new cantonment.

At Lokoja, four dwelling houses for civilians, and six for military officers, and one for British non-commissioned officers, together with the large masonry station mess, were built. The wharf and two bridges were finished, and a number of out-houses,

clerks' houses, arms-rooms, military offices, servants' quarters, and similar minor works, were completed.

At Burutu the new wharf was finished, and a large coal-shed; while at out-stations, one dwelling house was erected at Bida and two at Yola, and the construction of the road between Zungeru and Zaria was commenced.

49. In my last report I observed that dwelling houses for Europeans at out-stations (who are still living in native huts), together with the necessary offices, store rooms, lock-up, clerks' quarters, &c., were most urgently needed; and that in the cantonments of Lokoja and Zungeru, minor buildings, such as clerks' houses, stables, and out-houses, were most urgently needed in the interests of health and sanitation. Towards the latter a great deal has been done in 1903, but for the former—on which depends the health and comfort of a very large number of officers—practically nothing has as yet been done, for lack of funds. The question of road making and of transport (for materials, &c., to the headquarters of each out-station) is one which is yearly becoming more difficult, and demands solution, and I hope to deal with it during the year 1904. A serious difficulty in regard to this matter of housing at out-stations is that the sites selected as headquarters have, in many or most cases, been ill-chosen from the point of view of health, sanitation, and other requirements. I hope to visit most of these out-stations during 1904, accompanied by the Director of Public Works and a Senior Medical Officer, and to finally select the best site at each place, after which, brickmaking and other preparations for building can gradually be pushed on *in situ* without the fear that, owing to a change of site, the materials may have to be abandoned or additional cost of transport to a new place incurred.

Telegraphs.

50. The telegraph system of the Protectorate at the end of 1903, extended between the following places:—

Places.	Miles.	Remarks.
Illorin—Lokoja	275	Now all iron poles.
Lokoja—Sinkai	314	Do.
Pateji—Zungeru	95	Do.
Zungeru—Zaria	150	Last 30 miles on wooden poles.
Zungeru—Tegyna	19	Second wire on existing iron poles.
Zungeru—Barijuko ...	22	Do. do.
Total	875	
Increase on 1902	218	

Materials were ordered, and to a great extent delivered at Burutu, for further construction in 1904.

POLICE.

51. During the year the establishment of the police has been increased from 150 to 1,000 non-commissioned officers and constables, with 29 officers, and entirely reorganised. Recruiting began in June, and by 31st December, 20 officers had been appointed and 745 constables enlisted, armed, equipped, provided with uniform, and partially trained. A good many time-expired native soldiers, including several ex-sergeants and corporals, of satisfactory character, were accepted as recruits. They are armed with Lee-Enfield carbines, and their equipment is similar to that of the West African Frontier Force. The non-commissioned officers and constables are paid at the same rates as the latter. Each of the 16 provinces has an establishment of one District Superintendent and 56 non-commissioned officers and constables. The cantonments of Lokoja and Zungeru have respectively 36 and 68 men.

52. Major Bain, R.E., Commissioner of Police, reports as follows:—"The military part of the training is the same as that of the West African Frontier Force, with a slightly modified musketry course. The training in police duties includes instruction in the laws of the Protectorate and Government Orders which the police have to enforce, in the prevention and detection of crime, the preservation of the peace, the execution of warrants, the serving of summonses, and generally in the powers and duties of a constable. Progress in this direction, however, has necessarily been small in the short period available. Their training fits them for, and the conditions of their enlistment renders them liable to, military service, if required, as part of the armed forces of the Protectorate.

"The principal duties upon which the police have been employed are:—

"(*a*) Furnishing guards for the gaols, and convict gangs when at work outside;

"(*b*) Escorting Residents, revenue officers, and other officials when on tour in the provinces;

"(*c*) Preventing smuggling and revenue offences;

"(*d*) Enforcing the criminal laws of the Protectorate, and making offenders amenable to justice;

"(*e*) Executing the decrees and sentences of the Courts. In this connection it may be mentioned that each District Superintendent has been appointed Deputy Sheriff for his province—the Commissioner of Police is Sheriff of the Protectorate—and with the police under his command is thus responsible for the performance of this onerous duty. This arrangement obviates the costly alternative of a separate Sheriff's establishment with undisciplined and most likely corrupt native bailiffs.

53. "Some aptitude in the detection of crime has been shown and in several cases considerable resource. Stealing in the various forms known to the law, and slave-dealing and other offences against the laws for the suppression of slavery, are the most prevalent offences. A large number of offences of a serious nature under the Protection of Natives Proclamation, such as robbery and extortion while wearing the uniform of soldiers or pretending to be Government officials, were brought to light. Human life is held cheap in some parts of the Protectorate; but, as 63 persons were brought to trial during the year for murder, some improvement in this respect may take place. Several roving gangs of armed robbers, almost invariably wearing portions of uniform and pretending to have authority from the 'whiteman' for their actions, were broken up, and a large number brought to justice.

54. "1,133 persons were tried in the Supreme or Provincial Courts during the year. Of these 145 were found not guilty and discharged."

The following is a classified list of all criminal cases tried:—

High treason	1
Murder	63
Manslaughter	11
Attempt to murder	3
Inciting to rebellion	1
Offences against the laws for the suppression of slavery	171
Burglary	4
Arson	4
Robbery with violence	50
Robbery	33
Impersonation and robbery (Protection of Natives Proclamation)	23
Rape	3
Attempted arson	3
Attempted burglary	2
Accessory after the fact to murder	3
Housebreaking	8
Impersonation and extortion (Protection of Natives Proclamation)	52
Sedition	1
Perjury	8
Cattle stealing	12
Extortion (Protection of Natives Proclamation)	29
Impersonation (Protection of Natives Proclamation)	21
Intimidation (Protection of Natives Proclamation)	8
Bribery	4
Subornation of perjury	3

Larceny from a dwelling house	16
Other larcenies	200
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm...	5
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm ...	5
Indecent assault	5
Receiving stolen property, knowing same to have been stolen	22
Obtaining money, &c., by false pretences ...	32
Embezzlement	7
Riot	8
Assaulting police while in execution of duty	13
Prison breach	4
Assault	54
Smuggling	7
Firearms Proclamation offences	25
Escape from lawful custody	8
Revenue offences	18
Liquor Law offences	64
Uniform Proclamation offences	11
Protection of Trees Proclamation offences	8
Protection of Wild Animals, &c., Proclamation offences	7
Drunk and disorderly	9
Cantonment Regulations, breaches of ...	37
Other minor offences	47.

Prisons.

55. With the opening up of the new provinces and the advent of the newly organised police under a European police officer in each province, there has been a large increase in the number of crimes brought to light. During the year 1,133 persons were tried for criminal offences, as against 497 during the previous year.

The health of the prisoners has been fairly good during the year. All long-sentence prisoners, with the exception of those in Bornu, are sent to the convict prisons at Zungeru or Lokoja. These prisons are in charge of Europeans with a native prison staff. Arrangements have been made for the provision, during the ensuing year, of suitable buildings and more efficient organisation of the provincial gaols. The prisoners are employed in road making, carrying bricks, sand, &c., for building, and on other suitable labour. Those who show any aptitude are taught, where possible, a useful trade and employed as tailors, carpenters, or bricklayers, &c.

The growing tendency on the part of the native population to bring their complaints relative to injuries to their persons or property to the "white man" for investigation, shows their belief in the impartiality and justice of the Courts and the power of the latter to protect them from oppression and punish offenders.

Sentences are confirmed or modified by the High Commissioner, with the advice of his legal adviser, after perusal and consideration of the full notes of the evidence taken at the trial; all sentences over six months are subject to confirmation.

The following sentences were imposed during the year:—

I.

Number of persons sentenced to

Death	47
Penal servitude or imprisonment for more than two years	84
Imprisonment for more than six months, but not more than two years	129
Imprisonment not exceeding six months ...	328

II.

Number of persons

Executed	11
Imprisoned and fined	116
Imprisoned (including 36 whose sentences of death were commuted or quashed, &c.)...	461
Fined	400

III.

Number of persons

—	1902.	1903.
Convicted by Supreme Court...	44	79
Convicted by Provincial Courts	362	652
Convicted by Cantonment Courts	91	257
Total	497	988

VESSELS.

56. The twin-screw vessel "Corona" (the new boat for the High Commissioner) arrived during the year, and her fittings were completed at Lokoja in time to permit of her meeting me at Burutu on December 1st. She is a fine vessel, 160 feet long, and fitted with electric light and a refrigerator. The stern-wheel launch "Kapelli" was brought out in sections in December, and was put together by the marine staff. Three

steam canoes and three poling canoes were also added to the flotilla, and the engines, boilers, and deck-fittings of the former were undertaken at Lokoja during January and February, 1904. This type (of steam canoe) promises to be extremely useful, indeed, invaluable, for navigating the Kaduna and Upper Benue in the dry season. The vessels only draw about one foot of water with two tons of cargo on board, and it has thus been possible to maintain communication on the Kaduna, even at the driest time of the year.

57. A regular weekly service between Burutu and Mureji (at the junction of the Kaduna) has been maintained throughout the whole year for cargo, passengers and mails, and all vessels have been employed to their fullest capacity.

58. The stern-wheel launch "Kampala" (75 feet) struck a sand-bank heavily in the lower delta, and sprang a leak, which was not discovered until she sank at anchor in eight feet of water. She was refloated in nine days, practically undamaged. No other serious accident has occurred, which reflects great credit on the Marine Department. The "Empire" was placed on the Niger Company's slip, and her hull plates were thoroughly overhauled, and minor repairs made to her decks, at a total cost of £1,177. No other extensive repairs were undertaken. The little pinnace "Frances," which was taken over from the Royal Niger Company in 1900, was condemned in August, and broken up. She had been frequently under repair, and was no longer worth the cost.

The workshops are now well quipped, and are able to carry out all repairs likely to be required by the flotilla, as well as other departmental work. They successfully undertook the fitting of the "Corona," and the erection of the "Kapelli," and steam canoes. The stores have been rearranged in a systematic way.

Clearing Rocks.

59. The river between Lokoja and the southern limit of the Protectorate at Idah is contained in a rocky bed, but, as the channels are well-known, there is little danger up to within two miles of Lokoja, where the "Sacrifice Rocks" form a very serious obstacle to navigation. These were surveyed at low water by the Marine Superintendent, and a good channel was found, with 10 feet at lowest water, and has since been kept buoyed. It has every appearance of keeping open for years, and the buoying of the channel has greatly decreased the former dangers of this section of the river, where many steamers have become total wrecks. A dangerous rock in the fairway of the Government wharf has been removed by gun-cotton, and a second near the Niger Company's wharf; while buoys have been placed on three isolated and dangerous rocks, which have in past years been constant sources of danger to naviga-

tion. The remainder of the navigable Niger and Kaduna is reported clear of dangerous rocks and snags.

Post Office.

60. There is a fortnightly distribution of mails to the head-quarters of every province; involving, as I showed in my last report, an approximate mileage of 1,523 miles by land and 1,000 by water.

The expenditure and revenue of this Department are as follows:—

—	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.
	£	£	£
Expenditure (Postal and Telegraphs)...	5,530	5,726	6,201
Revenue	641	1,283	2,051

The large increase in revenue in the last two years is chiefly due to large orders for the new stamps by collectors. There is, however, a satisfactory increase of revenue due to the proper organisation under Mr. Somerville, who arrived at the end of 1902.

The total amount paid by Government to the Cable Company (exclusive of private and commercial cables) in the financial year 1902-1903 was £1,002, compared with £1,262 in 1901-1902. The high rate (6*s.* 3*d.* per word) is still maintained. The numbers of letters, telegrams, and parcels received and sent from the General Post Office, Lokoja, were as follows:—

—	Internal.	External.		Totals.
		Inwards.	Outwards.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.
Letters (private)	5,234	36,036	13,148	54,418
Do. (official)	82,433	239	673	83,345
Post Cards	55	1,092	112	1,259
Newspapers, book-packets, samples, &c.	215	51,788	206	52,209
Parcels	204	3,689	611	4,504
Telegrams	7,164	55	93	7,312
Do. (official)	35,460	190	134	35,784

Banks.

61. There is no new extension. The Anglo-African Bank is still maintained at Lokoja.

Northern Nigeria Regiment, West African Frontier Force.

62. The Commandant reports that the efficiency of the force has been well maintained, and that a great improvement in the shooting of the troops is noticeable. The majority of the trained soldiers are marksmen; this is largely due to the re-armament of the troops with the Martini-Enfield rifle in place of the carbine. A signalling class has been established with good results. Colonel Morland reports that the force is fairly popular, and the men on the whole contented and the discipline good, but I regret to say that cases of outrage by soldiers upon natives still continue; they have been dealt with severely.

63. In addition to the re-armament, the force has been increased by the addition of two depôt-companies (100 rank and file each), and a mounted infantry battalion on the following establishment:—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, 2 Quartermasters, 7 Company Commanders, 20 Subalterns, 2 Veterinary Surgeons, 24 British non-commissioned officers (including 2 Armourers and 3 Farriers), 15 non-combatants (6 clerks, 4 interpreters, 2 tailors, 3 leather workers), 700 rank and file, and 96 grass-cutters. This increase was necessitated on account of the extended area taken under administrative control, which now includes the whole Protectorate. It will, however, be seen from the statement of expenditure (Appendix I.) that the proportion of purely military expenditure to civil and administrative has steadily decreased. The progress made with the raising of the new battalion showed the following as the actual strength at the end of 1903:—22 officers, 18 British non-commissioned officers, 9 non-combatants, 174 rank and file, 256 horses.

64. Three officers and one British non-commissioned officer died during the year, viz., Major Marsh (killed in action), Lieutenants Wilcox and Mackenzie, and Sergeant Macnamara. The number of detachments increased from 18 to 25, owing to the inclusion of the new provinces; these will be garrisoned by the additions to the strength of the regiment.

65. The new officers' mess at Lokoja was not quite completed at the end of 1903. It will effect a very great improvement in the comfort of all and will become a Station mess. The new officers' quarters were very greatly needed, since the small wooden houses, erected in 1898, had perished, and were neither waterproof nor even safe.

66. The following is the return of operations undertaken in 1903 by the regiment:—

Important Operations.

The Kano-Sokoto campaign was described in the last annual report. Honours were awarded as follows:—Brigadier-General

Kemball, R.A., D.S.O., to be C.B.; Colonel Morland, D.S.O., to be C.B.; Dr. Langley and Captain Abadie (Political Officer) to be C.M.G.; Major Cubitt and Lieutenant Dyer to be D.S.O.; Captain Wallbach to be an Honorary Captain in the Army; Sergeant King, R.A.M.C., and Sergeant Robinson (Dublin Fusiliers) awarded D.C.M. The D.C.M. was also awarded to seven native non-commissioned officers and men.

67. The Burmi Expedition (*vide* paragraph 14) commenced on April 15th and ended on July 27th. 600 men were engaged at different times under Majors Marsh and Barlow and Captain Sword (485 infantry, 100 mounted infantry, and 15 artillery), with 20 officers, 4 British non-commissioned officers, 1 gun and 4 Maxims.

Our total casualties throughout the operations were 158; Major Marsh, 6 rank and file, and 6 carriers were killed; 7 officers, 1 British non-commissioned officer, 127 rank and file, and 10 carriers were wounded. Two political officers accompanied the troops.

The strength of the force engaged in the final attack on Burmi was 18 officers, 3 British non-commissioned officers, 2 political officers, 2 medical officers, 520 native rank and file with four Maxims, and one 75 millimetre gun.

Minor Operations.

68. There were seven minor operations, mostly of a trivial nature arising out of some disturbance or the necessity for the arrest of some person. The total casualties in these minor operations were 1 officer and 1 British non-commissioned officer slightly wounded, 2 soldiers and 3 carriers killed, and 28 soldiers wounded.

F. D. Lugard.

18th September, 1904.

APPENDIX I.

(See paragraph 36.)

ABSTRACT of REVENUE for the years 1899–1900 to 1903–4.

—	1899–1900. (One Quarter), Actual.	1900–01, Actual.	1901–2, Actual.	1902–3, Actual.	1903–4, (Estimate).
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Local Revenue :—					
Licenses, excise, fines, &c.	13 17 10	332 5 5	631 0 8	7,826 4 2	25,300 0 0
Fees of Court, specific services, &c.	24 12 0	415 19 3	1,393 14 10	2,579 18 10	3,675 0 0
Post Office and Telegraphs	—	641 3 0	1,283 11 1	2,051 5 10	2,000 0 0
Interest	—	28 14 9	29 11 9	35 12 3	—
Rents of Government property	—	—	1 0 0	255 2 0	1,000 0 0
Customs	—	—	—	—	7,000 0 0
Miscellaneous	—	761 11 8	1,085 1 10	3,567 8 10	500 0 0
Total	38 9 10	2,179 14 1	4,424 0 2	16,315 11 11	39,475 0 0
Parliamentary grant	*56,530 0 0	*88,800 0 0	280,000 0 0	290,000 0 0	†405,000 0 0
Contribution from Southern Nigeria	—	44,750 0 0	34,000 0 0	34,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Contribution from Lagos	—	—	—	—	—
Deferred pay and reward Fund, W.A.F.F. ...	—	—	—	16,693 13 6	—
Total Receipts ... ... £	56,568 9 10	135,729 14 1	318,424 0 2	357,009 5 5	494,475 0 0

* Not inclusive of grant for the West African Frontier Force. † Including additional grant of £25,000 for telegraph construction.

APPENDIX I. (*continued*).

Abstract of Expenditure for the Years 1899–1900 to 1903–4.

Heads of Expenditure.	1899–1900. Civil Expenditure only. (One quarter.) Actual.	1900–1. Civil Expenditure only. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. (Estimate.)
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. High Commissioner's Office	758 11 8	3,858 3 2	3,848 18 0	4,297 12 8	5,752 10 0
2. Secretariat	310 9 8	1,901 8 0	2,145 3 7	2,145 7 3	2,654 0 0
3. Political (and Slave Home)...	491 13 11	7,470 11 6	11,413 14 4	24,263 14 2	38,259 17 0
4. Stipends to Chiefs	15 0 0	125 5 0	—	—	—
5. Judicial and Cantonment Magistrates ...	438 3 11	1,719 17 9	1,786 0 7	2,562 0 10	3,982 10 0
6. Treasury	545 14 2	2,986 16 1	3,733 12 8	5,745 7 7	6,737 0 0
7. Postal and Telegraphs	426 2 5	5,530 2 8	5,726 2 3	6,201 5 3	7,917 10 0
8. Medical	1,255 15 6	6,744 17 8	16,360 2 7	20,327 18 1	24,550 0 0
9. Printing	71 0 10	361 4 11	956 1 11	1,105 4 1	1,321 0 0
10. Audit	—	506 12 8	832 7 4	859 3 6	1,197 0 0
11. Police	—	—	—	—	24,638 17 0
12. Prisons...	—	—	—	—	3,450 0 0
13. Police and Prisons	159 3 0	1,522 18 3	3,596 12 11	5,422 13 6	—
14. Storekeepers and Transport...	374 16 0	2,501 0 9	4,197 5 8	4,278 8 1	5,327 10 0
15. West African Frontier Force	—	—	132,583 1 8	139,132 2 9	167,591 10 0

16. West African Frontier Force, 3rd Battalion	—	—	—	3,283 18 10	—
17. Marine and Workshops	1,774 6 9	15,756 19 1	29,103 2 8	23,897 5 0	28,709 0 0
18. Customs	—	—	—	—	1,200 0 0
19. Botanical and Forestry	—	—	—	—	1,041 10 0
20. Revenue	—	—	—	—	5,534 0 0
21. Miscellaneous	1,190 12 4	5,439 12 2	27,840 10 11	40,885 11 3	36,635 0 0
22. Miscellaneous Passages, Europeans 3rd Battalion.	—	—	—	720 0 0	—
23. Public Works Department (and Recurrent)	28 6 10	6,153 2 11	10,014 16 10	12,647 5 1	—
24. Public Works Department	—	—	—	—	11,370 5 0
25. Public Works Recurrent	—	—	—	—	5,020 0 0
26. Public Works Extraordinary	30,198 5 4	22,686 15 4	42,998 5 2	78,665 15 10	72,550 0 0
27. New Steamers...	7 8 2	11,191 12 1	*—	—	—
28. Railway Survey	—	—	1,383 6 11	—	—
29. Burutu Works	—	—	—	6,406 11 5	—
30. Telegraph Construction, Zaria Extension, Lagos-Jebba Reconstruction unprovided for.	—	—	—	6,543 16 6	—
31. Telegraph Construction (Additional) ...	—	—	—	—	25,000 0 0
Total	38,045 10 6	96,457 0 0	298,519 6 0	389,391 1 8	480,438 19 0
West African Frontier Force Expenditure, March, 1901 not brought to account in 1900–1.	—	—	54,567 4 6	—	—

* Included under Marine.

APPENDIX II.

MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1903.

Estimated Population for the Year 1903.

The average European population resident in Northern Nigeria during the year was 309. This includes both officials (civil and military), and non-officials (traders, missionaries, &c.).

Deaths.

There were 18 deaths during the year, 12 amongst officials, and 6 amongst non-officials. Of the total deaths 3 occurred in action, and 1 from ptomaine poison, leaving altogether 14 deaths which were attributable to the effects of the climate.

Death-Rate per 1,000.

This gives a total death-rate of 58·25 per thousand calculated on the average resident population, or, excluding the four deaths above referred to, of 45·3 per 1,000.

Comparison with last year.

Last year the average resident population was 290, and the number of deaths nine, a death-rate of 31·03 per thousand. There has been an increase of population over last year therefore of 19, and in the total death-rate of 27·2 per thousand. Comparisons made between statistics of mortality based on such a relatively small population as that of Northern Nigeria, which has been occupied by Europeans for so short a time, are, however, obviously fallacious, and until records of a number of years are available it cannot be stated that the death-rate of one year is above or below the normal rate.

Prevalence of Sickness in the different Seasons of the Year, and character as to Mildness or Severity of Diseases prevailing.

The months of September, October, November, and December, show the greatest amount of sickness, and March, April, May and June, the least, the rainy season having been the most unhealthy part of the year.

The character of the various diseases met with has not changed, with the exception that blackwater fever has assumed a more severe form, the cases having been more serious and the death-rate higher.

Relative Mortality in the different Seasons.

The greatest number of deaths in any one month occurred in September. There were no deaths in February, June, and August.

Meteorological conditions of the Seasons.

The rainfall during the year was 32·88 inches at Zungeru, and 59·85 at Lokoja—the greatest recorded having been at Lokoja in September, when it amounted to 13·97 inches in the month. The average at the two stations at which complete records were kept was 46·36 inches for the

year. The maximum shade temperature in Lokoja was 101° in March, the minimum 56° in January. The highest mean temperature was 84·4° in March, and the lowest 78·4° in August. Last year the maximum shade temperature was 102° in June, and the minimum 51° in December. The highest mean temperature was 85° in April, and the lowest 72° in November. The rainfall at Lokoja in 1902 was 53·61 inches. In Zungeru the maximum shade temperature was 107°, which was recorded in March, and the minimum 60° in November. The highest mean temperature was 89·7° in March, and the lowest 78·4° in August. The highest mean relative humidity was 86·6° in August, and the lowest in December, 55·4°. Hygrometrical observations were not taken, however, until May. The general direction of the wind was S.W. for the greater part of the year both at Zungeru and Lokoja. I append a chart which shows graphically the seasonal variations of mean temperature, relative humidity, rainfall, and sickness rate.

New meteorological stations have now been established in all provinces, and returns will be available for the next annual report, which will give more representative records of the different degrees of temperature, rainfall, and relative humidity met with throughout the Protectorate.

Particular Diseases during the Year.

The prevalent diseases among Europeans have been malarial fevers and dysentery. Of the former (excluding blackwater) there were 384 admissions with 2 deaths, and of the latter 41 admissions with no deaths. Sixteen cases of blackwater fever occurred throughout the Protectorate during the year, with 6 deaths, a case mortality of 37·5 per cent. There were three cases of small-pox amongst Europeans, with nc deaths.

General Sanitary Condition of the Protectorate.

The general sanitary condition of the stations occupied by Europeans is being improved gradually, but much yet remains to be done. The Government premises are kept clean, and are well drained, but the water supply in most out-stations is poor, and the houses merely temporary mud and grass structures. The native towns, with the exception of those in the vicinity of the European settlements, are practically in their primitive condition.

Zungeru.

Sanitary State of the Principal Stations with reference to Water-supply, Drainage, &c.

Average European population, 50.

Deaths during the year, 5.

The general sanitary condition of Zungeru is good, the cantonment is kept clean, and is well supplied with surface drains running down to the Dago river, which effectually carry off all surface water. The general health of Europeans throughout the year has been good.

Water Supply.

The water supply is derived from the Dago river, which flows through the cantonment; it has not proved satisfactory during the dry season, owing to the extreme drought, drinking water having had to be carried a long distance from the Kaduna river. A scheme is now in progress for damming the stream, which it is hoped will keep it running in future. Tanks are also being fitted round the bungalows to collect rain-water. A pumping station on the Kaduna would solve the problem of obtaining a good supply the year round.

Disposal of Refuse.

The dry earth system for the disposal of excreta is in use, and has proved satisfactory—the contents of pails being buried in trenches. All combustible refuse is burnt, and the rest buried at some distance from the cantonment.

LOKOJA.

Average European population, 42.

Deaths during year, 2.

The sanitation of Lokoja has much improved recently—the Government premises being in good condition, and the lines occupied by native soldiers clean.

Water Supply.

This is derived from the Niger river, and is distilled before being issued for drinking purposes; the supply is ample, and the quality all that can be desired.

Disposal of Refuse.

As at Zungeru and all other Government stations.

Drainage is satisfactory, by surface drains to the river.

The hospital accommodation is quite inadequate for a station of this size through which all the invalids in the Protectorate pass on their way to England. A new hospital is, however, now in course of erection, which will amply meet all requirements for some years to come. It will probably be ready for occupation in April next.

ILLORIN.

European population, 12.

Deaths during the year, 1.

The sanitary condition of this station is good, except as regards the position of the native barracks, which are too near the Europeans. These are being moved.

Water Supply.

The drinking water for the Europeans is obtained from a well about 30 feet in depth; its quality is fair.

Disposal of Refuse.

As in all other stations.

Drainage good.

SOKOTO.

European population, 8.

Deaths during year, none.

The general sanitary condition is good. There is, however, a good deal of swamp in the wet season near both the fort and the Residency, which requires draining. Much has been done, but much still remains. Near the fort it is especially improved, but that near the Residency is a much more serious matter, and will take much time and labour to render satisfactory from a sanitary point of view. All that can be done is being done in this direction.

Water Supply.

This is obtained from rock springs in good positions; the water is of excellent quality.

Disposal of Refuse.

As elsewhere.

Drainage.—Open drains have been, and are being, cut to take off surface water.

KANO.

European population, 14.

Deaths during year, none.

The European station is situated about three-quarters of a mile from the native town of Kano, and consists of the Residency and the military lines, the latter lying about 200 yards south-east of the former. The Residency used to be the former Emir's summer residence, and consists of blocks of houses and several outhouses. The general sanitary condition is satisfactory, except during the rains, when drainage is difficult, owing to the flatness of the surrounding country.

Water Supply.

All water is obtained from wells and is boiled and filtered before use.

Disposal of Refuse.

By burning and in trenches.

ZARIA.

European population, 25

Deaths during the year, 1.

The present site occupied by the civil population is unsatisfactory. The military lines have been moved four miles away to Dandua, a much better position from a sanitary point of view; the question of moving the civil population is under consideration.

Water Supply.

This is poor, being derived from wells none of which are above suspicion, the quality is inferior, and the supply meagre.

At Dandua there is a running stream of good water.

Disposal of Refuse.

As in other stations.

YOLA.

European population, 8.

Deaths during the year, none.

The sanitary condition of this station is good. In the early part of the year much annoyance was caused by mosquitoes. A "mosquito brigade" was organized in August, and the Medical Officer reports that he has now filled all possible breeding places within 800 yards of the Residency with sand and planted grass over them. Mosquitoes are now rarely found in the vicinity of the European dwellings.

Water Supply.

The water is obtained from the Benue, poured into settling jars, boiled and passed through a Berkefeld drip filter.

Drainage.

Good, except in one place, to the west of the Residency, where a swamp formed during the wet season. This, however, only existed for a short time when the rains were at their heaviest.

Vaccinations Performed during the Year and the Condition of the Population in respect of Protection from Small-pox.

Systematic vaccination in Northern Nigeria has been commenced during the year. Arrangements have been made for a small weekly supply of lymph to be sent to all stations, as it is found from experience that there is great difficulty in obtaining it in an active condition if kept in this climate for more than a few weeks at the outside.

The native population is at present (with the exception of 174 cases successfully vaccinated during the last three months, and those who have already suffered from the disease), entirely unprotected from small-pox. On account of the enormous size of the Protectorate, and the relatively small staff available for these duties, it will be many years before much can be done to vaccinate even a small proportion of the inhabitants, but in view of the frequency of outbreaks of this disease, it is of the utmost importance that active measures should be taken to protect, at any rate, those natives who live in the vicinity of European stations.

GENERAL HEALTH.

Europeans.

The general health has not been so good as last year, both the death and invaliding rates having been higher for all classes of the community. Analysis of the statistics of mortality for the year shows that the death-rate from climatic causes among Government officials has been remarkably less than among the non-official population. There were resident during the year an average of 273·8 officials in the Protectorate, amongst whom there were nine deaths from disease—a death-rate of 3·2 per cent., the average resident non-official population for the same period being 35·2 with six deaths, a death-rate of 17·04 per cent. ; the non-official death-rate being 13·8 per cent. greater than the official for the year.

There have been 34 officials and nine non-officials invalided in the 12 months, a total invaliding rate of 13·9 per cent.

Natives.

The total number of natives treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 3,983, an increase over the previous year of 876. A serious outbreak of small-pox occurred at Lokoja in June. The disease was introduced by freed slaves brought down the Benue. Fortunately, however, by prompt isolation and vaccination of contacts it was prevented from spreading to the native town. There were altogether 77 cases, with eight deaths.

Steps are being taken for the provision of permanent enclosures for the isolation of infectious disease both at Lokoja and Zungeru, in which grass huts, which can be burnt when no longer required, will be built as wanted.

The amount of venereal disease met with is still regrettably large, there having been 627 cases of gonorrhœa treated during the year, and 98 cases of syphilis.

I attach the following returns:—

A. Statistics of European population.

B. Meteorological Returns, Zungeru and Lokoja.

C. Nosological Returns, Zungeru. *

S. W. THOMPSTONE,

Principal Medical Officer.

March 28th, 1904.

A.

STATISTICS of EUROPEAN POPULATION, NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1903.

—	January to December, 1900.	January to December, 1901.	January to December, 1902.	January to December, 1903.
Average actually in the Protectorate	165*	165*	290*	309*
Number of deaths	13*	9	9*	18*
Number of invalids	21	30	20	43*

* Including non-officials.

ANALYSIS of STATISTICS, 1903.

—	Population.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Invalids.	Invaliding rate per 1,000.
Average European population actually in the Protectorate	309	18	58·25	43	139·15
Official	273·8	12	43·82	34	124·21
Non-official	35·2	6	170·45	9	255·68

* Diagram only printed.

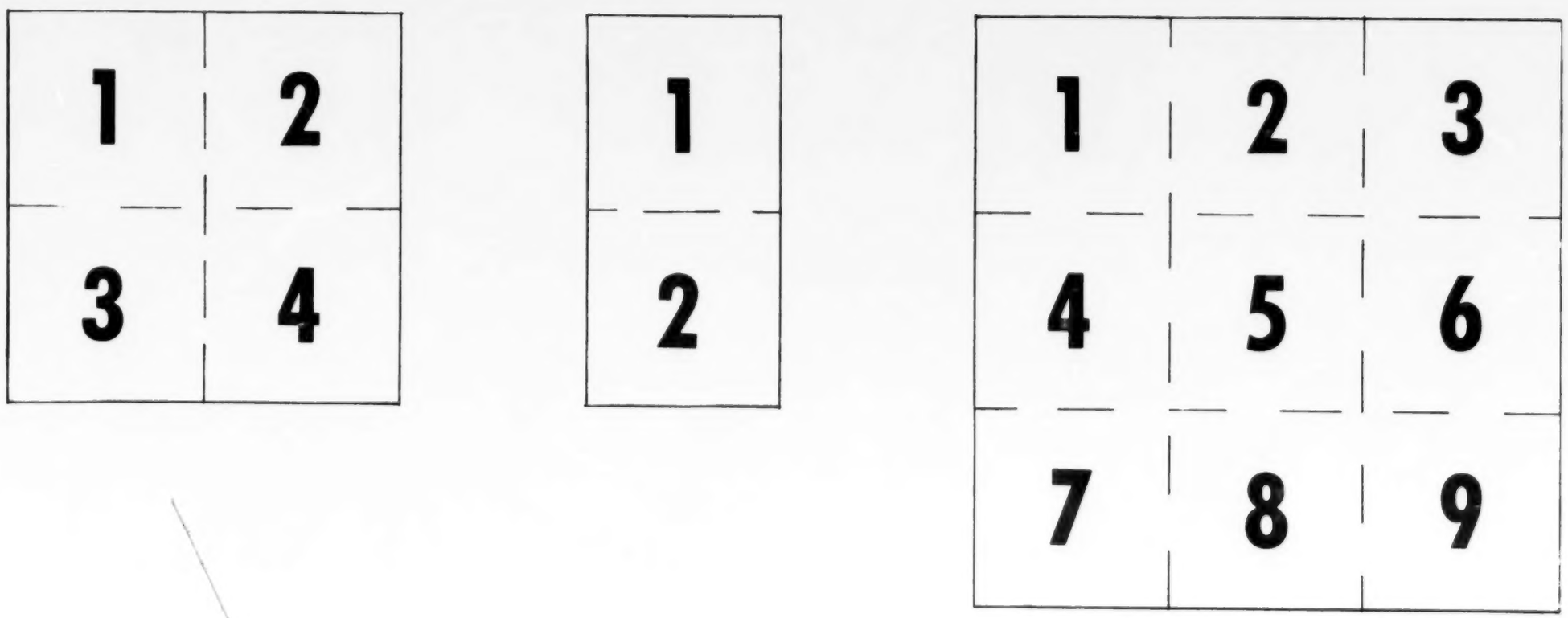
B.

Meteorological Returns for the Year 1903.

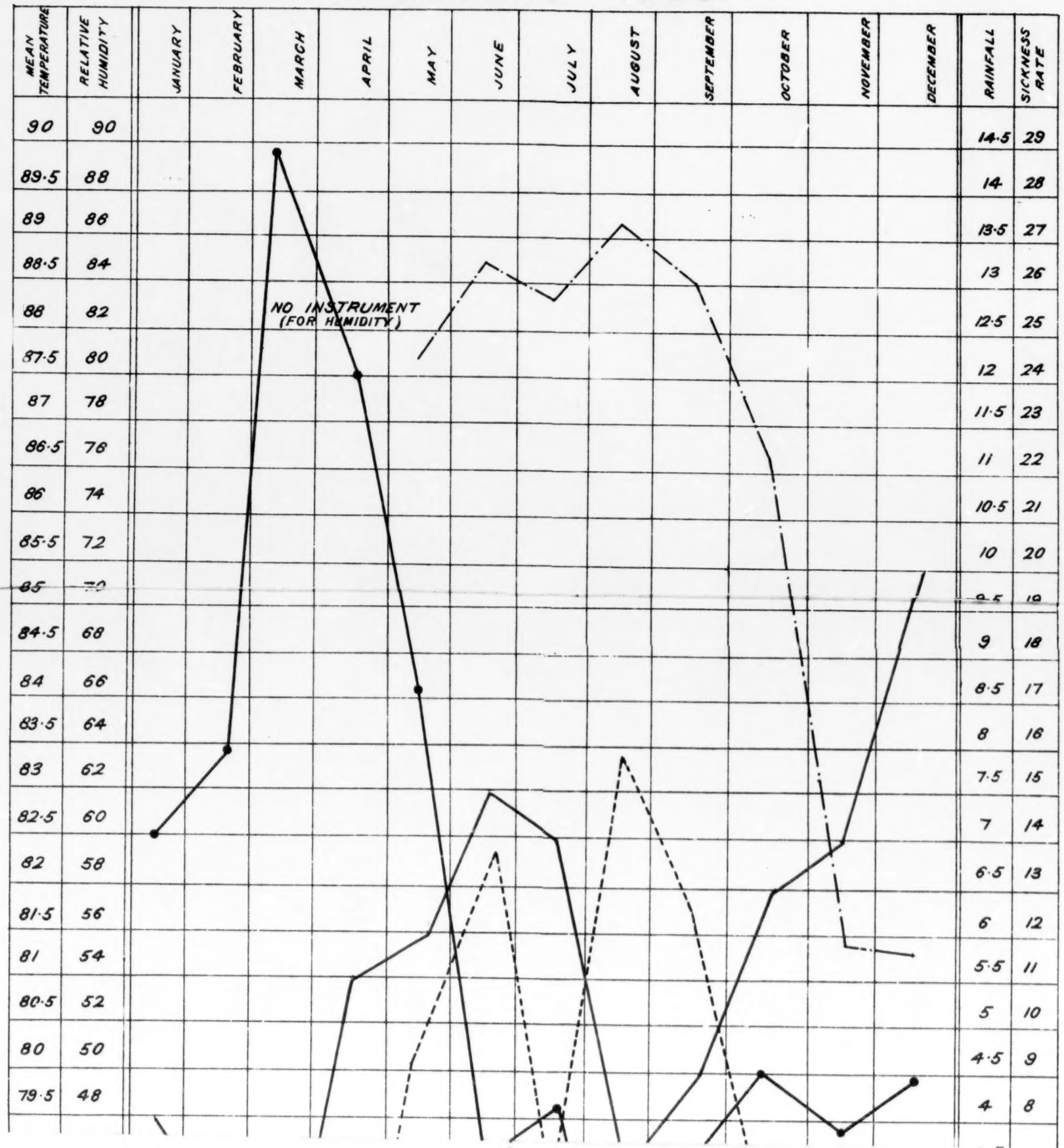
Zungeru.

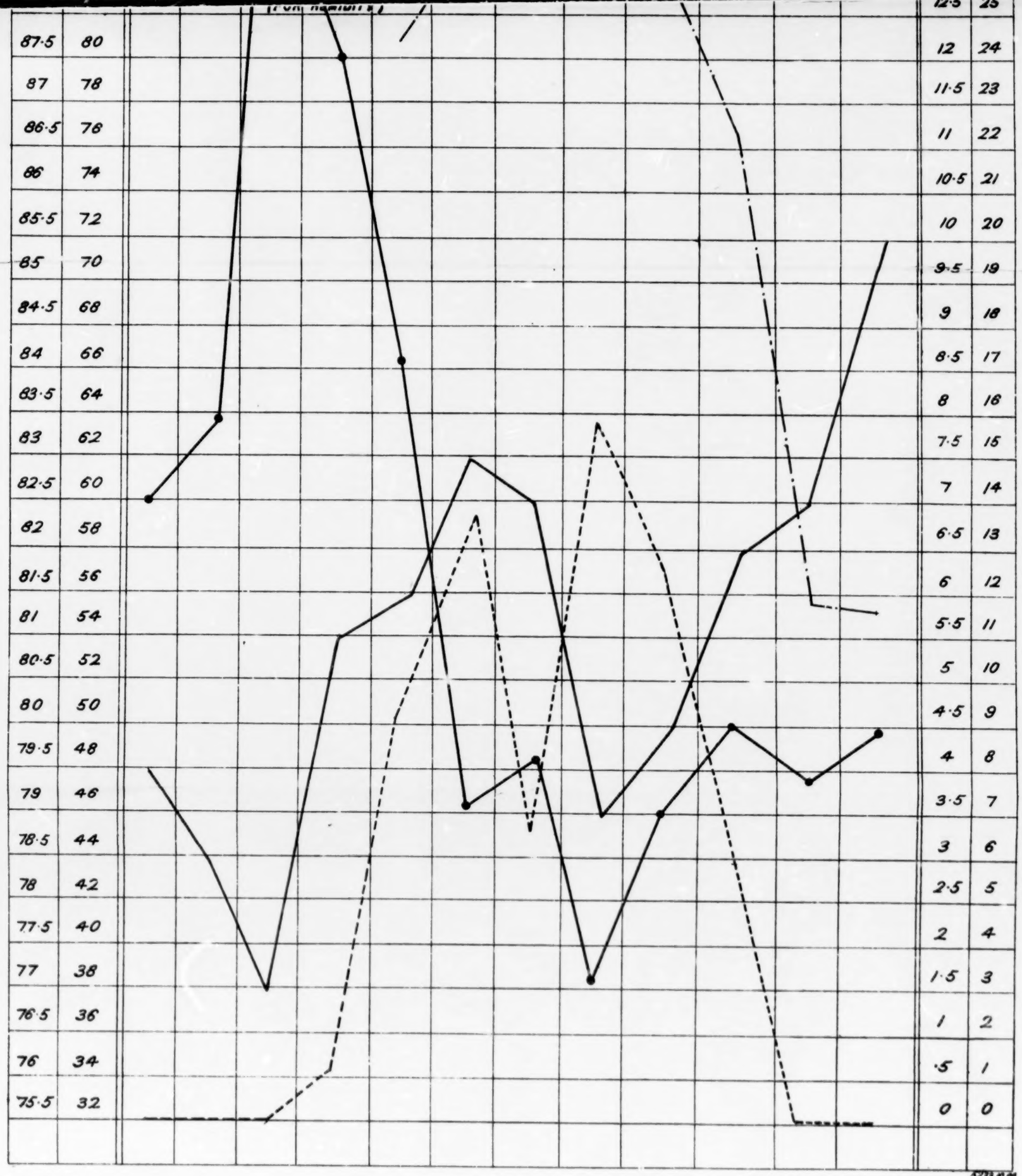
Month.	Temperature.						Rainfall.		General direction of Wind.	Average force of Wind.	Remarks.
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of Humidity.			
January	—	—	100	65	35	82·1	—	No instruments.	No record.	—	
February...	—	—	103	62	41	83·3	—				
March	—	—	107	69	38	89·8	—				
April	—	—	105	70	35	87·6	1·04				
May	—	—	99	68	31	84·2	4·52	81	S.W.	—	
June	—	—	91	67	24	79·1	6·85	85	S.W.	—	
July	—	—	99	68	31	79·7	3·36	83	S.W.	—	
August	—	—	88	67	21	77·0	7·83	86	S.W.	—	
September	—	—	91	67	24	79·0	6·31	84	S.W.	—	
October	—	—	94	68	26	80·0	2·97	76	S.W.	—	
November	—	—	97	60	37	79·4	—	55	N.E.	—	
December	—	—	99	59	40	79·9	—	55	E.	—	
Mean	—	—	97	65	31	81·7	Total 32·88	—	—	—	

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



ZUNGERU 1903.





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SICKNESS RATE ..... SHEWN THUS
MEAN TEMPERATURE ..... "
RELATIVE HUMIDITY ..... "
RAINFALL ..... "

Lokoja.

Month.	Temperature.						Rainfall.		General direction of Wind.	Average force of Wind.	Remarks.
	Solar Maximum.	Minimum on grass.	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of Humidity.			
January	—	—	97	56	41	79·5	4·15	No instruments.	S.W.		
February...	—	—	99	60	39	79·1	—		N.	—	
March	—	—	100	70	30	86·6	·45		S.W.	—	
April	—	—	101	69	32	84·4	4·73	77	S.W.	—	
May		—	96	68	28	82·7	6·75	79	S.W.	—	
June	—	—	95	69	26	80·8	2·56	77	S.	—	
July	—	—	90	68	22	78·9	9·7	75	S.W.	—	
August	—	—	88	69	19	78·4	8·86	79	S.	—	
September	—	—	94	64	30	81·9	13·97	71	S.W.	—	
October	—	—	91	67	24	79·5	8·97	72	S.W.	—	
November	—	—	93	61	32	80·0	·16	69	S.W.	—	
December	—	—	97	63	34	81·1	—	69	S.E.	—	
Mean	—	—	95	65	29	81·0	Total. 60·30	—	—	—	

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony	Year.
415	Falkland Islands	1903
416	Leeward Islands	1902–1903
417	British Honduras	1903
418	Bermuda	"
419	Weihaiwei	"
420	St. Helena	"
421	Hong Kong	"
422	Gibraltar...	"
423	Sierra Leone	"
424	Gambia	"
425	Ceylon	"
426	Gold Coast	"
427	Lagos	"
428	Bahamas	1903–1904
429	Gold Coast, Northern Territories	1903
430	Mauritius	"
431	Seychelles	"
432	Barbados...	1903–1904
433	Southern Nigeria	1903
434	Fiji	"
435	Straits Settlements	"
436	Grenada	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
15	Canada	Legal Status of British North American Indians.
16	Miscellaneous Colonies... ...	Medical Reports.
17	Gilbert and Ellice Islands ...	Report for 1896–1900.
18	Hong Kong	Operations in New Territory during 1900.
19	Miscellaneous Colonies... ...	Medical Reports.
20	Weihaiwei	General Report.
21	Dominica...	Report on Caribs.
22	Seychelles	Report on Para Rubber.
23	Dominica...	Roads and Land Settlement.
24	Grenada	Land Settlement in Carriacou.
25	Hong Kong	Bubonic Plague, 1903.
26	Northern Nigeria	Mineral and Vegetable Products.
27	Miscellaneous Colonies	Medical Reports.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 476.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1904.

(For Report for 1903, *see* No. 437.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
November, 1905.

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No. 476.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1903, *see* No. 437.)

SIR F. LUGARD to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Abinger Common,

Surrey,

October 23rd, 1905.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for 1904, with three appendices. I greatly regret the delay which has occurred in rendering this report, owing to the fact that I left Nigeria at the time it should have been prepared, and since my return to England circumstances have prevented my submitting it as soon as I had hoped.

2. The report is of great length, but I trust that you may consider that the data I have collected are of sufficient interest to be worth publication. Its unusual length is due to the fact that it combines three separate matters:—

(*a.*) The ordinary matter of the Annual Report.

(*b.*) Précis of information, for which I have been asked at the instance of the Intelligence Division, War Office, for some time past, but have not hitherto had time to compile.

(*c.*) Notes on my inspection of provinces covering a distance of over 2,000 miles by land and over 1,600 miles by water, and dealing with the fifteen provinces whose capitals I have visited during this tour.

I have, &c.,

F. D. LUGARD.

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ANNUAL REPORT for 1904.

1. My report for 1903—during a great part of which year I was absent on leave in England—was chiefly devoted to such statistics as were available, and I proposed to defer the subject of taxation and the prospects of revenue until the present report. I propose, also, in this report to give a brief outline of the history of each province, based on the accounts compiled by the Residents in charge, together with a few notes upon the condition of each in 1904. The inclusion of this résumé, though I have made every effort to condense it as much as possible, has resulted in rendering this report somewhat bulky, but I trust that the matter I have included will be found of sufficient value to justify my desire to place it on record, and to afford to those who are interested a consecutive account of the various kingdoms which are included in the Protectorate, and of the actions and policy of the administration towards them.

I.--GENERAL.

Organisation (Central).

2. The general organisation of the administration, both central and provincial, has made considerable progress during the past year. In respect of the former, the issue of a volume of Government Standing Orders, in which were incorporated all Government Notices of permanent utility since the formation of the administration, and all Rules for Departments, &c., was of great value in saving repetition, facilitating reference, and enabling newly-appointed officers to inform themselves of all existing orders and regulations. Simultaneously with this the codification of the laws was undertaken (completed in 1905). Much remains to be done in order to simplify and systematise the work of the Secretariat, with the object of reducing clerical work and increasing efficiency. The conduct of the Treasury has been practical and efficient.

3. Political and intelligence sections have been created in the High Commissioner's office, which, under the able control of Major Lugard, D.S.O., and of Captain Poole, D.S.O., have very greatly increased efficiency in these branches, and enabled the High Commissioner to cope with work which was becoming too heavy to be dealt with without decentralization. I was thus enabled during this tour of residential service to visit the headquarters of every province except Sokoto, and to personally confer with the Residents and the Native Chiefs of each on all subjects of administrative or political importance. Accompanied by the Acting Principal Medical Officer and the Director of Public Works, I was able to settle the question of the permanent site of each Government Station; opportunity

was taken on this tour formally to install the ruling Emirs who had been appointed under Government sanction, and for the first time an Oath of Allegiance and Fidelity was administered to each.

4. I have briefly described the work done on these visits in my notes on each province. It had been my intention to submit to you a separate report of this extremely interesting tour, with notes on the economic possibilities of each province, and my observations upon its products and special matters of political interest, but in view of the length to which my present report would in any case have extended, and to the fact that the reports of the Forestry Officer who accompanied me have already been separately submitted, I have thought it better to confine myself to a few remarks when speaking of each province, and to abandon any separate report. I may say, in brief, that I think my personal interview with each Emir, and the discussion with each Resident on the spot of the administrative problems of his province, was of great value in promoting a knowledge of the policy of government, while to myself it was an incalculable advantage.

Organisation (Provincial).

5. With regard to the provincial organisation, six out of the seventeen provinces into which the Protectorate is divided, viz., Sokoto and Gando, Kano and Katagum, and East and West Bornu, have now been formed into double provinces, under the charge of three "First Class Residents," selected for their special ability and long experience. I desire gradually to extend this system, as it becomes possible to do so, and thus to relieve the central administration of the direct supervision of 17 separate units, and to devolve upon the officers who have proved themselves most fitted for increased responsibility a larger measure of administrative control. Within each province the same system of devolution—which was not possible when all were new to the work—has been inaugurated, and each Assistant Resident is now placed in charge of a specified district, under the Resident in charge. The admirable qualities of the Fulani as rulers—when once they have realised that former evil practices must cease—enable the administration to be carried on efficiently with a less number of British officers than would otherwise be possible, and I am glad to be able to report that the progress of the Native Chiefs in methods of civilised rule is very marked and satisfactory.

Visit of Kano and Sokoto Embassy.

6. An event of unusual political importance in the early part of the year was the personal visit of the Emir of Kano to Zungeru, and the Embassy of the Waziri from Sokoto. A wholly causeless tension appears to have arisen at Kano. A

rumour circulated among the troops that the Emir of Kano was projecting an attack, while the Kano people asserted that the garrison was itself meditating a similar project. The efforts of the Resident and of the Emir did not avail to allay this mutual distrust, which had probably been fomented by interested parties. The Emir declared his intention of visiting me in person at Zungeru to prove his loyalty. No one unacquainted with the incredible proneness to suspicion of the Fulani can realise how bold a step this was, or how striking both in its loyalty and its wisdom. Leaving the field open to his enemies in his absence, he faced a heavy march of 500 miles, though warned by all his most trusted advisers that he would never come back alive. His reception with honour at Zungeru and his return in safety to Kano was a triumph which silenced at once the suspicions which had been entertained of his loyalty, and the projects of his enemies.

7. The Embassy from Sokoto, whose Sultan less than a year previously had repelled our advances with disdain and opposed us in arms, was hardly less striking. It was a voluntary act of recognition of the British rule that the Head of the Mussalmans should send his Waziri to salute the Governor. He had, I believe, at first the intention of coming himself, and desires to do so in a future year.

French Convention.

8. On April 8th a Convention was signed with France, modifying in her favour the northern frontier of Nigeria. As yet the new boundary has not been actually settled or delimited.

Famine.

9. During 1904 a distressing famine prevailed throughout large districts of the Protectorate, references to which will be found in my notes on each province. Yola and Bauchi were more particularly affected, but Bornu and the western part of Sokoto appear to have enjoyed an abundant harvest. The famine is said to have been due to scarcity of rain and to a sticky blight on the corn. The latter, I am told, has only recently been known in Nigeria, and is generally washed off by the early and heavy rains. It did not occur at high altitudes, where the rainfall was heavy. In Bauchi the famine was aggravated by the neglect of agriculture which, in 1903, had been caused by the unrest due to the exodus of the ex-Sultan of Sokoto and the subsequent fighting around Burmi. Trade suffered in consequence of the famine, but Bornu exported a very large amount of corn to the Gongola districts at enormous profit to the growers, who were paid in sheep, which abounded in the country, and which the people strangely refused to kill and eat themselves. The pagan inhabitants of

the famine-stricken districts also sold their children in large numbers for food. Kontagora, Borgu, Nupe, Zaria, and the northern parts of Muri were also affected, and the distress was increased by the people eating the unripe corn crops and the seed corn, while many are reported to have died from eating poisonous herbs and roots. The famine appears to have extended to German Adamawa, whose Resident applied for corn as the people were dying. The scarcity began in 1903 (and even to a small extent in 1902), and the outlook is not reassuring, as many of the people had no seed corn left and were too weak to till their fields.

Staff.

10. The whole-hearted devotion with which the staff has worked is beyond any praise of mine, and I do not believe that there is a more capable and devoted set of public servants in any of His Majesty's possessions, temperate or tropical. The higher grades of the Civil Service are becoming experienced administrators, to whom large responsibilities can rightly be entrusted. The administrative staff is still insufficient for its numerous duties, and it has been found impossible to obtain an adequate supply of properly qualified native clerks. A scheme for introducing some subordinate officials from India is now under the consideration of the Secretary of State.

11. A matter of almost vital importance is the knowledge of the local language, and in this considerable progress has been made, alike on the civil and the military side. It is now necessary to have passed the language test to qualify for promotion in the Political Department, and for this reason the higher posts are almost invariably filled by selection from among the junior ranks, and not by introducing officers from outside. The great difficulty hitherto has been to find capable examiners, and to secure competent tuition in England for officers when on leave, but this difficulty appears now to be in a fair way of solution, owing to the initiative of the authorities of King's College, London, who propose to appoint lecturers and examiners in Hausa. The Protectorate Government owes much to the disinterested assistance of Dr. Miller, of the C.M.S. Hausa Mission, who has hitherto been our only examiner in Northern Nigeria, and who possesses a profound knowledge of the language, both literary and colloquial. In the past an enormous amount of harm has been done by the interpreter class—quite a considerable number of whom are now serving their time as convicts for extortion, &c. It was owing to Dr. Cargill's knowledge of Hausa that he was able to detect a widespread scheme of extortion and slave dealing in the Muri province, carried on in the name of Government by the Interpreter. Later he discovered that it had been due to malpractices and misrepresentation on the part of

Captain Moloney's interpreter which had led to that officer's sad death, and lately Mr. Webster, who had acquired a fair knowledge of Hausa, was able thereby to avert a needless war and convict the real culprit.

12. The Protectorate sustained a great loss by the death of Captain Abadie, C.M.G., Resident of Zaria, an officer who had a wonderful influence with the natives and was greatly beloved by his colleagues: and by the resignation (on expiry of service) of Colonel Morland, C.B., D.S.O., Commandant of the troops, who had been an officer of the force since it was raised, and to whom its efficiency was largely due; of Commander Paget-Jones, Marine Superintendent, who had organised and brought the Marine Department to a high state of efficiency; and of Chief Justice Gollan, on his promotion.

II.—POLITICAL.

(A.) Taxation.

General Conditions.

13. In my report for 1902 I dealt at some length with the question of taxation, and the principles which, as it appears to me, should regulate its imposition in Northern Nigeria. I submitted the opinion that, while indirect taxation by means of customs on the coast is an ideal way of raising revenue (especially when, as here, exports are limited to raw materials and imports consist wholly of manufactured goods), nevertheless "the principle of direct taxation, though it should be cautiously applied and should at first be very light, should not be wholly set aside in laying down the lines which are to govern the future development of the country"; and I expressed the view that the moment at which those principles should be laid down was at the time of the inauguration of British rule, when the system would be less likely to produce discontent than if introduced later. Northern Nigeria has no seaboard on which to collect custom dues, and, owing to its distance from the sea and consequent transport charges, it offers less attraction to trade (on which alone customs are levied) than the southern Protectorates. These, moreover, offer to the trader inexhaustible supplies of purely silvan products—palm-oil, rubber, &c.—which grow without culture in the equatorial belt. Northern Nigeria has also to maintain a powerful military force, and derives no revenue from "trade spirits," the importation of which is entirely prohibited. Internal fiscal frontiers were abolished when the Niger Company's territories were transferred to the Crown.

14. The contribution to general revenue of the interior country cannot, therefore, ever depend upon taxes on trade without unduly over-weighting it, and, in my view, a sounder system would be one of rebates of duties for interior development, in order to encourage the trader to go further afield and develop the industrial resources of the country. The basis of taxation in Northern Nigeria must therefore depend largely on direct contributions, if the country is to pay its fair share of a general revenue.

15. Such a system has been in operation from remote antiquity, and the first step towards raising a revenue by such means consisted in studying the existing systems, so that Government, when instituting its scheme, might act in harmony with the traditions of the country, and, while providing a revenue, should at the same time assure to the native Chiefs a fair proportion of the proceeds, and introduce only such reforms as should simplify and cheapen the collection, regulate its incidence upon the people more fairly, and reduce as far as possible the opportunities for extortion and oppression.

The study of this problem has been the main task of the year 1904, and formed one of the chief objects of my visit to the capitals of the different provinces. So elaborate is the system, and so diverse in different districts, that space precludes the possibility of my dealing with it in any detail in the compass of a report such as this.

Necessity of Supporting Native Chiefs.

16. Before endeavouring to trace in brief outline the points of interest in this subject, I would desire to lay emphasis on an aspect of the question which I have already emphasised in my report for 1902 (para. 80). The decadence of the Fulani rule, which I described in that report, had at the time that Government assumed charge of the country led to revolt on the part of the subject peoples in many provinces, and the enforcement of taxation was marked by continual wars or raids, while those who continued to pay were driven to sullen discontent by ceaseless extortions. The advent of the British and the overthrow of the Fulani domination were heralded by the peasantry as an excuse for the repudiation of any obligation to pay taxes, even in a province so well organised as Kano —the very centre of Fulani rule. The new Government prohibited internecine war and armed slave-raids, and the Fulani were thus left powerless to enforce taxation. It was urgently necessary to take some action without delay. If the Fulani were to be maintained in their position as rulers, and the upper classes were not to be reduced to beggary and to become outcasts, it devolved upon the Government to assist them to levy

the taxes they could no longer levy themselves, and unless the Government were to become the instrument of misrule, it must in consequence see that those taxes were fair and that the method of collection did not involve oppression and cruelty. Such a task has presented itself in the annals of our Indian Empire, but in West Africa it was a new problem, for never before has the British Government there taken under its control a great Mohammedan Empire, in which an organised system of taxation—though distorted—still existed and was administered chiefly by an alien race. The task of assessment of every native village was a heavy one for the small staff of administrative officers in Nigeria, but it is important to recollect that it was not undertaken merely—or even primarily—for the sake of creating a revenue, but resulted inevitably as a part of the task involved by the assumption of administrative control in the country, and was the necessary result of supporting the system of native rulers in the Protectorate, without whom it would be impossible to administer the country effectively. Since, under the new régime, the native chiefs had lost the income they had derived from slave-raiding and from taxes on traders, it became the more urgent to assure to them a regular income from the tribute of the peasantry.

Proposals of Government.

17. In 1904 a "Land Revenue" Proclamation was enacted, under which the Government claimed the right to a certain proportion of the tribute paid by the agricultural and pastoral population in respect of their land and produce and flocks and herds, and the assessment of this tribute to their chiefs was proceeded with during the year. Since a large proportion of the peasantry are serfs, who have no individual right in the lands they cultivate, the tax could not be made incidental upon the individual (*vide* Report 192, para. 85). The policy adopted was therefore, in brief, to retain the ancient taxes—modified and simplified—and to insist on these being paid as heretofore to the chief, while he (relieved of the expense of maintaining an army or police to enforce payment) handed over to the Government a proportion of the tribute thus obtained through its agency. Meanwhile, as related in the 1902 report, a tax on canoes, and on caravans and hawkers and native brewers, was instituted, since these classes could be taxed as individuals engaged in lucrative pursuits, who benefited in a special degree by the security to life and property introduced by Government. The licences on canoes, hawkers, and brewers were, in their present form, more or less new taxes. That on native traders was a substitution for the onerous dues they had previously paid to the chiefs of every town through which they passed.

18. Among pagan tribes with a communal organisation the tax represents the acknowledgment of suzerainty and the

consequent recognition of the obligation to abstain from outrages and war. It is not a tax on his land or hut, to neither of which has the State any right, but a tax on the general wealth of a community paid by each at the behest of his own chief or village council, according to his degree. The amount levied from a people in a primitive stage of development, unaccustomed to the tradition of taxation, should, in my opinion, be small.

19. With the effective organisation of the tribute to the native chiefs, and the participation by the Government in the proceeds, it will, I think, be feasible to abolish at once the licences on hawkers and brewers, and later on, perhaps, the canoe licences and caravan tolls may be modified or abolished, and an equivalent may be included under the tribute tax proportionate to the taxable capacity and wealth of those who now pay these separate dues.

Effects of Scheme.

20. The institution of this system has the beneficial effect of bringing the British staff into close touch and relations alike with the peasantry, and with the ruling classes. The rulers learn to recognise that their interests are identical with those of the administration, and a close co-operation is established, while the peasantry look to the British officers as their guardians and protectors against irregular demands and oppression. The security afforded for life and property and the certainty that the amount fixed as payment will not be arbitrarily increased are blessings so great that the payment of a reasonable tax falls lightly as their price, while (as I shall point out in discussing the subject of slavery) the direct payment of each village through its own chief to the district headman will gradually have the effect in practice of emancipating the greater part of the rural population from slavery or serfdom and promoting a sense of individual and communal responsibility, to take the place of slavery, as the institution gradually expires. Only those will remain as serfs who owe their allegiance to a chief resident among them, or are employed on the personal estate of a chief at the capital,—and no longer to an absentee landlord.

21. I may add that a moderate taxation would seem to supply an incentive to industry and production, which is needed in a country where pressure of population does not exist owing to the depopulation of large areas caused by former misrule, and where the fertility of the soil and the employment of women in manual labour leave the male population ample leisure, when debarred from the pastime of inter-tribal quarrels.

Ancient System of Taxation.

22. In the Mohammedan States the existing forms of taxation were based on the Koranic model, but had become greatly diversified in different provinces, while independent pagan communities paid no tax, but were raided for slaves. Such pagan communities as were conquered paid very heavy taxes, which were arbitrarily imposed on no recognised basis, while semi-independent tribes paid just as much as their nominal rulers could enforce, and were raided at will. The principal taxes were:—(1) The *Zakka*, or tithe on corn, which was limited to the two staple crops of the country; in theory it was due from Moslems (and not from pagans), and should be devoted to charity and religion, and perhaps to State purposes; in practice it seems in most provinces, except Sokoto, to have wholly lost its special character and to have been indiscriminately levied on all. (2) The *Kurdin Kasa*, or land tax, theoretically the tribute of the conquered pagans; it was arbitrarily levied, and increased at will; in Bornu and elsewhere it tended to become a simple poll-tax. (3) The *Plantation Tax*, levied on all crops other than the two which paid Zakka. (4) The *Jangali*, or cattle tax, originally a tithe, and levied only on cattle and not on flocks; it varied in amount, and in some cases was changed to a levy per head of cattle. (5) The *Sokoto Gaisua*, a varying sum paid by all other emirates to Sokoto and Gando; its origin was probably religious, and consisted of a share of the Zakka or Kurdin Kasa; in practice it was a levy made by the Emir upon all his subordinate chiefs, paid chiefly in horses and slaves. Of this he retained a portion for himself and sent a portion to Sokoto. Though in theory a tax on the wealthy, it was made the excuse for fresh exactions from the peasantry. Many emirates had already ceased to send this contribution, or had cut it down to a mere nominal amount. With the advent of British administration, all took the opportunity to discontinue it. Sokoto was thus deprived of revenue, and, as no taxes were collected in that Moslem province (except the Zakka, which was devoted to religion), there was an additional urgent reason for the administration to take the taxation question in hand and to devise a means of meeting the difficulty. (4) The *Kurdin Sarauta* was an accession duty paid by every chief or holder of office on appointment. Its misuse had led to the sale of offices to the highest bidder, and the dispossession of holders in order to create a vacancy. (5) Every form of handicraft was separately taxed. (6) Vendors in the market, merchants, traders, and brokers were taxed at rates varying in different places, apart from the tolls taken on caravans. (7) Death-duties (Gado) were collected, and intestate estates generally lapsed to the Emir if there was no recognised heir. (8) Fines, court bribes, presents whenever an inferior presented himself before his superior.

arbitrary collections on special occasions and many other irregular levies were added to the exactions made to the chiefs, while forced labour was used for the building of houses, repair of city walls, &c. (9) In adition to these, there were a very large number of minor special taxes, such as those on brewers, on date palms, on honey, on prostitutes and dancing girls, on gamblers, &c., &c. In Bornu the *Haku Binirum* is assessed on every householder, and appears to be a graduated tax on property and wealth. The only other taxes in Bornu appear to have been the equivalents of the Zakka, Jangali, and Gado (death-duties).

Former Mode of Collection, &c.

23. The country was (as I have said in my report for 1902) divided under a kind of feudal system into Fiefs, and in most provinces the estates of a Fief-holder were scattered at distances from each other. The Fief-holder in most cases resided at the capital, and the taxes were collected by a Jakada or Ajele. The former usually went his rounds at the time the tax was due, the latter lived on the country. These tax gatherers were the curse of the country, and practised oppression and extortion. In theory, they had no power; in practice, they terrorised the peasantry. They were also the agents, messengers, and spies of the Emir or Fief-holder, and reported deaths for the collection of Gado.

Reform in Collection.

24. The aim of the administration is to abolish the intermediate Jakada and Ajele and to allow the district headman, who was formerly over-ridden by him, to collect (as of old) from each village headman (who in turn collects the assessed amounts from the individuals of his village) and to bring in the tribute direct to the Emir, who will pay the agreed proportion to Government. The district headman may be one of the old Fief-holders, provided that under a redistribution scheme (which presents no difficulties) his fief or district is homologous and no longer scattered, and that he resides upon it. If not a fief-holder, he would probably be the chief of the most important town in the district, and the man of the greatest local influence and importance. If the fief-holder declines the position of district headman, he becomes merely an office holder under the Emir at the capital, or a private gentleman drawing his income partly from the Emir (who divides his share of the tribute with him) and partly from his private estates or from trade. If he becomes district headman he may hold a titular office at the capital and reside there for a short period at a time.

Effects.

25. By this means native rule is decentralised and responsibility for the maintenance of good order devolves upon the district headman. The multiplication of offices by the exaltation of favourite slaves and relatives, to which I alluded in describing the state of the Fulani emirates in 1902, will now be checked, for the Emir can no longer assign them a district to squeeze dry by extortion, and since he must pay them out of his share of the revenue, it will be to his interest to decrease the number, unless they have fixed duties and responsibilities, rather than to increase them. This is to restore the native sub-chiefs to the position which I believe they formerly held, before misrule and nepotism effected the divorce of power from responsibility. District headmen, as I have said, pay the tribute they collect to the Emir, in order to maintain his dignity and prestige, with the exception of those who are in charge of an independent pagan district, which pays to Government only. The duty of the political staff is to settle the districts for which each headman is responsible, and, with the aid of the Emir and Headman, to assess the tribute of the villages which it contains, to adjust ancient inequalities, and promote uniformity in the incidence of the tax. From time to time, as he has opportunity, a Resident will check and readjust these assessments.

Reform of Taxes.

26. Under this system—which will I trust result in a close co-operation and identification of interests between the Resident and the native rulers—the former agricultural taxes are merged in the general assessment, with the exception of the Sokoto Gaisua, and the Kurdin Sarauta (Accession duty). The former (being the traditional acknowledgment of suzerainty by the Emir and his chiefs) will be paid to Government, but its amount will be largely reduced, a small part may also be set aside and paid to Sokoto in acknowledgment of his position as the religious head of the Moslems. The amount so paid would, however, be deducted from the amount of the tribute due from the Emir to Government. The Accession duty will be nominal in amount and the chief receiving it will pay half to Government as acknowledgment of the authority under which he made the appointment. For the rest, I propose that the taxes paid by those engaged in industries other than agricultural shall be enforced as heretofore, and merged in the general tax in accordance with the wealth and taxable capacity of the individual or community. Caravan tolls at present form a monopoly of Government, but it is probable that they also may to some extent be merged before long in the general scheme. The death duties are not at present interfered with, but all other forms of taxation—fixed labour, fines, and bribes, &c.—would be abolished.

General Result.

27. The general result of this scheme will, I anticipate, be to liberate the peasantry from oppression and limit their contributions to a fixed and known sum, collected by chiefs resident among them. In the event of unauthorised levies, they will have a right of appeal to the Resident. The tribute thus collected will no longer be dissipated among tax gatherers and absentee landlords, but by better organisation and more economical methods will ensure the Emir an adequate revenue to be shared with his head chiefs and office holders. The supervision and enforcement of the tax by Government will do away with the continual warfare and raids of the past. A steady and increasing revenue will be assured to Government, while at the same time closer touch between the administration and the native chiefs and people will be promoted, and native rule, supported and supervised by Government, can be made effective and efficient by a process of decentralisation, and the assignment of specified duties to those who receive any part of the tribute.

Taxation of Capital Cities.

28. The taxation of capital cities will, under the scheme when it becomes effective, be left more in the hands of the paramount chief. The ancient market dues and other taxes (abolished in all rural towns which fall under the general assessment), will be regularised and fixed by the Emir and Resident, and the city will be divided into quarters, each under a responsible head who will collect the dues by means of the Dillalis (brokers), Sirkin Kasua (head of the market), and the heads of each craft or guild. The dues thus collected would be divided into four parts, of which the Government, the Emir, and the Maiungwa (head of a quarter) each take one, the fourth being devoted to the sanitation, &c., of the city. Space forbids my describing in any detail the great variety of city taxes.

Pagan Taxation.

29. I have thus far spoken chiefly of Mohammedan areas. Pagan communities may be divided into two classes: (*a*) Those who have a centralised rule under a single chief and are in a fairly advanced stage of social progress, such as Argungu and Jegga in Sokoto, Gorgoram in West Bornu, Bousa and Kiama in Borgu, and some of the Jukom centres in Muri. These would be treated according to their conditions more or less in the same way as Mohammedan centres are; (*b*) Independent communities in a low stage of civilisation who pay a very light tax direct to Government as an acknowledgment of its suzerainty. The assessment in the latter case must proceed more or less on a capitation basis—say 2*s*. or 3*s*. per head per

annum, paid through the village elders. It is the object of the Government to group these villages together under a central chief, and so to raise them to the social plane of the more civilised communities. The obligation to pay a tribute to the Power whose laws they acknowledge is well understood by these tribes, and as they are, perhaps without exception, most industrious agriculturists, and generally rich in flocks and herds, the burden laid upon them is merely nominal.

Diversity in Provinces.

30. I cannot enter here into the great diversity which exists in different provinces, in the application of ancient forms of taxation, and methods of collection, or into the modification of the system which I have outlined, to meet these differences in each province. Kano and Sokoto are probably the two best ruled of the emirates, and each possesses in its native ruler a thoroughly capable and loyal chief, to whom large discretion can be allowed and whose intelligent co-operation is of invaluable assistance. Sokoto in ancient times depended on its tribute in slaves from the other emirates, and had practically no system of taxation of its own. The other Emirs have declined to continue their ancient Gaisua, and, indeed, with the prohibition to slave raiding, they would find it difficult to continue it. Hence the Sultan has cordially entered into a scheme which will bring him in the income necessary to his position, while, in recognition of his dignity as Head of the Moslems, Government would take only half as much from him as from the other Emirs. Kano is the home of tradition and conservatism, and reforms can there be more gradually introduced with the co-operation of the Emir, who thoroughly appreciates the necessity both of reform and of providing a revenue for Government. Nupe and Illorin, our two oldest provinces, have adopted the reforms in a most thorough-going way, and I am informed that both Emirs and peasantry are very satisfied with the results. Muri comprises some eight nominally Moslem centres (in which, however, the system of taxation was never developed to the extent of the Hausa States) and a great number of pagan tribes, including the remnant of the formerly powerful Jukom Empire. The conditions of Zaria approximate to those of Kano, except that Zaria includes many very populous pagan tribes. Nassarawa, Bauchi, and Yola have Moslem centres, but like Muri include very many independent communities. Kontagora and Kabba are almost depopulated by the raids of former days. Bassa is wholly pagan, and for the most part is still unexplored; while Borgu (also pagan) owns but a small and poor population. Bornu, as I have described elsewhere, is slowly recovering from the anarchy and devastation of years. It has a regular system of taxation dating from remote times, and includes many subordinate pagan tribes.

New Scheme, how received.

31. I turn from this necessarily brief outline of the scheme inaugurated under the Land Revenue Proclamation, 1904, to glance for a moment at the results so far achieved. I think I may sum up the reports of Residents in the brief statement that the scheme has been very successful, but that an increase in the political staff is absolutely necessary to give proper effect to it, and thus to assure to the native chiefs, the payment of such dues (which they cannot now collect for themselves) as will enable them to maintain their position, while assuring a growing revenue to the Government.

Sokoto.

32. The cordial co-operation of the Emir has greatly facilitated the work. Mr. Hillary reports that the taxation is willingly accepted, and the people recognise the great benefit of peace, and that taxes are necessary to maintain the Government which ensures it. The present state of prosperity of this province is dealt with in a later paragraph.

The Emir of Gando considers his new revenue "sufficient for his needs, and an ample substitute for the old Nupe Gaisua," which he never realised. "The work of assessment is proceeding smoothly. Every headman of any importance and every known herd owner has been interviewed. Gando and Argungu are fully assessed, and Sokoto and Zamfara are now being assessed in consultation with the headmen. The tribute and the Jangali are at present kept separate, and the assessment being quite new has been kept low." Major Burdon writes as follows, in March, 1905: "The Emirs and all the official classes assert strongly that the present tax is not too heavy, nor resented in any way by the payers." He adds, that a Mallam, with whom he is on intimate terms, remarked that the tax is nothing in comparison with the benefits we have conferred, but that the herdsmen considered it too high. These independent nomads would be sure to grumble, and Major Burdon points out that they owe much to Government for the opening of new grazing lands. The Emir's son accompanied the Resident in his assessment of the Gando district, and was frequently consulted in order to obtain as accurate information as possible. "The headmen and officials were interviewed in the presence of the Datijo (householders), and their views were asked as to what would be a fair assessment, not too heavy, and which would be willingly accepted by the people." I attach especial importance to this report, not only on account of Major Burdon's long residence and intimate knowledge of the people, but because the scheme was started in his province during his absence on leave, and I requested a full expression of his views on his return, after he had had time to hear fully the opinions of rulers and people.

Kano.

33. I can myself attest the cordial way in which the scheme has been received by the Emir of Kano, and no difficulty whatever has been experienced in its application. As an illustration of the actual working of the system, I cannot do better than quote Dr. Cargill's report of his assessment of Gaiya, which is, I believe, the next largest and most important city to Kano itself in that densely populated province. "I left Kano," he writes, "for Gaiya on 24th, taking the Waziri of Kano (son of the Emir and former Fief-holder) with me, as Gaiya is under him. On arrival I interviewed the Sariki with the Waziri, and informed him that we had come to assess Gaiya with a view to doing away with the Jakada. The Sariki is an intelligent man and rendered me every assistance. I then called together all the Maiungas (twelve in number) who collect the taxes from the people inside Gaiya town. Each Maiunga (head of a quarter) brought with him the farmers belonging to his quarter. I first asked the Maiunga how much he collected from his quarter under each head, viz., Kurdin Kasa, Zakka, &c., and then called up each individual farmer and asked him what he had paid. I also asked him his trade and the number of people in his house. In this way I completed the assessment and census of Gaiya town within two days. I then turned the work over to two of my own clerks and two Mallams brought by the Waziri, and told the Sariki to call on all the Maiungas from the district outside Gaiya, to inform the clerks of the amounts they collected from their respective quarters. In the meantime, accompanied by the Waziri, I visited all the walled and fenced towns under Gaiya (eight in number). This tour occupied three days. On my return I found that the clerks had completed their lists. I then told the Waziri to leave one of his Mallams, assisted by one of Sarikin Gaiya's Mallams, to go round the district and list the names of the farmers under each Maiunga, the amount of their taxes, their occupation, and the number of their households, as they had seen me do in Gaiya town. The clerks and myself, with the Waziri, then returned to Kano. The time actually occupied by myself and staff was seven days at Gaiya and four days travelling. The result is map, census, and assessment of one district completed and one Jakada abolished. I calculate that it will take me up to the end of my present tour (May, 1906) to complete the map and assessment of the whole Kano district. In the same time I hope that the junior Residents may be able to accomplish the same in the other Emirates of this Province . . . . The Waziri took a very intelligent interest in this tour, and after I have assessed one or two of his other districts, I propose to let him try his own hand. He was present at every interview with the local Headmen, and I think by this time must know by heart all

the questions that I usually ask them. I think that some of the more important Hakimai (Fief-holders) may turn out of real use to the Government after some instruction and supervision. As a class they are men of refinement and understanding, and existing abuses can hardly be laid to their charge, as their offices have hitherto been merely nominal, and their functions usurped by the big slaves. The Waziri may, I am sure, be trusted to do things as we wish them done. Of the others I will report as I get to know them one by one. . . . . Gaiya has eight walled towns under it;—in addition, 33 villages pay taxes to it. The annual revenue is, Kurdin Kasa, £544; Dye-pits, £6; Zakka, £104; Jangali, £82; plantations, £49; total, £785. The average annual rent of the farms is 3*s.* 4*d.* Sarikin Gaiya will in future collect all the taxes." Dr. Cargill estimates that in the comparatively small district of Kano proper, the result of the new system would be a revenue of £12,000 per annum to Government, while the Emir would receive a clear £5,000 per annum after payment of the district headmen and the fief-holders. This would be personal to himself after cost of collection, and without any increase in the old taxes.

Bornu.

34. Mr. Hewby reports steady progress in abolishing the absentee landlords, but finds a difficulty in that he can discover no original basis of calculation for assessment. The pagan centres of N'guru, Fika, and Bedde are paying direct to Government, and the nomad cattle-owning Fulani and Shuwa Arabs have been assessed on their herds.

Nupe.

35. Mr. Goldsmith reports that "the change has caused no feeling of hostility on the part of the Fief-holders, while the Emir has given the utmost assistance, and has used his influence to popularise the reform. Every town, farm, and small hamlet (numbering over 2,000) has been assessed individually on the basis of the former taxation; only 150 remaining to be done." He adds that "the abolition of the Ajeles, and the cessation of civil war has already converted the districts which in 1901 Major Burdon described as 'desolated and devastated,' into a fairly prosperous country, and new villages are being built and former inhabitants returning daily." He states that "there is absolutely no friction or hardship in collecting the taxes. The land tax has been most willingly paid and is recognised by all classes as necessary and due for the maintenance of the administration," while there is a notable access of industry on the part of every man, woman, and child in Bida. The taxes were expected by everyone as soon as Kano and Sokoto came under the British rule.

The Emir, he reports, "concurs in the abolition of the Ajeles, and thinks the proportion of the tribute taken by Government fair, and is delighted with the new order of things." He personally gives their receipts to the district headmen. "The people are absolutely contented with the idea that if they bring their tribute to Bida themselves annually, they will not be further molested, and all districts admit the taxation to be fair and not bearing too heavily upon them." As a consequence, rural chiefs, between whom and the Emir only last year a bitter feeling existed, are now coming to Bida and acknowledging the Emir, as they never did before, while the "Tawai" or revolted tribes are now paying without trouble. Every district, he adds, has paid, including some which had not done so for seven or eight years. There are similar reports from Lapai.

Illorin.

36. Dr. Dwyer reports that in the Illorin province "the collection was effected without the slightest friction or discontent, and not in one single instance was any resort to force necessary to carry out the system of taxation." The Emir concurred in the abolition of redundant offices when the present holders die. He reports that the fief-holders, as such, have been abolished and district headmen appointed, and every town has been visited. The idle followers of the fief-holders have become farmers. He adds that the new system "has been the means of settling the whole province and of evolving order out of chaos." He further remarks, in another report, that the tax gives supreme satisfaction to the king and chiefs," who are now assured of a moderate income.

Bauchi.

37. From Bauchi Mr. Temple writes: "Whereas in former times we had the greatest difficulty in getting a knowledge of the tribute paid by the people, both when enquiring from the villagers and from the ruling classes, such information is now readily given and often volunteered."

Nassarawa.

38. The Resident says that, with the exception of the Munshis and other tribes not at present under control, the greater part of the province has been assessed on the old basis. Ajeles have been abolished and the tax is collected by district headmen. There is much less friction than occurred under the old regime, and "the collection has given wonderfully little trouble."

Yola.

39. From Yola I hear that "the Emir welcomes the system, as he says he experiences considerable difficulty in collecting his taxes, and the people welcome it from the point of view that they will know exactly what they will have to pay, and it will do away with any possibility of unfair dealing or individual oppression on the part of the collectors." The other officers of this province, in the absence of the Resident, report that there is no discontent, and the people compare our system favourably with that of the Germans, and that the chiefs and their followers receive the intelligence with great satisfaction, while the people seem delighted at the prospect of Government supervision. That "there is every reason to believe that the tax will be a popular one," and that "the Emir is himself engaged in making a census which will help considerably."

40. I have quoted, perhaps, somewhat fully the reports I have received from the principal provinces, under the most experienced of my officers, and these would seem to justify the anticipation that the reforms have been so far successful and promise well for the future. During this year, on my visit to the headquarters of provinces, I discussed this subject very fully. The impression left on my mind was that which will be conveyed by a perusal of the extracts I have quoted. The native rulers appeared to be well satisfied, and though in some cases they argued in favour of the retention of fief-holders and tax gatherers, they appeared to me to admit that reform was necessary, and to regard my proposals in no hostile spirit. The result as regards the actual revenue realised is of less moment than the assurance of an income to the chiefs, and the cessation of extortion and oppression, but is in itself satisfactory. During 1904-5 the amount realised by this general or tribute tax was £20,861.

Other taxes.

41. I have dealt under the section relating to trade with the subject of caravan tolls. They realised during this year the sum of £34,473. Licences on canoes realised £3,065, about half being collected in the Nupe province, where the Resident estimates that the average is 13*s.* 6*d.* per canoe per annum, or 2·2*s.* per head.

(B.) High Commissioner's Tour.

42. The great pressure of work in organising the various departments of a new administration had, during my first two tours of service, prevented my personally visiting the various provinces of the interior, with the exception of my

rapid trip at the time of the occupation of Sokoto and Kano. In my report for 1902 I gave an account of the reasons which led to that occupation, the state of things we found existing there, and the conditions upon which the new native Emirs were appointed and British rule inaugurated. In the report for the following year I commented briefly on the progress of settlement and the feeling among the chiefs towards the Government, so far as it could be gauged. During my third period of service in 1904 I was for the first time able to visit the headquarters of every province (except Sokoto), and to confer personally with the Resident in Charge and with the Emir and native chiefs.

Explanation of Policy.

43. The object of these tours of inspection was to examine the administrative methods of each Resident, with a view to promoting uniformity in the general and essential lines of policy, and to see that the detailed instructions given to them (contained in a series of memoranda on each subject of importance) were being carried out, with such modifications as local conditions might render necessary, and with a full understanding of the policy of the Government by the officers entrusted with the charge of these great areas—averaging some 18,000 miles and a population of over half a million each. I also examined their books carefully, with a view to reducing clerical work as far as possible. In the second place I hoped, by personal intercourse with the chiefs, to promote a thorough understanding and good feeling between them and Government, and above all to disabuse their minds of the idea that the powers and authority reposed in them were given grudgingly or of necessity, or that there were two separate systems of rule, viz., that of the native chiefs and that of the British Government, which might work harmoniously or might tend to friction. It was my desire that they should appreciate the fact that the system of rule was essentially one, and one only, in which each of us, as subjects of His Majesty, bore our respective parts, and carried out that portion of the work which might be assigned to us. That the British Courts and the native Courts were part of a single judicial system based on identical principles of justice and assisting each other in their task of suppressing crime and redressing wrong, each within the sphere allotted to it, while in the matter of taxation, as I have explained, the Government and the native chiefs shared alike the task of assessment and collection, and equally divided the revenue.

Installation of Emirs.

44. At the same time I held an installation ceremony, or gave the usual installation present in those cases where its presentation had been deferred. This was done in the presence of the troops and a great concourse of the people, with

due formality, and I took the opportunity of administering, at the hand of the Alkali, an oath of allegiance on the Koran.

Settlement of Sites.

45. It was also part of my task to examine thoroughly the question of the site of the British Station at each capital, so that a final decision should be reached before any permanent houses were erected. With this object I was accompanied by the Acting P.M.O. (Dr. Langley, C.M.G.) and the Director of Works (Mr. Eaglesome, C.M.G.). The surrounding country and all possible sites were examined, with the proposals of the Resident, military officer, and local doctor, with a view to salubrity and healthiness, water supply, drainage, proximity to the scene of daily work, and accessibility of fuel and material.

46. The following principles guided our decisions:—The health of officers is a primary consideration; we have not, however, come to Africa for our health, and stations must, with due regard to health, be located where the work and political circumstances demand the presence of the civil officers and of the garrison. I consider it of great importance that civil and military officers should live close together, obviating continual correspondence, which wasts time and leads to friction. The civil officers have work to do in connection with the troops, such as arranging for supplies of food and forage, and dealing with offences by soldiers against the natives. One Medical Officer attends both, the troops have guards to find, alike in the military and the civil lines; both use a common treasure-chest, and their amusements and recreation should be common. The tendency has been for them to live as much as a mile apart. It is necessary for the Station to be within reasonable distance of the native city. The work of the political officer when at headquarters chiefly centres at the Emir's house and the market, and in order to promote close co-operation between the British and the native chiefs it is necessary that close personal touch should be maintained. The Medical Officer must be near his dispensary, and the soldiers need easy access to the market—for a subsidiary bazaar near barracks tends to become a rendezvous for runaway slaves, prostitutes, and rascals. If a Resident has to traverse a long distance—perhaps two or three times a day—to his work in a hot sun, it involves waste of time and probably induces fever. A station should, therefore, as far as may be possible, be situated from one to one and a half miles from the city, viz., sufficiently far to be clear of its insanitary surroundings, yet near enough to be easily accessible. It should be to windward and on higher ground, and on or near a main trade route leading to the city.

47. Its water supply must be sufficient, not only for present needs, but for all possible future requirements, and must not

be subject to contamination either by up-stream villages, or, in the case of wells, by sub-soil drainage from the city. The selection of cultivated land means expropriation of owners, and a belt of millet 10 or 12 feet high when the crops are standing, which is at once insanitary, produces friction with the natives (whose corn is sure to be pilfered), and affords cover for thieves, or for an enemy in case of war. The presence of shade trees is almost essential in an African station, and proximity of fuel and forage are points for consideration. I need not allude to the ordinary hygienic questions of nature of soil, presence of stagnant pools, or neighbouring marshlands, direction of prevailing winds, and the like.

48. Our efforts in selecting the permanent site for each provincial capital have been to weigh the advantages and disadvantages of each possible location after an exhaustive examination of the whole surrounding country, and to decide in favour of the one which possessed those advantages which are the most essential. Careful plans of the ground have been prepared in each instance by the Director of Public Works, and the location of the future permanent houses, offices, stables, servants' quarters, native hospital and gaol, barracks and police lines marked upon them. Where these buildings were not to be erected at once, temporary houses will be so located that when evacuated they may be used as servants' quarters, &c.

Result of Tour.

49. I feel convinced that these visits achieved an invaluable result, both to the Residents, with whom I had lengthy discussions and whose views and difficulties I was thus enabled to hear fully, and to the native chiefs, with whom I had similar conversations, and who were thus convinced that the policy of the Resident was the same as that of the Head of the Government,—while to myself they were an invaluable education.

(C.) Review of Provinces.

50. Each Resident has submitted to me a report on his province for the past year, together with a résumé of its former history. I wish it were possible to submit these in extenso, but the limitations of a report compel me to make a précis only, and in doing so I have added notes of my own visit.

Bornu.

51. The double province, comprising East and West Bornu (divided approximately by Long. 12°) is under Mr. Hewby, C.M.G. (First Class Resident). Its population is estimated at

1,105,000 (663,000 females, 442,000 males), and its area is approximately 33,000 square miles. The records of the ancient kingdom of Bornu extend back to the beginning of the seventh century. Its ancient capital of Birni was sacked by the Fulani at the time of their propaganda 100 years ago, in spite of the fact that Bornu was Moslem. Their power was, however, almost immediately overthrown by El Amin of Kanem, whose son founded the present capital at Kuka about 1815, and established the "Kanembu" dynasty, which succeeded the old Kanuri kings. At the end of 1893 Kuka fell before Rabeh (who had led his victorious forces from the Nile Sudan), and Bornu came under his sway. He established his capital at Dikwa, on the German frontier, and exercised a despotic rule. He developed a considerable trade with the Hausa States, exchanging slaves, ivory, and natron for Western goods. In 1900 the French defeated and killed Rabeh on the Shari River, and established Sanda (who had fled before Rabeh as an exile to Zinder) as Shehu of Bornu. He declined to pay the full $80,000 fixed by the French as the price of his deliverance, and was therefore deported, and Abubekr Garbai was installed in his place. This chief ransacked the poverty-stricken country to raise the sum demanded of him, while Fadr-el-Allah, son of Rabeh, independently ravaged the country with the remnants of his father's army. He in turn was defeated and killed by the French, who penetrated 150 miles into British territory for the purpose. This led, as I have described in my report for 1902, to the despatch of a British force in the beginning of that year.

52. Abubekr accepted the conditions of British rule, and the exactions of the French ceased. Rabeh's followers are now completely dispersed, and have disappeared, while the Kanembu and Kanuri tribes (from East and West of Chad respectively) have fused into a single race, with a practically common language. From the former the present dynasty has sprung. In the South and West are belts of country inhabited by independent or practically independent pagans, while throughout Bornu are settlements of pastoral and semi-normadic Shuwa Arabs in the East, and Fulani herdsmen in the West.

53. Captain Rice (Assistant Resident) enumerates six classes in Bornu. The "Abbas," descendants of the Shehu's family, rank next to him, being a "feudal nobility," surrounded by retinues of slaves and free retainers. Next in social degree are the Kokonas, free attendants of the Shehu, who form his Council and Court officials. Third in rank are the Kachellas, who are slaves of the Shehu, often exalted to high rank, and each carrying a flag and ranking as Commandant of a section of the Army. The fourth class would appear to be the Ajias, or district headmen, and the remaining classes are the peasantry and slaves.

54. There is now complete peace in Bornu proper, and all arms of precision have been surrendered, but occasional outrages by the Marghoi pagans in the South have necessitated repressive measures, while in the North the raids of the Tubus from French territory cause constant fear and unrest. These bandits live a life of plunder in the deserts north of Bornu, and descend on the villages of the Wobe River, killing the people and carrying off or mutilating the cattle. They will now be effectually dealt with by the Mounted Infantry detachment at Damjiri. Their extreme mobility—all being mounted—made it impossible to repress them by infantry.

55. From 1835 to 1880, during Omar's rule, Zinder, Machena, Nguru, and Gummel formed part of Bornu. The representatives of the Bornu dynasty had fled to Zinder on the sack of Kuka by Rabeh in 1893, and they held their own against him in this extreme western corner of the kingdom. Zinder thus began in 1894 to claim authority over these small outlying vassal states of Bornu. The first French officers who reached it in 1898 were murdered, but subsequently accepting French rule the Emir has put forward claims to the sovereignty of all Damageram, and has blackmailed Nguru and Machena, all of which prior to Rabeh's raid formed a part of Bornu.

56. The Shehu Abu Bekr was (as I have described in former reports) allowed to rebuild the old capital at Kuka, which since Christmas, 1893, had been entirely in ruins, inhabited by wild beasts. At Christmas, 1902, its population was 60, and at the close of 1904 it is estimated at 23,000. Formerly built in the form of two large rectangular areas, with a space between them, the eastern half is now almost completely rebuilt, and the intervening space is occupied by a market which is daily increasing in importance. Rabeh did not violate the tombs of the ancient kings, which are in this portion of the town and are held in great reverence.

57. The population of North Bornu is reported to have increased by fully 50 per cent. in the last eighteen months, and is still increasing. There has been much immigration from Damageram. Mr. Vischer remarks that he could find no one with a good knowledge of the country, the usual reply being, "I have just returned from Damageram." While the Fulani Emirates are full of great walled towns originally built by the Habe and former dynasties, Bornu contains nothing but straw-built villages, which are constantly varying in size and changing their location. The mud-walled huts, which constitute the habitations of the peasantry elsewhere throughout almost all Northern Nigeria, are not to be met with in Bornu proper. Enquiry has failed to elicit any evidence that the Senussi has any influence or is even known in Bornu. Three large and several small caravans of pilgrims, in all perhaps

3,000 persons, have passed through the province on their way to Mecca. I have exempted them from all dues, though they usually take large herds. One band consisted of 750 persons. It started some six years ago, 130 strong, from Timbuktu. The people of Bornu, says Mr. Hewby, obey the tenets of the Koran more faithfully than the Fulani do, and the Shehu distributes much alms to the poor.

58. The Residents estimate the yield of grain at 15,000 tons, chiefly gero (*pennisetum spicatum*). Mazzarua (*Kolcus cernuus*) is also grown near Chad. The crops were good, and possibly 5,000 tons were exported for sale in the famine-stricken districts to the south. Onions, wheat, ground-nuts, and beans are grown, especially in the Wobe Valley, by irrigation. Living is extraordinarily cheap, grain on the Wobe costing only from 10*s*. to 15*s*. a ton. A network of tracks feasible for cart transport has been made throughout the province, which has also benefited by the opening of the Gongola River route (*vide* paragraph 250). Except in the south, on the German frontier, there appears to be no tsetse, and cattle (of which there are great herds) and horses, sheep and goats thrive.

59. The rainfall (May to October) is very intermittent and very partial, and the total is small. During the rains the wind is from the S.W.; for the the rest of the year the dust-laden hamattan blows from the N.E. This dry desert wind, meeting the moisture-laden atmosphere of Chad, produces great cold, and even occasional frosts in December and January. In the hot weather the thermometer rises to 106° in the shade. The climate is, on the whole, dry and not unhealthy. Captain Rice mentions that there is a perceptible tide on the west shore of Chad.

60. The number of cases tried in the Provincial Courts in 1904 was 145, the most common crime being stock-thieving, generally dealt with by the native courts. I observed when inspecting the record book that between May, 1902, when the province was started, and May, 1904, 131 cases had been tried, viz., an average of 66 per annum, whereas in the last six months there had been 79—an average of 158 per annum—shewing that serious crime is now being more effectively dealt with. The average number of prisoners was said to be about 70.

61. There was some tension on the German frontier, resulting from a divergence of opinion regarding the action taken on a protocol signed by the Boundary Commission. This Commission completed its survey from Yola to Chad early in January, and after a stay of some weeks at Kuka, a protocol was signed on February 24th, and the Commissioners returned to Europe. The Anglo-French (northern boundary) Commission also reached Chad on completion of their task about the same time.

Tour.

62. Early in November I crossed the Gongola opposite Nafada and proceeded to Gujba, where a company of troops has been stationed since the first occupation of Bornu. The reasons which had then led to its selection have now practically ceased to operate. I therefore moved the garrison to Nafada, for reasons described under "Bauchi" (section 114), leaving only a small detachment at Gujba as a connecting link with the garrisons of Damjiri in the north, and Maifoni in the east. Gujba is a village set in a waste, on a level plain broken only by sandhills. Water of a saline sort is obtainable from shallow pits sunk in a dry depression, which in the rains draws the surplus water from a neighbouring swamp. The place has no political importance, and is infested with mosquitos. The mud and thatch Government buildings are dilapidated, and the "Fort" consists of a low garden wall. The Assistant Resident in the S.W. of the province must have his station in this neighbourhood, and we therefore selected a much better site, distant from the marsh and on higher ground, which was pointed out by Captain Lawrence, who had been here for two years. It is situated at the junction of the Damjiri and Maifoni roads. Limestone is found near Gujba, and also on the Gongola. This, with the waterway of the Gongola for the transport of roofing and other material, will render it possible to build good and healthy houses at small cost at Nafada and Gujba

63. A forest of red and green-barked acacia, yielding the species of gum most valuable in the market, extends from the Gongola to Gujba. The vast plain of Bornu is stoneless, except for rare outcrops of ironstone, and consists of the porous fissured black earth, called "cotton soil" in India, alternating with, or more probably overlaid by, sand and broken only by sand dunes. Water is apparently found everywhere at a depth of 54 feet, corresponding to the level of Chad. Immense baobabs (adansonia digitata), fine tamarinds, and a few trees of the ficus class are met with in the south. North of Maifoni (latitude 12°) the baobab ceases (except at Kuka, where there are a great number of young trees), and north of Kuka is a dense belt of hyphaene palm, with fine tamarinds and figs. The place of the baobab is taken by the kigelia, and also a very handsome species of diospyros. The former I have only seen before in the Kalahari desert.

64. Following the broad and well-cleared track we reached Maigumeri (71 miles from Gujba), a village of about 1,000 inhabitants, built on a sand-dune. The local Kachella came out to meet us with his horsemen, and I found that the deliverance from the tyranny and chaos of past years which the British occupation has effected has apparently rendered our rule very popular. The people are industrious and cultivate

great areas, but so harried have they been that it is difficult to get them to complain of or to report any oppression. Maigumeri formed the civil headquarters of East Bornu, the military garrison being 30 miles distant at Maifoni. For the reasons I have already given (paragraph 46), I disapprove of this arrangement, which was adopted in the exigencies of the time some years ago. The water supply here was bad, and the monotonous plain which stretched in every direction was at this season bare and swept by a ceaseless dust storm. I decided to abandon the place as a European station.

65. Maifoni was already the headquarters of the Medical Officer and Freed Slaves Home, and the military fort there was the only structure of this class I had yet seen which was worthy of the name. The station stands on a rising ground, some 25 feet above the plain, at the foot of which there is a small stream, which flows for about two months in the year, and from the bed of which water in abundance can always be found a few feet below the surface. It was the only running water which at the time of my tour we saw in Bornu, except the Wobe River, in the north. Since the Shehu of Bornu rules over the whole kingdom (a larger area than that under the rule of any other chief in Nigeria), and has his capital at Kuka, that city must inevitably be the political centre of Bornu. It is, however, very unhealthy indeed during the rains, and I therefore decided to place the Government capital at Maifoni, while the Resident could live at Kuka during the dry season. Maifoni has the advantage of being healthy, central, and near to the independent tribes in the south (Marghoi and Babar) over whom direct supervision is necessary, and only 45 miles from the German station at Dikwa. It will therefore remain the headquarters of the troops, police, &c., the Resident alone residing at Kuka (80 miles north) when his political duties require his presence there. I hope that before long the two will be connected by telegraph.

66. In North-West Bornu the headquarters had been placed at Geidam, where a few mud huts had been built. It was situated on a sandy plain, swept by dust-storms, and two miles from the river, with a very inadequate water supply. After very careful examination of various sites, I decided to move this to Damjiri, six miles to the east—a far more pleasing site—situated 33 feet above the river, on almost the only spot where the Wobe has a steep bank 23 feet high. This station controls the routes to the north, and is the Customs Station for the salt trade from Manga. Its garrison of Mounted Infantry (the last of the frontier posts to the east) will hold in check the Tubus and other raiders from the north. The grass-built native village of Geidam, which before our advent had a population of about 100 and now numbers 700, will be transferred to this place. Bornu will in future be divided into

Eastern and Western (not Northern and Southern) sub-provinces, since the trade routes run east and west. Maifoni and Kuka will be the British Stations in the east; Damjiri and Gujba in the west.

67. Escorted by the Shehu and some 300 horsemen we reached Kuka on November 27th. I was very favourably impressed by the King, who is a remarkably intelligent man, with a frank and open manner and the bearing of a well-bred gentleman. According to my custom, I fully explained his Letter of Appointment and the conditions of British rule, and I discussed with him in the presence of his principal chiefs the questions of slavery, taxation, &c. He was fully satisfied to accept the prohibition against slave-dealing, while as regards the system of taxation he begged that the ancient capitation tax should remain. He expressed a fear lest the district headmen should become too powerful—shewing in this his grasp of the subject, for it is indeed the vital point. He also desired that these headmen should reside at the capital, where of course they would become mere satellites of his Court, and could not be held responsible for the maintenance of order or the collection of taxes in their districts. The object of the suggestion was, in fact, to neutralise their power and influence. I could not concur in this proposal, but I desired that they should have houses at the capital, where they could reside for short periods at the King's summons.

68. Before leaving I presented the chief with his staff of office and the installation present I had brought with me. Many thousands assembled in the great open space before the King's residence, and a crier repeated my words to them. The Shehu took the Oath of Allegiance, and, himself holding the Koran, said before the assembled crowds that he understood that there was nothing in the oath which would interfere with his religion, and for the rest he accepted all the conditions and the policy I had described to him. He showed us with great pleasure over the innumerable rooms of his newly-built palace, and, removing his sandals, led me to the graves of his ancestors. Next day I selected the site for the Residency at Goanji, a former suburban residence of the Shehus, which is some 30 feet above the plain, and is not flooded in the rains. It contains a few fine shade trees and a good supply of water in wells 54 feet deep, and is beyond question the best site near Kuka, from which it is 2½ miles distant.

69. I marched from Kuka to Yo, where the Wobe River enters Chad. Rising at Anchan, 40 miles north-east of Zaria, and flowing within six miles of Kano (where it is called the "Mallam" or "Shallowa" River), it drains the northern watershed of the central plateau of Northern Nigeria (Zaria-Kano-Bauchi), while the Niger, with its tributaries the Gongola,

Benue and Kaduna, drains the east, south and west. From Kano it flows past Hadeija, and in its later course it marks the confines of the desert and the northern frontiers of Bornu. The tributaries east of Hadeija, which are shown on the map, are non-existent, and hence the river, lessened by evaporation in its course through some 300 miles of desert and drained by innumerable backwaters, which are used for irrigation, diminishes in volume as it flows eastward, and did it not (as it were by accident) encounter the Lake Chad, it would (like the Botletle River, in the north of the Kalahari) lose itself in the desert sands. As it is, the river flood only reaches Chad about the end of August, and remains a flowing river for some three months, and a trickling stream for three more months. For the rest of the year it is but a series of pools, and a dry bed throughout that section where it is proposed that it shall form the frontier between English and French territory. Its many channels and backwaters render it most difficult to determine which is the real river bed, and the people resident on either bank belong of course to one tribe. It therefore forms a bad boundary line, and it is conceivable that difficulties might arise on the question of the division of its waters for irrigation purposes.

Towards Damjiri the country becomes more hilly, broken, and timbered. Fodder, which is absent on the bare plains to the east, is abundant, and the population is much denser, with large areas of cultivation. The place appeared to be quite free of mosquitos and swamp. We marched thence through the district of the Bedde Pagans, this section of whom are ruled over by an intelligent and loyal chief at Gorgoram, to the frontiers of Katagum.

Kano.

70. The double province of Kano, comprising the sub-provinces of Kano and Katagum, is under Dr. Cargill (1st Class Resident). Its population is estimated at 2,192,000, and its area is about 31,000 square miles. The Kano province was added to the administration on February 3rd, 1903, and comprised the Emirates of Kano, Katsena, Daura, and Kazauri. The last is an off-shoot of Kano, but the three former are among the most ancient and historical of the Hausa States. Manuscripts at Kano and Katsena contain lists of kings which carry back their history for 1,000 years, and tradition ascribes the origin of the Habe, who preceded the Fulani, to the union of Bajibda of Baghdad with a prehistoric queen of Daura. The conquest of the Habe by the Fulani, about 100 years ago, made little difference to the country, for the new rulers adopted the existing customs and system of Government. The industries, which have made Kano famous throughout and beyond the

Sudan, have remained unchanged, and the weaving and embroidery of cloths, the tanning of goat-skins, and ornamental leather work, with other minor trades, form to-day its staple industries as they did centuries ago. Its large market is the commercial centre of the Western Sudan, the destination and the starting point of the caravans which traverse the country in all directions.

71. For a radius of 30 miles round the city, the country is closely cultivated and densely populated with some 40 walled towns, and with villages and hamlets hardly half a mile apart. The Kano district proper contains 170 walled towns and about 450 villages. There are many streams, but water is chiefly obtained from wells 15 to 40 feet deep. The drainage is to the Wobe River, which flows into Chad. All the African grain crops are grown, *dawa* and *gero* being the staples, the latter especially in the north. Irrigation is practised along the river banks, and crops of wheat, onions, tobacco, and other valuable products (sugar-cane, cassava, &c.) are raised. Well attended markets are held in the larger towns, and also in various country centres. The population, which consists chiefly of Hausas, with a considerable number of Fulani of mixed blood, and slaves of various pagan tribes, is for the most part agricultural, but the people take part in trade in the dry season. The chief industries are weaving, leather-making, dyeing, and working in iron and pottery. Cattle are abundant, and donkeys form the chief means of transport. Under Fulani rule, head slaves absorbed most of the power, and supplanted the Hakimai (fief-holders). Tax-gatherers oppressed the people and appointments were sold to the highest bidder, and justice was perverted by bribery. Every town and village-hamlet was ruled by an alien out of sympathy with the people, who learnt to look to all rule as oppression, and all taxation as spoliation. They welcomed the advent of the British in the hope that all taxation and slavery would be abolished.

72. Alieu, who was deposed when Kano was occupied, had ruled nine years, and was the fourth Fulani Emir. He had obtained his throne by the sword as the result of civil war, and was never properly appointed by the Sarikin Mussalim. He is now living at Yola. Abbas, the Wombai, brother of Alieu, was installed as Emir on April 3rd, 1903. The peasantry, however, did not desire the return of the Fulani headmen, and in some cases refused them admittance to the towns, and ousted the tax-collectors. Many of the slave class ran away, some becoming robbers, headed by some former Government employé or deserter, armed with a pistol or a white man's coat, others enlisted in the military or police, and blackmailed their former masters or robbed traders and villagers passing near the barracks. It cost much time and effort to get rid of these scoundrels, and to put a stop to such practices. The incursion of the ex-Sultan of Sokoto, who passed

along the Zaria-Kano frontier on his pilgrimage eastwards—an event of much importance, which was described in my last report—caused much unrest and delayed progress till he was killed at Burmi. By the end of 1903 the province had settled down considerably. Caravan tolls were instituted and the ancient taxes enforced, the Emirs of Kano and Katsena paying a quarter of these to Government. Kano proper with Daura and Kazauri became an administrative district, while Katsena formed a second, and towards the close of 1904, Katagum was added as a sub-province.

73. The Emir has proved most loyal and trustworthy, and is a ruler of remarkable ability and intelligence, ever exerting himself to smooth difficulties and to fall in with the policy of Government. I have already related how, in March, 1904, he came himself to Zungeru with 1,000 chiefs and followers to put an end to a state of suspicion and unrest which had arisen. This action cemented a friendship and mutual trust between the High Commissioner and himself which had been formed at his installation. Four principal chiefs have during the year been dismissed for appropriating revenue, and replaced by reliable men, the Emir affording great assistance in their conviction. The Emir is indefatigable in dispensing justice, and himself disposes of from 50 to 100 cases per mensem in his Court. The Alkalis' Court at Kano is not yet wholly free from bribery, but that at Katsena, under a particularly just and fearless judge, is very effective. The famine (due to blight) was felt to some extent in this province, but as gero-corn appears to have suffered little, it was not severe. A good deal of road-cleaning has been effected by the Emir.

74. The friction between soldiers and the peasantry, due to the causes I have described above, has greatly diminished; but two soldiers have been killed by villagers, and two villagers by soldiers at different times on the main roads. Such occurrences never take place when a European is present, and every effort is now made to avoid sending soldiers by themselves. Progress has been made with the survey of the province, and the Boundary Commission completed its labours at the beginning of the year.

75. The Emir of Katsena has persistently given trouble since the British occupation, secretly opposing the administration in every way, and continuing the extortion and oppression of his people for which he had always been noted. Chiefs were dispossessed and their offices sold, forced levies were made by him on the people in the name of the Government, and revenue misappropriated, while attempts to poison our wells and to work evil to the Government officers by means of charms were practically beyond doubt. I therefore decided, after many warnings, to depose him, and his successor was installed on my visit to Kano in December, 1904. This action has excited

universal satisfaction among all classes. The minor chiefs on the other hand, have been very loyal and friendly throughout.

76. There has been some immigration from French territory over the northern boundary of Katsena, due, it is said, to the license allowed by the French to their native chiefs. Tessawa people have formed a large town at Dankama, and Maradi people have settled at Zandam. The Maradi (now in French territory) give a good deal of trouble by their raiding propensities. Two small disturbances have occurred, resulting in the arrest of Tsaidu, the ringleader of a party who refused to pay taxes, and of Tudu, a notorious outlaw. Assessment and collection of tribute has been less heavy work than in any other province, owing to the efficiency of the Emir and native chiefs, and the admirable system already organised and in operation, but the staff has been insufficient for its duties. The fact that Kano is the headquarters of the Mounted Infantry, with a consequently large garrison, throws much additional work on the civil staff, upon whom devolves the task of buying corn for the horses, both there and at Katsena, and of providing transport. The Government transport animals were sent to graze at Katsena during the rains.

77. In consideration of the large revenue collected from Kano, the Government gave £250 for the constructon of a new market, which is to be on the ancient Habe site and entirely made by local labour. It will be circular, with a circumference of 1,886 feet, with five converging avenues, 40 feet broad. It will contain 400 shops, each 36 feet square, with flat mud roofs.

78. There were 192 cases tried in the Provincial Court, of which eight only were civil actions. The principal offences were larceny (50), extortion and personation (40), slavery (22), assault (20). Informal cases numbered about 700.

79. The health of Europeans at Kano has been decidedly bad, due chiefly to the bad site of the Government Station. Leprosy is common in Kano, and early in 1905 an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred. The Government Station at Katsena has been moved to higher ground, but the housing is unfit to maintain health.

Tour.

80. The selection of a site at Kano was of exceptional importance, since it is already the headquarters of the Mounted Infantry, and contains, therefore, a considerable European and native population, and will at no distant date probably develop into a considerable cantonment, where merchants and native traders, attracted by the commercial importance of the city, will reside. On our arrival, therefore, at the end of December, 1904, we thoroughly examined five alternative sites, and satisfied ourselves that there were no

others. The existing station is three-quarters of a mile from the walls of Kano on a plain 1,500 feet above sea-level. There are many large holes near it, from which the mud to build the houses had been excavated, and which are filled with stagnant water—breeding *anopheles* in the rains. It was originally occupied on account of the accommodation ready to hand and the fine old trees surrounding it—rare in the vicinity of Kano. The buildings—one of which was double-storied—were fine of their kind and formed the suburban residence of the Emirs. The water supply was found to be inadequate in the dry season, and would be still more so for a large township. It is obtained, as in the city of Kano, from wells 10 or 12 feet deep, and is not of a good quality. A few additional mud buildings had been erected, but no great outlay had so far been incurred. To the east, only two miles from the Emir's residence in the city, are a series of springs, the source of a small stream, near the hamlet of Geiza. The site commands the important roads to the north (Katsena and the Desert) and to the east (Hadeija and Bornu). It was to windward of the city (N.E.) and had every appearance of being healthy. It is the only place near Kano involving little or no expropriation of cultivated land. The water is pure and cannot be fouled by contamination up-stream. Wells could probably be sunk in the water-bearing stratum. In the existing circumstances, I decided to form a temporary station at this site, and to thoroughly test its salubrity and the adequacy of its water supply. It has no swamp-land anywhere in its vicinity.

81. It was in the last few days of the year that I had reached Kano, the Emir as before coming out with a great concourse of horsemen to meet us. The first question for decision was that of the Emir of Katsena, of which I have already spoken. He was brought down under guard to Kano, and after fully hearing the case, I decided on his deposition, and sent him to reside at Illorin. His many sons, who held high office, were not dispossessed. I fully explained to the new chief—the proper heir and a most popular man—the conditions of his appointment, as I had done to Sokoto and Kano, &c. He cordially accepted them and asked for a copy in Arabic that he might constantly remember them.

82. On January 2nd a review parade of all the troops and police was held on the polo ground, which forms part of the great plain surrounding Kano. Thousands of Kano horsemen and of spectators on foot formed a great crescent some half a mile long, facing the hollow-square formation of the troops. The Katsena Emir-elect, after performing the elaborate ablutions enjoined by the Koran, took an oath of friendship and allegiance on the Sacred Book administered to him by the Alkali of Kano, and I invested him with the insignia of

Katsena—a sabre in a silver scabbard inscribed with Arabic —whose origin is lost in antiquity, the drum on which 12 strokes are solemnly beaten, and which is not sounded again till a new accession takes place, the silver seal, and the new gown and turban. He was received with great acclamations. I then presented to the Emir of Kano his installation present, deferred till now, consisting of a costly saddle, a sword, an illuminated Koran, and a small prayer-carpet. The troops gave a royal salute and marched past.

83. I had much personal discussion with the Emir of Kano on the subject of the abolition of Jakadas, and the other matters connected with taxation, which I have already reported. He asked that powers of inflicting a death-sentence should be granted to his native court. These powers, which, of course, have always been exercised by the Emirs, I have withheld until the native judiciary should have proved itself sufficiently pure to exercise them. Sokoto and Kano have both done admirable judicial work, and I therefore concurred in the extension of his powers provided that he obtained (in accordance with the Native Courts Proclamation) the concurrence of the Resident before a death-sentence was carried into execution. I pointed out, however, that, since by Koranic law a master who kills his slave is not liable to death, any such case should be remanded to the Provincial Court, since we recognised no such exception, and I did not wish him to pass a sentence unauthorised by the Sheria. To this he readily agreed, adding that it was already his constant custom to transfer any case which he thought the Resident would prefer to try, and that the British Judge in turn sent many cases to his court. I cordially concurred, saying that it was not our policy that there should be two administrations, the British and the Native, working side by side, however harmoniously, but that both should together form an integral part of the single responsible Government of the country, each dealing with its allotted part, and working in intimate co-operation with the other. I withdrew the prohibition to the restoration of the city walls, proposing that in future the customary labour of the peasantry on this work should in alternate years be devoted to this task, and to road making. He was, of course, much gratified by this mark of confidence.

84. Accompanied by the Resident and Major Lugard, Political Assistant, I later drank tea with him in his private house. I took the opportunity to once more protest against the valuable presents he has sent me (horses, cattle, &c.), saying I did not wish my visits to be a burden to him, and telling him that every article, however small, was realised and paid into revenue, and was not personal to myself. He, however, insisted that it was the traditional custom of the land, which he could not possibly omit without insult. I told him of the

strained relations with Hadeija (vide paragraph 93), and saying that it was most distasteful to me to have to apply coercion to Fulani Emirs, I suggested that he should write to Hadeija, and point out the folly of his attitude. He did not appear to be very anxious to do so, but complied with my wish. Hadeija's letter to him in reply is quoted in paragraph 95. The Sarikin Kazauri, too old and infirm to travel, sent a deputation and a Gaisua (salutation present), with a letter "thanking God that the British had come."

85. It is an extremely difficult task to condense into a report of a reasonable length the events of interest in a year's work in a new administration, but, at the risk of being tedious, I have thought it worth while to describe these matters as illustrative of the relations now existing between the British officials and the native chiefs who were so lately our opponents in battle. Throughout my tour I received in every capital city the same spontaneous and grateful recognition of the work of the Resident, and each Emir thanked me for having sent him so good a man and begged me not to remove him.

86. Here, as elsewhere, I went exhaustively through the Resident's books and discussed all subjects of importance with the Resident, especially taxation, the Anglo-French frontier, and the division of the new "double province" into administrative divisions. Customs or toll-stations must be established (each with a political officer) at Kano, Katsena, Messau (or Gogo or Chamono), Hadeija, Gummel, and Katagum. The enormous population and heavy work at Kano necessitates two officers at that place. The civil work has been carried on with the complete co-operation of, and without friction with, the Emir and native chiefs on the one hand and the military on the other, the credit for the latter being largely due to Lieutenant-Colonel Cubitt, D.S.O., Commanding the Mounted Infantry, with whom each Resident has found it a pleasure to work.

Katagum.

87. Up to the close of 1904 the Katagum province was administered separately from Kano, with which it is now incorporated. It consists of several small but ancient Emirates (Katagum, Messau, Gummel, Hadeija, Machena, and part of Damageram), with a fringe of pagans (Bedde) on its eastern frontier towards Bornu, and several pagan tribes in the south towards Bauchi. In ancient times it formed the debateable country between Bornu and the Hausa States, and its northern Emirates were for long periods subservient to the former. Hence it assimilates in its customs most nearly to Bornu. Tradition says that about 100 years ago three Fulani

chiefs conquered the Kerribu pagans, by whom its southern territories were inhabited. One of them, Zaiki, claimed the north, and founded Katagum; the second, Bubu, founded Gombe; and the third, Yakoba, established himself at Bauchi. Messau (which was peopled by the ancient Habes) and Chera were conquered by a Bornu chief with the aid of these Fulani. Gummel appears to have been founded by an immigration from the Manga (salt) district of North Bornu. Hadeija would seem to be an old Habe town, the ruling dynasty of which was overthrown by Fulani who had settled in the city. The Fulani usurper received a flag and a blessing for this act from Othman Dan Fodio at Sokoto, but his successors waged war against Bornu and Sokoto alike, and held their own against Kano, Katagum, Katsena, Bauchi, and all comers. They have thus acquired a great reputation as fighting men, and boast that they have never been conquered. Machena is in origin Bornu.

88. The province was taken under administrative control in October, 1903, when the Anglo-French Boundary Commission traversed its northern frontier, accompanied by its first Resident, Captain Phillips, D.S.O. Two districts of that portion of Damageram which was then assigned to the British were ruled by the slaves of the King of Zinder. These were sent back to Zinder, and the whole country was ordered to pay its tribute to the British, and has since done so.

89. The Resident spent the greater part of the year in touring through the hitherto unvisited districts of his province, explaining the law regarding slavery, assessing taxation, settling boundary disputes, and mapping the country, covering in all 1,586 miles. He was practically single-handed throughout the year, his two juniors being constantly unwell, and as a consequence the caravan tolls, customs, and tribute have been only very partially collected, at great loss to the revenue. The headquarters at Katagum has been the only toll and customs station and the only properly constituted native court, but towards the close of the year the capitals of Gummel, Hadeija, Messau, and Jemaari were brought into touch with the administration, and native courts, &c., are now being established. The number of cases tried in the Provincial Court was 58 (mostly highway robbery with violence), and 51 informal cases were disposed of,—chiefly remanded to the native court.

Tour.

90. We reached Katagum on December 14th, still following the broad track, cleared of tree stumps and even of grass roots, which I had followed throughout Bornu, and which later led me on to Kano and Zaria. At this town—the civil headquarters of the sub-province—there was a company

of infantry as garrison. I found the chief (whose territory extends over the greater part of the province, including the large tribe of Chera pagans on the south (Bauchi) frontier) effusively loyal, as was also Gummel, who, with a large following of horsemen, had come to welcome us. Massau was also present, but had little following. Machena was not represented, but he also is friendly and anxious to be relieved from the incursions and exactions of Zinder.

91. As elsewhere, this being my first visit and introduction to these chiefs, I held a ceremonial durbar, at which I explained the policy of Government in matters of taxation, slavery, religion, and co-operation with native chiefs and native courts, and all matters dealt with in the Letters of Appointment. It has been my desire that, at the first formal interview between the Head of the Government and native Emirs, there should be no minimising of the rights claimed by Government and no disguise of its policy, in the more tempting task of reciprocating the more than Oriental courtesy and polished phrases of these Fulani. The fact that Government has not hesitated to state its policy and assert its rights firmly and emphatically has, I think, undoubtedly had the effect of winning respect and confidence which these suspicious natives would not have accorded to more suave pronouncements.

92. I told these chiefs that, as they had from the first received us with friendship, I did not wish to insist on the Oath of Allegiance which I had administered to Emirs appointed by Government. I later, however, received a message from both of them saying that they wished to take the oath, and they came next day to do so. Taking the Koran in his hand, Katagum said: "I believe it is the will of God that the white man has come to my country, and I will therefore obey him. If I am guilty of any double-dealing, may the Koran punish me." Gummel's self-suggested oath was even more emphatic. Katagum said that, since our arrival, he had received more revenue than before, in spite of the share he paid to Government. I promised that the installation presents (the cost of which would probably be fully covered by the value of the presents they gave to Government) should follow later, and I presented them with their staves of office, which are very highly valued.

93. The attitude of Hadeija, on the other hand, gave cause for misgiving. It is a very wealthy and very industrious town. Its walls rival those of Kano, and its manufactures are, I am told, unequalled even at that city. The horses are by far the finest I have seen in Africa, and the chain armour and horse trappings, the gorgeous robes of silk, satin, and costly fabrics of Europe, which are worn by the principal men, bear evidence to its prosperity. The king has shown

himself very hospitable, but very independent, and the lesser people have offered several insults to Government parties passing through the territory. Hadeija, from its important position both as a source of supplies and a centre of trade, offers a better location than Katagum both for the civil headquarters and the garrison intermediate between Damjiri and Katsena, which will check the raids from Zinder and the Tubus and render the northern roads safe from robbery and violence. To the Resident's letters on this subject the Emir had sent no reply, he had continued to levy caravan tolls in spite of protest, and he alone had not come to meet me. It seemed doubtful what attitude he would adopt. He, however, elected to come and make his submission, and arrived on the morning of my departure with a great throng of horsemen in shirts of mail, with spears and swords. Meanwhile the chiefs of Katagum and Gummel, who had been told to dismiss their 1,000 odd horsemen, fearing, perhaps, some ill-intention on the part of Hadeija (many of whose chiefs and warriors bore a truculent and even insolent demeanour), had of their own accord stayed on, and to my surprise I found them drawn up in a great crescent formation beyond my own escort and the ranks of the garrison, as a threat on Hadeija's flank.

94. The Emir now adopted a tone of extreme humility. I pointed out that if the British renounced the protection of his State, it would be assumed by the French, near whose frontier it lies. I explained the necessity for Government to share in the taxation, and added that former causes of complaint would now be forgotten by the Government, but that it was necessary that I should place a garrison at Hadeija to repress incursions from Zinder and elsewhere and to keep the peace. This I pointed out had even been done at Kano and Sokoto, not for fear of trouble with the Emir, but to suppress disturbances and enforce the authority alike of the native chief and of the Resident, who was his adviser and friend. He introduced his headmen, who were an unprepossessing set of men, their faces —especially those of the party which I was privately informed had been in favour of war—indicating overweening vanity, self-importance, and sensuality. The Emir's salutation present included some of the handsomest horses I have seen in the Sudan.

95. Captain Phillips later went to Hadeija to select a site for the garrison, and the Emir and chiefs, who now appeared convinced of the folly of opposition, adopted a very friendly attitude, and assisted in finding labour and material to build the barracks. Later, as I have already narrated, the Emir of Kano wrote to him at my suggestion, and his reply was as follows:—

"In the name of God. Peace be to Mahomet.

"From the King of Hadeija, Mahomet, son of Ibrahim, to his most faithful friend Abbas, Emir of Kano, who has our good at heart. Salutations, &c., &c. We saw your messenger Hardo, with your messages of warning and advice, regarding the guests (white men) who were coming to us. We regard the message as a token of the deep love you have for us. We gladly followed your advice in obeying their orders and agreeing to all they wanted. The result was good for us. Thus God saved us from the trouble which my enemies anticipated would fall on us, and I am glad to inform you that now between them and us there is peace and friendship and no trouble, and we are building them houses. For what you have done I acknowledge you from this time my best and most trustworthy friend of all that exist in the four sides of the world. I have despatched your messenger, Hardo, and my Yerima will soon follow to give you thanks from me. Peace."

96. Early in January the Mounted Infantry company took up their quarters at Hadeija. The peaceful solution of this matter was a source of much gratification to me, and had been greatly assisted by the fact that trade caravans, deflected to Katagum, had begun to desert his town. This was a tangible proof of the power of the Government which threatened him with ruin, and apparently had more effect on his mind than the subjection of his powerful neighbours of Kano and Bornu. I am, however, aware that there is still a faction in Hadeija hostile to the settlement, and it is possible that they may at some time gain ascendancy in the King's counsels. He proved his friendly intentions by giving up all arms of precision, and submitting a list of towns, with the tribute of each; and on the occasion of the Sala festival in February he invited the attendance of the British officers, and arranged a pageant in their honour, treating them with the utmost cordiality.

97. Though Hadeija has now been made the capital of the sub-province, there will be an Assistant Resident at Katagum, since its Emir controls the greater part of the province (including Messau and Chera); Gummel will form a third division, each being a toll or customs station. Limestone was found by us at Katagum, and this will very greatly decrease the cost of permanent buildings. The existing site at Katagum was decided to be the best for the political officers' residence. The houses in which Europeans are now living are extremely bad and insanitary, and unfit for habitation. There was no native hospital, but the mud-built gaol was a useful building.

Sokoto.

98. The double province of Sokoto includes the sub-province of Gando. It is in charge of Major Burdon, C.M.G. (First Class Resident), and has an approximate area of

35,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 521,000 (females (277,000, males 244,000). It includes the ancient kingdoms of Zamfara on the east, and Argungu or Kebbi on the west. The city of Sokoto has no historic importance, such for instance, as Birnin-Kebbi, which holds a prominent place in the annals of the Sudan for many centuries back. It was founded by Othman Dan Fodio, a Mahometan teacher and missionary, when he left the pagan state of Gobir (which at that time ruled the eastern as Kebbi ruled the western part of the province, including much that is now French territory) to proclaim a Holy War and conquer the confederation of the Hausa or Habe States. Othman won his great victory over Gobir, with whom Asben was allied, in 1804, and drove them north. Kebbi, which had for so many centuries defied alike the powerful Askias of the Songhay Empire and the Moors who overthrew it, was also conquered, but soon re-asserted its independence, which it has ever since maintained. Sokoto was thus the birthplace of the modern Fulani dynasty, and the centre of the Moslem faith. Its Emir still bears the title of "Sarikin Mussalim," or Head of the Moslems, and his influence (as I stated in my report for 1902, on the authority of Captain Moll, the French Boundary Commissioner) extends to Timbuktu and into the desert as far as Agades. Sokoto was thus the home of the Fulani chiefs who conquered Hausa land, and in the decadence of the dynasty it preserved a larger measure of purity of religion and justice than the other Emirates. It came under British control on March 22nd, 1903, under circumstances which I fully described in a previous report.

99. During 1904 the Emir and his council have given every possible assistance, and have worked most loyally with the Administration. The Emir of Gando was not at first so satisfactory, but has much improved. Minor chiefs have been most helpful. The province has been peaceful, the only occasions for the exercise of force being the arrest of the deported ex-Chief of Giwai, which was effected without disturbance, and the deposition by the Emir of the Chief of Tambawel. Farmers and herdsmen have re-occupied deserted towns, and inhabitants of the cities are reported to be flocking back to the land and re-building villages which were destroyed 50 years ago. Swamps have been re-claimed for rice cultivation, and there will soon, says the Resident, be no area left unfarmed. This is especially due to the cessation of the hundred years' war with Argungu. The Emirate of Gando is equally prosperous. "The present peace and prosperity of the province," writes the Resident, "and its promise for the future affords a most striking proof of the great benefits which have resulted from our occupation of the country." The Asbenawa, who were driven from the borders of Adar by the French, have re-occupied their ancient lands, and are disappointed to find

that under the new Convention they will not now be in British territory. Much had been done in 1903 to settle the frontier which this alteration of boundaries has unfortunately cancelled, leaving the border strip in a state of anarchy. The Emir of Sokoto felt deeply the loss of the territory ceded to France, which had been assured to him by the Government when he accepted British protection, but he accepted the decision loyally, though it would probably have been in his power to create much local opposition to the French.

100. The efficiency of the native courts has enabled the Resident to relegate to them a large number of cases. Four courts have been organised, viz., at Sokoto, Gando, Jegga, and Argungu. Their lists of cases are at yet incomplete, and only the more important are reported. Sokoto averages 20 such, and the others five per mensem. "There is every reason," says the Resident, "to believe that justice is administered, and it has not been necessary to order the re-trial or transfer of any case." There have been about 90 convictions in the Provincial Court; there is no difficulty in effecting arrests, and witnesses are now more willing to come forward. A great deal of very valuable survey work, resulting in large additions of accurate information to the map, has been done by Major Burdon. The police are very efficient, and the popularity of the corps results in the enlistment of a superior class of recruit. There is a good prison, with an efficient régime. The health of the staff has been fair, and cases of sickness are caused, says the Resident, chiefly by bad housing. Two officers suffered from small-pox. Prison labour has been used to drain and improve the sanitation of the station, and the rules for the preservation and planting of trees have already begun to show good results. A native dispensary has not yet been started, and vaccination has not been successful. A fair road has been made from Sokoto to the Kano frontier by the native chiefs, as well as other minor roads; and the Kebbi River, which had become blocked, was dug out and cleared, so that a canoe from the Niger reached Sokoto in December, 1903. I hope to utilise this means of transport. Three customs stations were opened during the year, and cash currency is rapidly becoming popular, since tolls have been accepted in coin only.

101. Horse-breeding and cattle-raising form the chief source of wealth, and they have benefited greatly by the advent of peace, which has made large areas of grazing available. It is estimated that there are some 100,000 head of cattle and 40,000 sheep in the province. Ostrich-farming, much mismanaged, is carried on in the north. Except in areas where lack of water at present precludes cultivation, there is extensive agriculture, including rice and cotton. Special crops are grown in the river valleys by irrigation. Weaving, dyeing, and tanning are the principal native industries.

Zaria.

102. This province has an area of 22,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 230,000 (females 133,000, males 97,000), and is in charge of Captain Orr, R.A. The Fulani dynasty was founded here by Musa, who defeated the Habe king and drove him to Abuja in the south, where he established the remnants of the old dynasty. The Emir of Zaria was always appointed, and (at the instance of a deputation) frequently deposed, by the Sarikin Mussalim. His Emirate was probably the largest of the Fulani kingdoms, and included many populous pagan tribes, notably the Gwari, in the south. Early in 1900 the expeditions sent to explore the Kaduna, Gurara, and Okwa rivers, which rise in the central plateau and run south to the Niger, united at Ghiarku, near Zaria, and a garrison was placed at Wushishi, which marks the limit of navigation of the Kaduna. In 1901 I selected the site of the Protectorate headquarters at Zungeru, near Wushishi, in the south of the province, and later in the year a garrison was placed at Zaria in response to an appeal from the Emir for protection against the raids of Kontagora. In March, 1902, the province was taken under control and remained under the charge of Captain G. F. Abadie, C.M.G., until his death, in 1904, robbed the Protectorate of one of its best officers. Throughout 1902 the Emir Kwaso intrigued with Kano, which was hostile to the British, and in consequence of his oppression, misrule, and treachery was deposed. The Galadima carried on the Government for some time, until in April, 1903, after the conclusion of the campaign against Kano, I appointed the present Emir, Dan Sidi, grandson of Musa the founder. Prior to these events the death of Captain Moloney, Resident of Nassarawa, at the hands of the representative of the Emir of Zaria at Keffi, led to the district south of the northerly bend of the Kaduna being detached from the Zaria Emirate. The Gwaris were content to accept British rule on the promise that they should not be placed under the Fulani.

103. The province suffered from the prevailing famine, which was accentuated by the large demand for corn for the horses and men of the Mounted Infantry, whose headquarters were then here. Zaria is not a great grain-producing province, and its chief crop appears to be cotton, which is exported to Kano. The harvest at the end of the year was, however, fair, and it is to be hoped that this experience of hunger will stimulate the people to cultivate larger areas. Notwithstanding the famine, the tribute was paid in full, and no military expeditions or display of force has been necessary in any district of this large province throughout the year. This tranquility and the large increase of trade show that the people are settling down under British rule. The pagan districts to the south and south-west, which occupy, perhaps, the largest

portion of the province, require more direct supervision by Government than that under Fulani rule, in which the native administration is now efficient and needs only a general supervision. These tribes are generally mutually hostile, and given to raiding caravans and to acts of robbery and violence. A new station, with a garrison, was established during the year at Kachia to check these tendencies, which had been too manifest there. The result has been very satisfactory, the district has been mapped and assessed, and much valuable information collected. There is some difficulty in realising payments in kind, which, except ginned cotton, are usually difficult to transport. Captain Orr says that the pagans, who have been accustomed to pay tribute in slaves (usually their own children), have no repugnance to that form of payment. The spread of coinage, superseding the cowrie (which is as heavy as produce), will do away with this difficulty, and is promoted by the demand for supplies of all kinds at Zungeru, and the high prices paid for them in cash.

104. There were 97 cases tried in the Provincial Court, 21 being cases of highway robbery, extortion and personation, and 37 of larceny. Petty cases between natives have been dealt with by the native courts. The average number of prisoners was about 37, many being in transit from other provinces to the Convict Gaol at Zungeru. The police force is making progress, but is still far from reliable. The construction of the Zungeru-Zaria road, which lies wholly in this province and traverses the Gwari country, and the extension of the telegraph towards Bauchi, involved heavy calls on the labour of the province, which were added to by the erection of temporary houses and stables for the headquarters of the new Mounted Infantry Corps, which, however, early in 1905 was transferred to Kano. In all these matters the Emir gave willing and invaluable assistance. The revenue of the province has increased greatly, chiefly from caravan tolls. The new tribute system is reported by Captain Orr to have worked satisfactorily, and the task of assessment of each town has already been accomplished in a rough form.

Tour.

105. I reached Zaria early in 1905. My conversation with the Emir covered much the same ground as those with Kano and other Emirs, but I took opportunity to refer to the assistance he had given in public works, and emphasised my desire that no forced labour should be employed, and that full payment should be made to each labourer. As at Kano, I concurred that the reforms in the collection of taxes should be gradually introduced, and that the district of the Madaiki (his own son) should be selected for the first experiment. The

installation present, deferred till now, when the Emir after nearly two years of probation had proved his fitness for the post, was presented with all formality before the assembled crowds and a parade of troops, and subsequently, as usual, I visited the Emir and drank tea in the recesses of his private apartments, where he showed us his latest-born babies, one of whom he has named after the Resident. Major Burdon awaited me here on his way to Sokoto from leave, and joined in our discussions. His presence was most valuable, since his province was the only one I was unable to visit. These full and informal conversations on the spot with each Resident have been, as I have said, of great value to me, and I trust also to them, and have usefully supplemented our conversations at Government House, and the full reports I receive which enable me to keep in touch with the work of every officer. The province is now divided into three administrative districts—Zaria, Kachia, and Wushishi—and trade appears to be increasing (*vide* paragraph 214).

106. The question of the site of the station here is, like Kano, one of exceptional importance, since Zaria occupies a very central position in the Protectorate, whence roads diverge to north, south, east, and west. Its altitude (2,150 feet) is greater than that of any other station, and its climate is consequently the most healthy in Nigeria, and during part of the year may even be called bracing and delightful. Situated, as it eventually will be, on the main line of railway to the sea, it is possible that it may become a large political and commercial centre for Europeans—superseding, perhaps, both Zungeru and Kano. Its great disadvantage is that tsetse fly has been proved to exist here. The original station, still occupied by the Civil Staff, was found to have a bad and insufficient water supply, and I therefore authorised the occupation of a site on the Dandua stream when the new mounted infantry was raised. This place is some 35 feet lower than, and 5 miles from the old site.

Bauchi.

107. Bauchi has an area of 23,200 square miles and an estimated population of 920,000 (females 680,000, males 240,000), and is in charge of Mr. Temple. I have already (*vide* Katagum) described the origin of the Fulani dynasty in Bauchi. Its capital, Yakoba (now called Bauchi), was founded by its conqueror of that name, and the Emirate extended across the great barrier of the Murchison Hills to Lafia in the south. These outlying districts had, however, ceased to have any touch with the centre, and were finally detached from it in February, 1902, when the misrule of the Emir, and the massacre of Guaram—a large and prosperous city—led to British intervention, and the province was brought under control and assumed its present proportions. The Emir was deposed and

banished to Illorin, where he lived in comfort till he died in 1904. His heir was elected successor, and has proved loyal.

108. Bauchi (as its name implies) was "the land of slaves," and its numerous pagan tribes were ceaselessly raided, or individuals bought or stolen to supply the slave-marts of Hausaland. Adamawa (now German) was a still more fruitful source of supply, and as the route thence led through Bauchi, the city became a great centre of the slave trade, and owed such prosperity as it possessed to this fact. At the time when the inferior negroid races were driven south by the great civilised empires of Songhay and its predecessors and successors, the rugged country which forms a great part of this province gave to the cannibals and fetish worshippers who fled before the armies of the north, an asylum no less secure than that afforded by the forest belt of the Equatorial Zone. There they exist to this day, safe from attack by the Fulani, and retaliating on their enemies by murdering and eating the traders who attempt to cross their territory on their way to the Benue and the markets of Adamawa beyond. They are, generally speaking, wonderfully good and industrious agriculturists, and rich in flocks and herds, but lawless and independent. Even when a chief is nominally acknowledged as the head of a clan, his authority is almost nil. The Administration has been in no hurry to coerce these primitive peoples. The necessity of suppressing outrages and murders on the main trade route from Bauchi to Muri, opposition to the development of the tin deposits in the south-west of the province, or hostile demonstrations against political officers in their endeavours to get into peaceful touch with the tribes (as in the case of the Kentana in the south, and the semi-Moslem Duguri) have from time to time led to difficulties, but many of the tribes still remain outside the pale of the Administration. It will be a work of time to teach them that the products of their industry will find a safe market, and that their persons will be secure in the larger towns of the plains.

109. Burmi, the scene of the severe fighting in 1903, and the home of the small but fanatical sect called Tejani, is in the eastern part of this province. Thence had emerged the religious warrior Jibrella, who, as a Mahdi or as a Reformer, had collected a large following, and had annexed to his rule ever-increasing slices of the neighbouring emirates of Gombe and Bauchi. After his overthrow and capture by Colonel Morland in February, 1902, the remnants of his army had found a new mahdi, who, utilising for his own purposes the vast concourse which had followed in a peaceful exodus the ex-Sultan of Sokoto, was in turn defeated and killed at Burmi. The Emirate of Gombe, in which these events had occurred, is largely populated by Fulani, and though its Emir was friendly it appears that the population of its large walled towns had acquiesced but sullenly in the British rule. They had seen

the British power established in Bornu to the east and in Bauchi to the west of them, while Jibrella's invincible fanatics had been swept away, but it needed yet the lesson at Burmi to convince them of the strength of the Government.

110. The temporary withdrawal from the province in the beginning of 1903, in order that its garrison might take part in the Kano expedition, followed by these events at Burmi, had caused much unrest in the province and retarded its progress, while much suffering was inflicted on the peasantry whose country had been the theatre of war. This suffering was greatly augmented by the failure of the rains, and the blight which gave rise to famine, more especially in the eastern districts towards the Gongola river. In Bauchi itself, more than 100 deaths from starvation occurred, and only the south-west district, where dawa is not grown, escaped. Great numbers migrated to Bornu and elsewhere, and the emaciated remnant were too weak to till their fields.

111. An unfortunate dispute between Mamuda, the intelligent chief of the Ningi tribe, and his rival the head of the town of Ari, led to the death of the latter and as Mamuda refused to meet the Resident and explain his share in this occurrence, it became necessary to arrest him by force. A small expedition sent to effect this met with practically no resistance, but Mamuda fled and gave himself up to me personally, meeting me on my way between Katagum and Kano. He was found to have a large number of firearms contrary to the law of the Protectorate.

112. During the year the unfriendly attitude of the Jos tribe towards the prospectors engaged in examining the tin deposits, and the urgent representations of the Niger Company that they could not successfully develop the enterprise on which a very large sum had already been expended unless the direct route to the Benue at Loko (*viâ* Keffi) were opened up, induced me to direct that the troops who were proceeding in the ordinary course of reliefs, should adopt that route for their march. The country beyond Darroro had not been traversed before. Passing through Assab (Kibyen) the expedition proceeded to Gannawari, where in spite of the strenuous efforts of the political officer attached to the force to maintain friendly relations, opposition was offered by the natives. Vom, the next centre, proved friendly, but the tribe beyond—the Ngell—would listen to no overtures and had to be overcome. Friendly relations were then established with the neighbouring large pagan centre of Bukuru. The Jos and other tribes near the tin district, whose hostility had been prompted by orders from Ngell, ceased to be troublesome. The Resident, however, again met with opposition from the Sura tribe at Pyen when making a détour to the south of this new route, but friendly relations were soon established after the initial trial of strength.

These pagans differ from all others with whom we have come in contact, in that they are mounted almost to a man on small sturdy ponies, on which they make most determined charges. The country, which averages some 4,000 feet in altitude, is the highest in the Protectorate, extremely fertile and with a plentiful water supply. The climate is very bracing, and it is possible that this Assab plateau may afford a future sanitorium. The Sura country exhibits a series of extinct volcanoes with well-defined cones indicating activity at no very remote geological era.

113. The inclusion of Sokoto and Kano under the Administration together with the collapse of the irreconcilables who made their final stand at Burmi has produced in this province as elsewhere throughout the Protectorate a marked change for the better in the attitude of both the rulers and the peasantry towards the Government. The progress of the telegraph (now only 35 miles from Bauchi) will very greatly facilitate administration and progress, while the opening up of the Gongola River will cheapen the import of material and stores, and the export of natural products. Fifty-eight cases have been tried in the Provincial Court, and the Native Court returns show 52 civil and 3 criminal cases. There is an average of about 12 prisoners.

Tour.

114. We reached Nafada in October by the Gongola route, and I decided to transfer the garrison from Gujba to this place, (*a*) in order to control the Burmi district which needs a garrison; and (*b*) to guard the store depôt for goods brought up the Gongola at high-water, and generally to superintend, and assist in the river transport at that season. It will be the location of a telegraph office, intermediate between Bauchi and Maifoni. The former river depôt at Gulde, a little lower down stream, I found to be surrounded by marsh, unhealthy and inaccessible. Nafada was well reported on by the Acting Principal Medical Officer, being situated on a high bank well above the river, and there are abundant food supplies in the vicinity. Thence to Gombe the road—a somewhat heavy track in loose sand, but feasible for carts—follows the river, which provides water, while the numerous villages in its fertile valley afford ample supplies. It is therefore preferable to the slightly more direct line between Ashaka and Gombe, which forms an arc to the curve of the river, and is waterless except for wells.

115. Gombe is a Fulani Emirate independent of Bauchi, and hardly less important, though its chief town is not nearly so large a city. It is rich in cattle, and extends over the district included in the bend of the river, on the banks of which luxuriant crops are grown. A political officer is stationed here, and we selected a site for his house, 1,200 yards from the town

walls and about 700 yards from the river, where a rising ground and good trees offered advantages, and where material and stores can be landed. The present site being close to the city walls is insanitary. From Gombe to Bauchi, across the Gongola drift at Kalimbala, the road is already quite suitable for animal transport, and can easily be made fit for carts. The gradient is easy, rising from about 1,100 feet at the river-crossing, to 1,800 feet on the Bauchi plateau.

116. We met the Emir 7 miles from the city, where with a large following he had camped in readiness to escort us to the capital. The greater part of the plain on which the city and the British station are situated is a treeless swamp, and the water (obtained from wells) is of indifferent quality. The civil and military officers lived far apart, and communication in the rains when the lying-water increased was difficult. Shadeless, infested with swarms of mosquitos, and too near the city and the swamp to be either sanitary or healthy, we thought this station the worst we had seen in the Protectorate. After traversing the whole environs, we selected a place further westward on the main Zaria road, which is the most important avenue of trade and communication. There is good water (in wells) and some shade-trees here, fuel is close by, and the ground is higher and free from swamp. The site is about 1½ miles from the city, and there is little cultivation around it. The abandonment of the present station will give back to the chiefs a very large area of farm land from which they had been expropriated.

117. After the usual exposition to the Emir and his chiefs of the Letter of Appointment, &c., all of which he stated that he fully understood and agreed to, the Emir took the oath of allegiance administered by the Alkali in the presence of a great concourse of people. There had been some mistrust or dislike on the part of a section of the Fulani, and the Emir at first demurred to a public oath, though willing enough to take it in private, but I insisted that a ruler who feared to proclaim his loyalty was not such an one as I could maintain in power. Our full and frank discussions, my reassurance as to the freedom of religion, and our participation in the mimic charges of the horsemen, seemed, however, to have a marked effect, and before we left, the previously sullen and silent demeanour of this section appeared to have yielded to cordiality and confidence. This result here, as elsewhere, was, I think, largely due to the fact that, in accordance with native ideas, the visit of the High Commissioner had given rise to fears of some new departure, and a misgiving that it portended some drastic innovation. The liberality of the British Government in its treatment of the Fulani chiefs had, perhaps, caused them to fear some ulterior project. The discovery that I had come only to confirm all that had been

told them by their Resident, dispelled suspicion, and set them at rest. The Emir, who presented an offering of corn, cattle, &c., of considerable value, was duly installed with the formal ceremony (postponed till now), and I promised that the usual present should follow.

118. Much had been achieved in this province by the efforts of Mr. Temple, but the events I have described, and his long absence (due to ill-health) in England had retarded the progress which now I hope will be rapid. The discovery of limestone on the Gongola, which can probably at high water be delivered by canoes within 25 miles of Bauchi, will render it possible to build brick houses cheaply. I released unconditionally a number of political prisoners whom it had been necessary to detain after the disturbances at Burmi, and, as usual, fully examined the provincial Administration and records.

Yola.

119. The Yola province has an area of 16,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 290,500. Its Resident is Mr. Barclay. Yola, which was founded by Adama at the time of the Fulani conquests, was the capital of the State of Adamawa, the greater portion of which is now German. The Niger Company had a trading station here, but Zuberu the Emir (son of Adama), a fanatical Moslem who hated Europeans, had forced them to evacuate it and to trade from a hulk only. The Company appealed to Government, and since all attempts to establish friendly relations had proved unavailing, an expedition was despatched in August, 1901. The Emir's personal following, reinforced by deserters from Rabeh's army, who were armed with rifles, and rendered confident by their possession of two cannon given to them by the French adventurer Mizon, offered an obstinate resistance, but were defeated. Bobu Amadu, the last surviving son of Adama, was made Emir on the usual conditions, and Zuberu fled to German territory. Here he fought the Germans, who drove him out, and since he still refused to listen to any terms, he was again defeated by our troops, and finally murdered by the Lalla pagans.

120. The hostility of the Bassema and Mumuye riverain tribes, who closed the high road from Lau, and murdered traders, has necessitated several minor expeditions. In January, 1902, the Yundams, a section of the latter tribe, were punished for continued outrages, and a year later it was again found necessary to coerce this tribe. They have since abstained from aggression on the Yola-Lau road, which is the most important trade route in the province. An expedition against the Bassemas to put a stop to similar practices was undertaken in April, 1902. These operations had rendered the main routes

safe, and by April, 1903, the province had settled down considerably. The death of Zuberu, and the news of the fall of Kano and Sokoto had a quieting effect, which enabled the Government to introduce the first beginnings of taxation. The Resident reports that "the Fulani are daily becoming more contented and reconciled to our rule," but they dislike the prohibition of the slave trade in which (with Bauchi) they were formerly the greatest participators. The Emir has proved loyal and friendly, but he is unfortunately not very popular with the people. "The task of establishing relations with the numerous pagan tribes, who occupy the greater part of this province, has proceeded gradually, but even now a very large area can hardly be regarded as in any sense under control." There is a company of infantry at Yola, with a detachment at Womdeo, which has had a good effect in tranquillising the tribes in the vicinity.

121. In April, 1903, the joint Anglo-German Boundary Commission reached Yola, and the determination of the frontier near that town gave to the British a belt of country which had hitherto been occupied by Germany. The famine was very severely felt in this province, and occasioned great loss of life. Government was unable to assist the starving people, and the outlook is bad; but as the crops of the Fulani have been good this year, I trust that any distress may be relieved at small cost. During 1904, an expedition was sent up the banks of the Gongola River to ascertain whether the tribes were hostile, as anticipated by Lieutenant Moran, who had ascended the river in a small launch in September, 1903. The party were instructed to avoid hostilities, and they succeeded in their task practically without opposition, being met by a column from Bauchi which had explored the northern section. In August an unprovoked attack on a Government convoy by the Kilba tribe on the Bornu road (due to the temporary withdrawal of the troops from Womdeo which had been supposed to be in German territory) necessitated reprisals. This route had never been safe for parties without escort, and traders had to make a détour into German territory. A fine inflicted on the Vere pagans, close to Yola, for raids and the murder of seven persons had at the same time to be enforced by troops. They have since sent friendly messages. Mr. Gowers visited the Bassemas and replaced their turbulent chief. The country was settled practically without hostilities, and has since been quite peaceful, and the routes open to traders. Each of these expeditions has been accompanied (as is now always the rule) by a political officer, and every effort has been made to minimise loss of life, and to obtain a lasting settlement.

122. A total of 349 slaves have been liberated since the province was inaugurated, of which 154 were set free in 1904.

Most of these were from German territory. The number of cases tried in the Provincial Court was 124 (25 slavery, 16 extortion), nearly double the previous year. This is due to the better suppression of crime since the institution of the Civil Police, and also to "the increasing willingness of the people to bring cases to the British Courts." The Resident reports that criminality is rare except among the runaway slave class, and that crimes of violence are decreasing, the average number of prisoners is about 12. The six Native Courts are reported to be working well. Their returns show 268 cases dealt with in the year, 52 per cent. of which were theft. They are popular, and there is no complaint of injustice in their decisions or of corruption. Mr. Barclay states that the Alkalis now recognise the responsibility of the individual, and no longer hold a master responsible for the acts of his slave, or the head of a family for those of its members. Friendly relations have been maintained with the Germans, and Captain Langheld, the new Resident of Garua, promised to investigate the complaints of traders as to unfair treatment and cruelty. The health of Europeans has been fairly good.

Tour.

123. I visited Yola early in October. The Civil Station, with its two newly-erected wooden bungalows, is some 3 miles from the landing place where the Niger Company have leased a piece of ground at the limit of the safe navigation of the river. It is situated on the top of a plateau, some 200 feet above the river. Nearly three-quarters of a mile distant, overlooking the dreary swamp which lies between the foot of the plateau and the city, are the military lines. The water of this swamp is bad, and is said to produce guinea-worm. The Civil Station obtains its supply from the Benue, and it has to be carried up a steep path half a mile in length, to which the military have to add an extra three-quarters of a mile. As permanent houses had already been erected early in the year, I did not examine any alternative site. The plateau is probably the healthiest situation, but the distance alike from the landing place and the water, and the inaccessibility of the native city are serious drawbacks. The regrettable friction between civil and military officers at Yola has doubtless been due in large part to the absurd system of living apart, and corresponding by letter. Henceforth, the military officers will share the bungalows with the Civil Staff, and we laid out a plan to include all buildings and military and police barracks. The so-called "fort" and the native huts occupied by the military officers are of no value.

124. Alieu, ex-Emir of Kano, and Kwaso of Zaria, are living in Yola in charge of the Emir. From both Kano and Nassarawa I had heard that the former had been intriguing by

letter, and I therefore told him that, though Government desired that these deposed kings should live in all possible comfort as native gentlemen, I should at once send him to a non-Mahomedan country (possibly Burutu) if I discovered any further intrigue. This threat seemed to have a very salutary effect.

125. After the usual explanation of the Letter of Appointment to the Emir and his chiefs (to all of which they fully agreed), and the discussion of the slavery question and other matters, I held the installation Durbar and presented the Emir with his staff of office, promising that the customary present should follow later. As at Bauchi, so here, I found that Bobo Amadu, though himself most loyal and friendly, was afraid to take the oath in public. I insisted, however, on his doing so, and it was administered by the aged Alkali, one of the best of his type. The address which I made on this occasion was later reported by the Resident to have had an excellent and quieting effect.

126. As related in my report for 1903, I had in that year sent an exploring expedition up the Gongola River, which had proved its navigability for steam launches up to Nafada, and even round the bend to the west as far as Gombe at highest water. This had been followed by overland parties to get in touch with the people and establish fuel-stations. The Gongola valley is rich in produce, and the Niger Company had expressed their desire to open a trading station on the river. An immense amount of telegraph material for the Bauchi-Bornu extension and other stores had been accumulated at the mouth of the river, and if the transport by water could be effected, it would result in a great saving, and an extension of trade, with the development of a new and rich district. Unfortunately, through some error as regards the time of the rise of the river, the result had so far been a failure, and I determined to ascend it myself, so that we might fully understand the conditions of its navigation. This we did without difficulty, accompanied by the Agent of the Company to select a trading station, and by one of the political officers of the province, who was deputed to establish a civil outpost at Gazi to open up trade, assist in the water transport, arrange fuel-stations, and maintain touch with the people. He had also to enquire into a case of murder, enslaving, and extortion by a native official in this district (since convicted). The tribes proved most friendly, and the river at this season was in full flood with a strong current; except for one or two shallows, there was ample water for a steamer of 2½ feet draught. Under Mr. Barclay's supervision, the more urgent stores were safely despatched, including wire and insulators, so that the line can be temporarily constructed on wooden poles, till the iron poles come up next year. Yola will be divided into three administra-

tive divisions, the N.W. with its station at Gazi, the N.E. and the district around and south of Yola.

127. I met at Yola Captain Langheld, who had been my neighbour when I held Uganda in 1891. His destination had been Dikwa in the north, but finding that Herr Thierry had been killed, he decided to take his place at Garua. He had many matters to discuss, and the result of our conversation was, I think, to establish very good relations, which was the more satisfactory, as there had been some friction with the Germans in the north. He assured me that it was his desire to check the use of the Maria Theresa dollar, and that he would import none; he raised questions as to the possibility of the extension of our telegraph to the German frontier, and as to obtaining medical assistance from our staff, and I understood that he desired to promote trade to our mutual benefit.

Muri.

128. This province has an area of 25,800 square miles, and an estimated population of 825,000 (females 455,000, males 370,000) and is under charge of Mr. Popham Lobb. It includes the ancient Jukon empire together with various small Fulani States and a great number of pagan tribes, some of which, especially the large and hostile Munchis, have not yet been brought under administrative control. There is no central native power, as in the more advanced Fulani States. In the absence of any historical notes from the Resident, and of my own records in Nigeria, I am unable to give any résumé of its history and peoples.

129. During the administration of the Niger Company a station was located at Ibi on the Benue, and Mr. Hewby, who was in charge, made some efforts, so far as he had time for such work, to attend to matters other than commerce. Native tracks were cleared, and the province was traversed in every direction, so that of Muri alone it can be said that some information regarding the interior had been acquired.

130. The pagan tribes in the north of the province are lawless cannibals, who, by constant outrages and murders of traders (culminating in the murder of a Government agent sent to expostulate with them), have long rendered the main trade route to Bauchi unsafe. The three main trade routes, viz., from the salt district at Awe, from the kola-growing centres of Kentu and Bafum in the Kameruns, and from Gashaka, viâ Amar (cattle), converge at Wase. Various expeditions had been sent to protect these routes, but at the end of 1903 the Fulani settlement at Wase was practically cut off from Yelua and six traders had been robbed and murdered. In March, 1904, I therefore sent a powerful expedition (*see* paragraph 288) to restore our communications with Bauchi. The

mountainous country which these tribes inhabit was traversed, and they made their submission to the political officer and paid the fines, amounting to £460, which were imposed upon them. I trust that the capture of their fastnesses, which they had supposed to be impregnable, the heavy fine inflicted, the deposition of the chiefs responsible, the destruction of two brigand bands who terrorised the country and defied the authority of the chiefs, and, above all, the careful explanation of the reason of the expedition and the prompt rendition of all captives, will have a permanent effect, both in proving to the people that Government orders to cease from robbery and murder cannot be disregarded with impunity, and that Government action is not prompted by the same motives as Fulani raids. The chiefs of Borot and Lantang were deposed, while the Gazums and Gyuns, who had been the worst offenders and had twice attacked a political officer when surveying, themselves asked for the removal of their chief, Vondup, as being the cause of their misfortunes. Friendly relations were opened with the tribes, and during the last seven months there has not been a single outrage, while the Yergum women now frequent the market of Wase, which had up to now been regarded by them as a centre of Fulani oppression, where pagans would be certain to be seized as slaves.

131. Though strong measures are necessary for the suppression of continued crime, my sympathies are largely with these ignorant pagans, whose attacks on traders are often prompted by a natural retaliation for the enslavement of their relatives. But the result of such operations is to bring the chiefs and elders face to face with British officers, and they learn for the first time that a new power, actuated by different motives, has arisen, and that while its orders must be obeyed, redress can now be obtained against slave-traders and persons practising extortion and robbery.

132. The Munshis, who occupy about 4,000 square miles south of the Benue, maintain their independent and hostile attitude, and their district is closed to Europeans and traders.

133. The province has been divided into three administrative divisions, East, Central and West, with centres at Lau, Amar, and Ibi respectively. One hundred and fifteen cases were tried in the Provincial Court (225 persons). Forty-five (105 persons) were for slave-dealing, chiefly gangs caught in the act of exporting slaves. Nine cases (28 persons) were tried for "personation and extortion." The average number of prisoners is from 20 to 30. The police have suffered from frequent changes of officers, due to sickness, and the Resident complains that they are insufficient for their duties in so large a province, and consequent evasion of tolls and escape of slave-trading canoes occurs. There are 14 Native Courts, 11 of them established in 1904, and three more will shortly be

opened. This large number is due to the many separate political communities in the province. They are, for the most part, working well, and show a return of 202 cases—assault 30, debt 46, divorce 65, theft 35.

134. The estimate of the population is, of course, largely guesswork at present. There are no large cities, the most populous numbering about 5,000. There is a large influx of settlers from the north, due partly to the famine, partly to dislike of Fulani rule, partly to local dissensions, in which the immigrants had been worsted, and partly to the fertility of the Benue Valley, while several hundred are pilgrims en route from Liptaku (S.E. of Timbuktu), who in the course of a year or so will move on. A separate class of immigrants are pagans who have been enslaved during recent years, and have escaped, principally from Bauchi.

135. Much has been done during 1904 in the assessment of towns, some 200 being completed, but the inadequacy and sickness of the staff and the interruptions caused by the expeditions in the north of the province which I have described, and by the change of the provincial headquarters have interfered with the work. The political staff of this province has, moreover, much work of a departmental nature, such as the provision of land and canoe transport for officers proceeding to Bauchi, Yola, and Bornu, fuel supply, &c. The telegraph has been carried through Muri this year, and necessitated the supply of labour parties. One of the most important duties in this province is the suppression of the trade in slaves, who are conveyed in canoes along the Benue. Mr. Lobb, by an effective system of police patrols, has freed 260 during the year. The famine caused much suffering and loss of life in this province, and great numbers of children were sold to procure a handful of food.

136. The health of Europeans, official and unofficial, was bad; six officers were unfit for duty for an aggregate of 186 days out of 300, which is equivalent to the loss of one officer's services for six out of ten months. The actual valley of the Benue is unhealthy, and infested with mosquitoes and tsetse, but Wase, in the north, has a capital climate. I hope that the move to Amar and the provision of good houses will have a good result.

Tour.

137. We reached Muri early in October. The station at Ibi has proved very unhealthy, being within a few yards of the native town, with most unsanitary surroundings, and situated on a very confined ridge surrounded on all sides by swamps. It is, moveover, in a corner of the province, so that time and money are wasted in travel. The buildings, con-

sisting of two houses, were taken over from the Royal Niger Company, and are now so full of bats and vermin as to be unfit for habitation. In 1903 the station was temporarily moved to Gassol, on the Tarabba, but this place, though more central, was one of no political importance, and, owing to its distance from the Benue, which is the artery of all commerce and political communication, it was out of touch with the work of the province. We now found an excellent site at Amar, which is central and commands the main trade route from the Kameruns to the Hausa States, while the deep water channel passes close under the bank affording an excellent wharf. The traffic on the Benue (which is nearly a mile broad) can thus be controlled, especially at low water, with a view to the prevention of the transport of slaves and spirits, the visé of German goods in transit, the collection of tolls, and the supply of transport for troops, passengers, and stores proceeding up river. The station is situated on an extended ridge fully 60 ft. above the river, commanding a view for 50 miles to the south, and appears to be the only high ground on the Middle Benue. The situation lends itself readily to sanitation and drainage, and is only two days' distant from Wase, to which the Resident can go occasionally for change. At the close of the year permanent buildings, so much needed in the climate of the Benue Valley, were in course of erection, and the headquarters were transferred from Ibi.

138. Subsidiary stations will be maintained at Lau and Ibi, and the officers in charge of these can during the unhealthy months live at the large cities of Jalingu and Wukari respectively, where they will have work to do. A new wooden bungalow will be erected at Ibi, and instructions regarding sanitation and drainage were given. The Niger Company have depôts at these two stations, and also on the Donga River. I took the opportunity of having the sites at Lau and Donga properly surveyed and freehold titles granted in the terms of the agreement made on the transfer to Government, for I had been unable in 1900 to find time to visit these distant stations. The salt industry and the establishment of new missions (paragraphs 234 and 298) were fully discussed among other subjects. Mr. Lobb, by extremely hard work, had achieved much progress and collected a great amount of very valuable information.

Nassarawa

139. Has an area of 18,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 1½ million (females 950,000, males 550,000). The report is submitted by Mr. Webster (Third Class), who has been in the province for many years, since its new Resident, Major Blakeney, has only recently assumed charge. He states that up to about the year 1750 the province appears to have been peopled by many small tribes curiously intermixed and grouped in

pairs, the predominant partner in each being artisans, the other agricultural, a system which partially survives to the present day. About 1750 the Kwotto, or Igbira, came from the south, and founded the rival kingdoms of Kwottan-Karifi and Panda. The latter city is spoken of by Lander as second only in importance to Timbuktu and Kuka (Bornu). The next invasion was from the north, when, as we have seen, the original inhabitants of Zaria, driven out by the Fulani, settled at Abuja. They defeated the armies of Kano and Zaria, and extended their territory till defeated by the Serikin Kwotto of Nassarawa. They maintained their tradition of raiding and brigandage until Government was forced, in September, 1902, to send a strong expedition against them. This only kept them quiet for a time, and in April, 1904, I was again compelled to put a stop to their lawlessness, and Abuja was occupied by a garrison. In the north-east the Madas occupied the hilly country, and in the south-east the Munshis held the forests and fertile lands of the Benue Valley. A colony of Bornu people established themselves in the plain between these two tribes, with the consent of the suzerain Bauchi, and founded the important town of Lafia Berebere. The present Government, for the reasons described in paragraph 142, detached the district south of the Murchison hills from the Bauchi Emirate, whose control over them was less than nominal, and included it in the province of Nassarawa.

140. About 1840 certain cow herds "ran away from Zaria and reached Panda, and even Umaisha on the Benue, and founded Keffi, which soon became so powerful that Zaria was compelled to recognise it as a sub-Emirate, from which a small tribute was exacted. On the death of the first king, Keffi revolted, and his successor established himself at Nassarawa and began a career of conquest. Panda was subdued, Abuja, Keffi, and the separate Fulani settlement at Darroro were confined to small areas, and the kingdom extended to the Benue and even to the south of it. These conquests were continued by his son Mohamadu, the present Emir, a shrewd and capable man, who at once recognised the strength of the British and threw in his lot with Government. He has always show himself a loyal and enlightened chief.

141. At the end of 1899, just prior to the transfer of government to the Crown, telegraph construction had been undertaken along the Benue, and in January, 1900, it had reached the country occupied by the small section of the Munshis who live on the north bank. The construction party was attacked and I was compelled to subdue this section of the tribe. The deadly poison of their arrows and the dense vegetation rendered this a difficult task. Meanwhile Keffi had been occupied, and I decided to carry the line northwards to that centre, and then through Lafia to the Benue, near Awe, thus avoiding the truculent Munshis altogether.

142. The first political officers, Major Burdon and Dr. Cargill, had been occupied with the Munshis and riverside towns, and it was not till the beginning of 1902 that Captain Moloney was made Resident, with his capital at Keffi. Here he endeavoured to get into touch with the four principal chiefs of the province, and the first expedition against Abuja was found necessary. In my report for that year (1902) I described how Moloney's efforts were thwarted by the Magaji of Keffi, as the representative of the Emir of Zaria was called, and how he patiently endeavoured to overcome that chief's anti-European bias instead of arresting him, until, through the treachery of his interpreter, he fell a victim by the hand of the man he had sought to save. The crime called aloud for punishment, not only because of these circumstances, but because Moloney was unarmed and dependent on crutches, as the result of a former wound, when he was thus butchered. The Magaji fled to Kano, where his cordial reception was one of the immediate causes of the advance on that town by the British troops. Driven thence he fought against us at Sokoto, and the relentless arm of justice overtook him at last at Burmi, where he is said to have been killed. In consequence of this affair the long strip of Zaria territory south of the northern bend of the Kaduna was detached from that Emirate.

143. This sad incident threw the province into confusion, and Moloney's successor, Mr. Granville, was occupied in restoring confidence and settling difficulties at Lafia and Darroro. Early in 1904, Abuja, as I have said, was permanently occupied without any fighting. Again the treachery of an interpreter, who was terrorising the people in order to extort bribes, nearly precipitated a revolt, but the settlement now appears to be proceeding satisfactorily. This has rendered it possible to get into touch with the tribes to the north and south of Abuja, which have been visited and partly assessed without opposition or trouble. In the north-east the occupation of Kachia (*vide* paragraph 103) has facilitated the opening of the old trade to Kano, and for the first time, perhaps for centuries, these districts are ceasing to be centres of brigandage and lawlessness.

144. I have already, in writing of Bauchi, described the operations undertaken to open up the route from Keffi, viâ Darroro, to the tin mines. Traders have since visited this district, which was formerly closed, and the Niger Company have sent supplies by this route, while the raids by these hill tribes upon those under our protection in the plains have been checked. It will, however, probably be necessary for some time to send escorts with parties, until the tribes realise that robbery and aggression can no longer be practised with impunity. The Madas to the south of this route still continue to raid and murder their peaceable neighbours, while the Mun-

shis in the south, in spite of former coercion, remain for the most part intractable, though continuous efforts have been made to get into peaceful touch with both. The latter, greatly impressed by the fall of Kano, sent a deputation in 1903, and the Resident addressed 1,500 of them, and in 1904 frontier markets were established, but without any great success. In the central and more civilised (Mahomedan) part Mr. Webster reports that the Keffi district "is more prosperous than it has been for years," while that of Nassawara "has risen from a nest of raiders to be one of the principal agricultural centres of the province, and the condition of affairs is all that could be wished for." Much of the province has been assessed. The western part is wealthy and prosperous, but the outlying dependencies of Nassarawa are still inclined to give trouble. In the east Lafia is "a picture of prosperity and the tribute is paid willingly," while a settlement has been effected between Darroro and his truculent vassal, Jegindi.

145. The population of the province has greatly increased, chiefly by immigrants from the Hausa states and the return to their old homes of Bassas from the south. Villages, says the Resident, are growing out of recognition with large markets. There is much rubber in this province, and the industry has of late developed rapidly. Iron smelting is a principal industry, and salt is obtained in the Kiana district. Seventy-eight cases have been tried in the Provincial Court, chiefly offences of extortion and personation. Informal cases are reported to number about 2,000. Confidence in the Native Courts is increasing, and they are dealing with a larger number of cases. They are reported as doing excellent work.

Tour.

146. I visited the province in April, 1905. Owing to the loyalty, ability, and extended influence of the "Sarikin Kwotto" of Nassarawa I had considered the advisability of transferring the Government capital to his town, but I found that this was not feasible, since Keffi is the great trade centre lying at the junction of the main routes from north, south, east and west. Mr. Webster was of opinion that if the station was moved, the city of Keffi would be deserted.

147. I found the Government station to be situated within the walls of the city close to the inhabited part. The water supply is the same as that of the townspeople, and the temporary houses of the officers were overlooked by a high granite knoll, which obstructed the breeze and radiated heat, rendering the place notoriously hot. The military officers, as usual, lived some distance off. After much examination of the country we found a splendid spring bubbling from the ground to the east of the town and a quarter of a mile from the inhabited part. The site is in every way preferable to the

present one, and is to windward of the city, close to two main routes from the north. It should make an excellent and healthy station. The attitude of the many native chiefs, who with their following had come in from all the centres of the province to meet me, appeared most satisfactory, with the exception, perhaps, of Abuja, to whom I spoke somewhat emphatically regarding his conduct in the past. The warning seemed to have considerable effect. Nassarawa in especial was more than cordial, and deserves well of Government for the attitude he, though formerly a notorious slave-raider, has assumed regarding slavery (paragraph 196). I discussed, as usual, with the Resident the administrative questions of his province, and examined its records.

Nupe.

148. Has an area of only 6,400 square miles and an estimated population of 150,865 (females 78,530, males 72,335). The Resident in charge is Mr. Goldsmith, whose valuable notes on the history of Nupe, the result of much research, I greatly regret that space forbids my transcribing in full. Tradition says that Edigi, a follower of the King of Idah (on the boundary between Northern and Southern Nigeria), himself probably a Nupe exile, founded a colony at Nupeko, on the Kaduna, which was later transferred to Bara, higher up the river. Becoming very powerful, he declared himself Etsu, (or King) of the Nupes. Following him, 16 kings ruled for a period of 300 years, viz., to the beginning of the nineteenth century. Civil war then arose, and Majia, one of the claimants for the throne, sent to the rising power of the Fulani at Gando for a flag. He routed his enemies, to whom the Fulani Mallams of Illorin had allied themselves. Later he welcomed a Mahomedan missionary named Dendo, of the family of Othman dan Fodio, from Gando, but eventually quarrelled with him; Dendo fled to Illorin, where, allying himself to the Fulani Mallams and the faction of Edrisa, the rival claimant of the Nupe throne, he fought an indecisive battle. Majia retreated across the Niger, followed by Dendo and his allies, and was defeated at Mokwa. Dendo now founded a new capital at Rabba, on the Niger near Jebba.

149. Seven years later Edrisa sought to drive out the Fulani, but was defeated by Dendo, who had allied himself with Majia. Majia for this service was recognised again as Etsu Nupe, while the Fulani retained their hold on Rabba. Their chief was Zaiki, whose son Masaba, quarrelling with his people, allied himself to both representatives of the old Nupe dynasty (Majia and Edrisa) and attacked the Fulani. Defeated at first, he subsequently won several victories, aided by Sado, the son of Majia (who had himself settled at Zuguma),

and ousted the Fulani Ajele (tax-collectors). Gando, as suzerain, had interfered from time to time to compose these quarrels, and now deposed Zaiki and made Masaba king. He represented the Fulani rule, while Majia and Edrisa disputed the succession of the old Nupe dynasty. After a long civil war in which, with the treachery for which the Nupes are notorious, allies constantly changed sides, till the chronicle becomes most confusing, Una, a mutinous general of Masaba's, joining the Nupe party, defeated his chief and proclaimed himself king. After a long series of battles he was defeated by Magiji (gandson of Dendo), and the rivals Masaba and Magiji agreed to serve under Zaiki, who was brought from his exile in Gando.

150. Zaiki died in 1859, and his son Masaba once more became king and founded Bida. He had a reign of continual war, both external on the south of the Niger and as far east as Umaisha on the Benue, and internal in a desperate struggle with the old Nupe dynasty. The country was laid waste by Magiji, formerly Masaba's rival and now his most capable general. Masaba quarrelled with the other Fulani chiefs at Lapai and Agaie, and it required a personal visit from Taffa, Sarikin Gando, to prevent a war between the Fulani themselves. Masaba died in 1873, and was succeeded by Magiji, father of the present Emir, who signalled his accession by conquering the Igbiras of the Kabba province. He again fought the old Nupe dynasty, and, with the aid of the Royal Niger Company, inflicted severe defeat and loss on the Kedia, or canoe population. Magiji died in 1884, and was succeeded by Maliki, son of old Zaiki, who again laid waste the Kabba province, and the Bassa country to the east as far as the Benue, in a series of campaigns. Maliki died in 1895, and was succeeded by Abu Bekr, son of Masaba. This chief came to blows with the Niger Company, whose troops captured Bida in 1897. Abu Bekr was deposed, and Mahomadu, son of Magiji, was installed in his place. The small Emirates of Lapai and Agaie date from about 1825, when they obtained their "flags" from Gando, but they had existed for some time prior to this formal recognition.

151. The Company after taking Bida had left no troops, and contented themselves with proclaiming the abolition of the legal status of slavery and detaching the districts south of the Niger from Nupe rule. As a consequence Abu Bekr, the deposed king, returned and resumed his place, while thousands of slaves and farm labourers deserted and established themselves on the south of the river. Driven to desperation by the threat of famine, due to the exodus of the labouring classes, a rising took place in Lapai and Agaie in 1898, at the time of the crisis with France in Borgu, but was suppressed by the newly-raised West African Frontier Force. At the time when Government assumed the

administration in 1900, chaos reigned in the province, and the withdrawal of troops for the Ashanti war gave Abu Bekr the opportunity to ally himself with Ibrahim of Kontagora, and adopt an openly hostile attitude towards Government. The Kaduna navigation was closed, and the combined armies ravaged the country. Early in 1901, immediately after Kontagora's capital had been taken (paragraph 174) the troops marched on Bida, as I have described in a former report. Abu Bekr fled without fighting to Kano, and only gave himself up after Burmi in 1903. He now lives quietly in Lokoja. Mahomadu was reinstated as Emir, and the province was placed under administrative control with Major Burdon as its first Resident. Under his (and his successor's) sympathetic guidance the province has made rapid progress.

152. During the year under review many changes have been made which have arrested the exodus of the peasantry and increased their prosperity and contentment; above all, the abolition of the fiefholders and ajele (tax-collectors), with their extortionate demands, and the institution of a fixed and fair tribute, half of which is paid to Government. The province is divided into three administrative divisions: (*a*) Bida and west of Kaduna, (*b*) Lapai, and (*c*) Agaie. The hitherto chronic feud between the various chiefs has been replaced by cordial relations, while the Emir's and the principal chiefs' sons attend the mission school at Bida to learn to write and read the English character.

153. The staple crop (Dawa) has been largely a failure this year, but other crops have done well, and there is a healthy tendency, due to the peace and security now prevailing, for the inhabitants of the towns to return to the land as agriculturists. Thirty-two bags of cotton seed were distributed in the province, and the returns promise well. 2,230 canoes were registered, involving a heavy task upon the staff, the distance covered in this work being 1,020 miles. Forty-seven cases were heard before the Provincial Court, and 54 petty cases were dealt with informally. The support given to the Native Courts has increased the respect accorded to them by the peasantry. They have worked well, and 211 cases are reported as dealt with by them (145 debt, 25 divorce, 18 assaults). These Courts have liberated five slaves, and given them certificates of freedom. None have been liberated by the British Court during this year in this province.

Tour.

154. In the middle of April, 1904, I made my inspection visit to Bida, and we received quite an ovation from the Emir and his chiefs—Lapai and Agaie being also present. The vociferous salutations of the crowds appeared also to be most cordial, and the city was decorated with flags and banners.

The Government Station is situated on a rising ground on the great undulating plain which extends around Bida. It is a convenient distance from the city and obtains its water from a very strong spring which bubbles out of the ground some 600 yards off. A well has also been sunk and good water obtained. By the end of the year two permanent wooden bungalows, and a store, guard-room, and four outhouses, all of stone, had been completed, and a masonry telegraph office and Resident's office were in course of construction. The site appears, and has I think proved, healthy, and the accommodation is now good. There are now no troops in the Nupe province. It is divided into nine native districts, five to the west and four to the east of the Kaduna. I found the administrative records a model of intelligent industry and neatness. The police appeared to be smart and efficient. In March, 1905, I again paid a flying visit to Bida, and gave the Emir his installation present. He took the oath of allegiance. I have not in this report attempted to descibe the ancient administrative institutions of the country, other than taxation. An admirable account of the Native Councils and forms of rule in Nupe may be found in the paper read by Major Burdon before the Royal Geographical Society in December, 1904.

Illorin.

155. The province, like Nupe, has only an area of 6,300 square miles, with an estimated population of 255,000 (females 140,250, males 114,750), under charge of Dr. Dwyer. Before the advent of the Fulani the province was chiefly under the domination of the Igbona tribe, whose capital was at Ajassa, near Offa. The city of Illorin was, however, under the Alafin of Oyo, head of the Yoruba tribe. His deputy, Afonja, about the year 1817, determined to make himself independent, and, calling in the aid of a Moslem missionary named Alimi (who had been sent by Othman dan Fodio) he defeated the Alafin. His Fulani allies, however, turned upon him, and he was killed, and Alimi became the first Fulani king. His son and successor declared war on the Igbonas and Yorubas alike, and destroyed the Alafin's capital, driving him south to found the new town of Oyo. He extended his conquests even as far south as Abeokuta. The Yorubas then invoked the aid of the Baribas of Borgu, who almost captured the town of Illorin, but were eventually defeated. A succession of Emirs waged war against the Yorubas, and did their utmost to spread the domination of Islam. The Oloffa of Offa attempted to rebel, with the aid of the Ibadans (Lagos), about 1874, but was defeated and deposed.

156. In 1893 the then Emir Momo decided to put an end to the chronic war with Ibadan, and requested the Governor of Lagos to arbitrate, and a peace was concluded. Momo was, however, too weak to control his Baloguns (war-chiefs), and

Alanamu and Adama seized all real power and terrorised the whole country, selling the people as slaves and torturing and impaling persons daily in the city. Finally they raised a rebellion against the Emir, and placed a puppet of their own —Suliman, the present Emir—on the throne. In 1897, after the fall of Bida, the Niger Company's troops marched on Illorin and defeated the Emir and Baloguns, but restored them to their places after the Emir had signed a treaty which made him the vassal of the Company. In 1898 the telegraph was brought through the town from Lagos.

157. When Government assumed control in 1900 the city was dominated by the factions of the Baloguns, while the districts were in a chaos. The Emir lived in terror, not daring to give any order, and dependent for his income, which the Resident states was under £50 per annum, on the Baloguns. Alanamu was the real ruler, and was bitterly hostile to Government. Robbery and murder were of daily occurrence in the city, and no road was safe. People were seized at will, and made to pay heavy sums for ransom. No caravan was permitted to pass to Lagos, and no traders from Lagos were allowed to enter Illorin, while the Ajeles stationed in every district extorted money for their masters and themselves, and outraged women at their pleasure. The larger towns in the province had, after the Company's expedition, thrown off their allegiance to the now discredited Emir, and they in their turn robbed, plundered, and carried off the peasantry as slaves. Such is the picture of the condition of affairs give by Dr. Dwyer.

158. The policy of the new Government was to support the authority of the Emir, and to re-invest him with power, to clear out the Ajeles, and to compel the towns throughout the province to return to their allegiance, and to pay their ancient tribute to the Emir. The despatch of troops to Ashanti and the hostile attitude of Kontagora and Nupe during the first year of administration gave Alanamu opportunities for discrediting the power of the British, and he is stated to have agreed to the proposals of the hostile Emirs to attack Jebba and drive out the white man. The Emir, however, now asserted himself and opposed the project. The return of the troops, followed by the subjugation of Kontagora and Nupe, changed the whole situation. The Resident was able to tour the province and give effect to the policy of Government. The new system brought in a revenue of £900 per annum to the Emir, who, recognising that he had the support of a strong Government, took courage to vindicate his authority over the Baloguns. Alanamu was deposed from all his offices and banished by the verdict of a mass meeting, and I confirmed the decision. He went to live in Lagos territory. During the Kano-Sokoto campaign an appeal was made to Illorin to rise

against the Government, but the Emir would not listen to the suggestion.

159. There are two minor Emirates, Shonga and Lafiagi, in this province, and a number of semi-independent towns, of which the chief are Awton, Ajassa, Offa, and Patiji (the present location of the ancient Nupe kings). In 1903 the collection of revenue on behalf of Government, and of caravan tolls, was instituted as in other provinces. The Resident gives it as his conviction that the Mahomedan religion has made more converts since peace and order were introduced than it had effected in the previous century, for the people have now more time to listen to the preaching of the Mallams and less reason to hate the professors of that creed.

160. Some little friction has occurred as regards the Lagos-Illorin boundary. There is an incentive to border towns to declare themselves to be under Lagos, since they are then exempt from the payment of customary tribute, and may import gin, which is prohibited in Northern Nigeria. Nevertheless the former chief of the important town of Offa gave up his position as a Lagos chief, and asked permission to return and rebuild the town of his fathers. This request gave great satisfaction at Illorin, and was a proof of confidence in the Resident. The Ore of Awton in this year, misled by intriguers from the south, adopted a hostile attitude, and had gone so far as to fine neighbouring towns for paying their tribute to Illorin. This man, "whose name had been synonymous with bloodshed and murder for many years," was arrested by a strong force. His influence as the head of the terrible Ogboni secret society was enormous, and it had been supposed that Government would be unable to contend against his witchcraft. He was publicly tried at Illorin, and I approved his deposition. His successor is not a member of the secret society, and has proved himself capable and loyal.

161. At the annual Mahomedan festival (Sala) a large number of pagan chiefs revived the old custom (which had been discontinued in the previous anarchy) of coming to salute the Emir. This marks an important stage in the task of abolishing friction between these minor kinglets and the central native authority, which I am glad to say was carried a stage further by my own visit. (Paragraph 165.) The era of peace and freedom from raids is here as elsewhere evidenced by the crumbling away of the walls of fortified towns; the labour devoted by custom to their repair is now applied under the orders of Government to the creation and repair of roads, to sanitation, and to extended agriculture.

162. The province is divided into three divisions, Illorin (central), Offa (southern), and Patiji (northern). The tracks which form the principal trade routes have been cleared and

improved—139 miles in all. A main road runs from the Lagos frontier *viâ* Illorin to Sharé, where it branches to Shonga and Patiji on the Niger. Rest houses are erected at intervals. The smuggling of gin is prevented by patrols on the frontier. The population of Illorin city is estimated at 35,000, which (the Resident estimates) is increased to 100,000 by a floating population in the trading season.

163. There were 66 cases tried in the Provincial Court and 500 informal cases. The average number of prisoners is 6 or 7. The institution of civil police has enabled the Resident to convict many of the personators who practice extortion in the name of Government. The crime of arson is a common one, due in part to the worship of thunder and lightning by the Shonga people, since the priests of this creed made large profits out of houses said to be struck by lightning. Arson is also a form of reprisals traditional among the Yorubas. An outbreak of this crime was energetically dealt with and led to the flight of the leading members of the house-burning confederation. The terrible secret society of the Ogboni, which inspires such dread throughout the whole community that no complaints are ever made by its victims, and no evidence can be obtained, has been studied for years by Dr. Dwyer, who has collected an astonishing amount of valuable information about it. Two murders (with shocking mutilation) were traced to its agency, but cases of human sacrifice are now rare. The society is said to be widely extended throughout Lagos and to reach far to the north. The Native Courts of Illorin had in old days been established on high models, but had become greatly debased. They are now reported to be doing well, and are daily gaining the confidence of the people. Six have been established. The Illorin Court reported 127 cases during the year, a notable one being the trial of three of the Emir's own cousins for house-breaking and robbery by night. The other Courts have heard only debt and divorce cases, preferring as yet to send criminal cases to the British Courts.

164. Illorin is a province rich in agricultural and silvan products. Among the former, in addition to the usual crops, are tobacco, cotton, rice, peppers, ground-nuts, and kolas; the latter include great quantities of shea as well as palm-oil and rubber. The people are good agriculturists. The Resident reports enthusiastically on the prospects of cotton, which is largely grown. The industries of the townspeople are many, and their products are especially good. The health of the staff has been very good.

Tour.

165. I visited in Illorin in June, proceeding by way of Jebba, the former military headquarters now abandoned. The Niger ports of the province are now at Shonga and Patiji.

As we approached Illorin we found the road for a mile and half beyond the station lined with very great crowds, including 48 principal and over 400 minor chiefs, many of whom had not obeyed the Emir's summons for many generations. Called in now to meet the High Commissioner they were unable to refuse, and the result had been many reconciliations of ancient feuds. It was estimated that there were 10,000 persons present to welcome us, and the cordiality and enthusiasm were very striking. At the official durbar next day, I urged the better sanitation of the town with a view to decreasing infant mortality; and expressing my pleasure at the peace and loyalty now everywhere manifest, I pointed out that our soldiers and police were maintained not as a threat but to enforce the law. I spoke of taxation and revenue, and of my desire to render the Native Courts effective, and I alluded in particular to the crime of personation and extortion which could only be suppressed by the aid of the chiefs. The Emir asked that their legal right to their domestic slaves should be recognised, adding that they all knew that slave-dealing was illegal. I replied that they had seen our policy for several years, and I had no intention of making any change in it.

166. The peaceful state of the province and the creation of the Civil Police enabled me to give orders for the withdrawal of the troops in garrison here. It says much for the appreciation of British rule that this order was at first viewed with consternation, and almost created a panic among the peasantry, who feared a return of former misrule if our troops were withdrawn. After examining the country thoroughly, we decided that its present location was the best for the Government Station. The huts occupied by the Europeans were unfit for habitation, and arrangements were made for the immediate despatch of permanent bungalows, and a plan as usual was made for the laying out of the station on sanitary principles. A day or two prior to my arrival the ex-Emir of Bauchi, who had been sent to live at Illorin, died, and the Emir took occasion to emphasise in a public speech the folly of misrule and disobedience to Government orders. The only exile now at Illorin is the ex-Lapini of Bida, who lives with his mother's relations there.

Kabba.

167. The province has an area of 7,800 square miles, with an estimated population of 68,000 only (39,000 females, 29,000 males), in charge of Captain Larymore, C.M.G. At or near the present site of Lokoja a tract of country was in 1841 ceded to the British Government by the Attah of Idah for the purpose of establishing a colony of English farmers. Such a scheme was of course a failure. In 1854, Dr. Baikie arrived under the auspices of McGregor Laird, and in 1857 he became the first British Consul. In 1860, with Lieutenant Glover, R.N., he founded the town of Lokoja with a few ransomed

slaves, and died in 1864. He was succeeded by five Consuls, till the year 1868 when the Consulate was abolished and the place became the centre of rival trading companies, till these were eventually absorbed in the Royal Niger Company. In 1895, the Company made an attempt to open a station at the village of Kabba in the centre of the province, and in 1897, as I have related, the Nupe army was defeated by the Company's troops and the whole of the province detached from Nupe's rule. Thousands of slaves—many of them no doubt originally raided from the province—deserted their Nupe masters and established settlements, at first round Lokoja, and later further south.

168. The early difficulties of the present administration as regards paucity of Civil Staff, and the absence of the troops in Ashanti, did not admit of much effective control beyond Lokoja. A patrol was at once instituted along the southern frontier to prevent the import of spirits, but it had to be withdrawn when the troops left. Later the delimitation of the southern frontier with Southern Nigeria brought the Government again into contact with the southern tribes, and the hostility of the Igbiras necessitated a small expedition being sent into the country in 1903. Though previous Residents had toured through the province in various directions, little attempt had been made to get into thorough touch with the people till the present year, for the judicial and other work at Lokoja had been too heavy and the staff too small to admit of it. The effective organisation of the Supreme Court, and, above all, the appointment of a cantonment magistrate, relieved the Resident of much of his work at Lokoja, and during 1904 progress has been made in the assessment of villages, and the definition of the jurisdiction of chiefs.

169. The Kabba province is peopled by various pagan tribes (Igbira, Kukuruka, &c.) and has no central authority, and no important town except the cosmopolitan city of Lokoja, which owes its origin to European initiative. When it formed part of the Nupe Emirate, the armies of Bida, in order, as they say, to suppress revolts, yearly laid waste its fertile districts and killed or carried into slavery its population. The result to-day is that the province, which consists of healthy and hilly uplands and fertile valleys, is for the most part an uninhabited waste, and its total population, including Lokoja, is returned at a smaller figure than that of a single city such as Illorin, Bida, Zaria, or Kano—the industries are merely such as supply the wants of a primitive people. Besides the usual crops, indigo, tobacco, and "a good quantity of cotton" are grown. The Resident estimates the yield of Dawa corn at 48 cwts. per acre, and states that the Igbiras are very industrious and the prospects of cotton are good in their country. The

silvan products are valuable and include palm oil, kolas, shea, and rubber. The province has been divided into four administrative divisions. 225 cases were tried in the Provincial Courts (47 civil, 178 criminal) and 268 cases are reported from the three Native Courts.

170. The population of Lokoja consists of Hausas, Nupes, Yorubas, and especially of Kakandas, who are chiefly canoemen and fishermen. Mythical tradition, says Captain Larymore, ascribes the following origin to this tribe. Three brothers set out from the neighbourhood of Yola, and sailing down the Benue, some 400 years ago, founded the great pagan State whose capital was Idah. Two of them later left Idah and founded the Kakanda tribe around and above Lokoja on the Niger. A careful census of the city was taken in 1902, and the total population was found to be 7,833 (females, 4,250, males, 3,583). In the present year a "town council" was established, consisting of the chiefs of the various wards of the town (generally representing different tribes) with the Head Chief as president, and nine other members, with the Alkali and Limam. A tax of 3*s.* per house was instituted which realises about £500 per annum, being very little for so wealthy a city as Lokoja. It is partly devoted to revenue and partly to sanitation and other municipal objects. The efforts of the Resident to improve the sanitation of the city have met with considerable success, and broader streets have been made and incinerators started for the disposal of refuse.

Tour.

171. I visited Lokoja in September, 1904, and again in March, 1905, when I went to Kabba with the Deputy Principal Medical Officer and the Director of Public Works. I had under consideration the question of transferring the provincial headquarters from Lokoja to this place as being more central, while experience seemed to show that at Lokoja a Resident became immersed in local details to the detriment of the rest of his province. I found Kabba to be an admirable site, about 1,300 feet above the sea, healthy and central, and controlling the main routes in the province, but the result of my personal inspection was to convince me that Lokoja was the proper headquarters, while Kabba will be occupied by a junior officer. Lokoja is by far the most important town and centre of trade in the province; and being on the Niger, the Resident can rapidly reach the other important centres, especially Egga, and can visit the extreme north-west and south-east portions in a few hours. He will be in touch with the trans-Niger district of Koton-Karifi, which is included in his province. Kabba, on the other hand, is a mere rural village, and there are but few inhabitants in the surrounding district. But little survey work of any value had been done prior to this year, but

Mr. Cator has now done some valuable maps. The construction of a good road between Lokoja and Kabba by the Public Works Department has facilitated communications. We made the usual plan for the station at Kabba; the present buildings are not rain-proof or fit for habitation.

Kontagora.

172. The province has an area of 14,500 square miles, and its population is estimated by the Assistant Resident at 79,000 (females, 44,650, males, 34,350). An alternative estimate by Major Sharpe, C.M.G., the Resident in charge, puts the population at only 40,625. Before the Fulani domination, the ancient pagan kingdom of Yauri occupied the western, and the Kamukas the eastern part of this province. In the north were the Dakakari, and Nupes and Bassas held the south. The islands and the riverain towns of the Niger were inhabited by separate clans, while many small tribes were wedged in between the principal ones.

173. A Fulani named Maigidda from Gando assisted the Yauris to make war on their neighbours, while Imoro (grandson of Othman dan Fodio) with the aid of Masaba, Emir of Nupe, conquered the eastern tribes and founded the city of "Kwanta-gora" in about 1864. With this warrior the Yauris made friends without fighting. The Dakakari in the north alone repulsed him and have continued to form an impassable barrier between the Fulani centres of Sokoto and Kontagora. It was about this time, as I have related (paragraph 149), that the Nupes under Majia, worsted by the Fulani, occupied Zuguma in the south of this province. The fame of Imoro's conquests caused the Sarikin Sokoto to confer on him the title of "Sarikin Sudan," which is still retained by his son Ibrahim, the present Emir, who succeeded him in 1879. Like his father, Ibrahim spent many years in traversing the country from north to south and east to west with a conquering army. Even the Dakakari yielded him a temporary submission, and his conquests extended far into the Zaria province (including the Gwari) and into Borgu. For 20 years his restless love of war kept him ever on the move till the province was desolated and almost entirely depopulated.

174. In 1900 he threatened the Government headquarters at Jebba while the troops were away, and in January, 1901, on their return, I sent an expedition which captured the city of Kontagora. The Emir with the remnants of his army and a great mass of slaves fled northwards, where he became a thorn in the side of Zaria, until, in consequence of an appeal from that Emir, his army was finally broken up and Ibrahim himself captured by a British force early in 1902. Meanwhile the

old Yauri dynasty had been re-established, but they were unable to assert authority and begged to be allowed to return to Yellua. On the capture of Ibrahim, his following, estimated at 20,000, returned to their homes while the Fulani chiefs fled to Sokoto. Ibrahim was sent for trial to Lokoja on a charge of murdering the Mallam at Wushishi, and for a short time was deported to Yola. The province was at first held in military occupation till Major Sharpe assumed charge of it in April, 1902. The Yauri dynasty had proved useless, and no Fulani would take Ibrahim's place while he lived. Judging, therefore, that his adversities would have taught him a salutary lesson, I reinstated him early in 1903 after the fall of Sokoto and Kano, as I have described in my report for 1902. This gave the most lively satisfaction at Sokoto, and throughout the Fulani Emirates, where Ibrahim was held in great repute as Othman's great-grandson.

175. The Government officials and the garrison had hitherto lived inside the town, but in October, 1903, anxious to put an end to so bad an arrangement, I concurred in the transfer of the Government station to a site very strongly advocated by the Resident, about 4½ miles from the city. With the evacuation by the troops, and the return of the Emir, the town began to fill and the houses were rebuilt. The province is divided into six independent chiefships, and their boundaries were settled by the Resident. In March (1904) an expedition was organised against the Dakakari, who blocked the road from Kontagora (and Zungeru) to Sokoto, and who by their frequent outrages on traders had closed the trade routes from the north. Their country was traversed in every direction, their arms were confiscated in large numbers, and the district was organised under an able chief, and an Assistant Resident.

176. By the end of July the telegraph had reached Kontagora, and early in October it was at Yellua on the Niger. Broad tracks were cleared along the principal caravan routes, and a new route to Jimakun on the Kubo river (a tributary of the Kaduna) was opened up, which enables stores and material to be conveyed by water from the Niger to within two days of the provincial capital. The greater part of the province has been assessed, and the Resident reports considerable success in the effort to get into touch with the various tribes, which are very mixed, so that remnants of peoples of different origin occupy villages indiscriminately scattered through the province. 48 criminal and 10 civil cases have been heard in the Provincial Court, with probably over 200 informal cases. Native Courts have been established in every district but have not been very successful. There are few qualified Alkalis, and the people show a great preference for the British Court.

Tour.

177. I visited Kontagora in February, 1904. The new site (occupied the previous October) had proved unsatisfactory, and was too far from the town where the Resident's daily work is. I found the political officers, the medical, and the military each living in separate encampments, half a mile or more apart, with intervening "bush," and the two latter surrounded by swampy land. A wonderfully strong spring of clear water rises out of the ground close by the Residency, and forms a considerable stream, which, however, is choked with vegetation, and is said by the natives to be the haunt of tsetse fly. No steps, however, appeared to have been taken by the medical officer to demonstrate this, or to ascertain the reason why horses and donkeys died, though the station had been occupied about half a year, and there was comparatively little work to do. The water has aperient properties. We unanimously fixed on a site to the north-east of the town on the Kontagora stream, where there was abundant water and good shade, though the "lie of the ground" is not specially well adapted for building. The station is up-stream and to windward of the town, about a mile from it, and commands the route to north (Sokoto) and to the east (Zungeru). The staff moved to this site in April, and in August the erection of a permanent house was begun. I presented the Emir with his staff of office, and he took the oath of allegiance. He had no special matters to raise, but begged for Government support to enforce his orders.

Borgu.

178. With an area of 12,000 square miles, the population of this province is estimated by Mr. Kemble (Junior Resident) at 25,300 only (females, 13,000, males, 12,300). The greater part of Borgu never came under Fulani rule, though there was a settlement in the north at Kaoji. The Baribas (as the people are called), though conquered in ancient times by the Askias of Songhay and others, are to-day found independent alike of the Fulani and the Yorubas, and they have defied the armies of Behanzin of Dahomey in the south, and of Mossi in the west. Practically nothing was known of the interior of the country prior to 1894, for the few travellers who had attempted to penetrate to its capital at Nikki had never returned. The Niger Company had, however, a treaty with Boussa, whose capital was on the Niger rapids, and who was to some extent the equal of Nikki and independent of him. The Baribas raided far into Yoruba land, and the reputation of their skill in witchcraft, their deadly poisoned arrows, and their treachery, had caused them to be held in almost superstitious dread by their neighbours. In 1893-94 the French overran Mossi and threatened Borgu, and it became a matter

of importance to conclude a treaty with Nikki. I undertook the task on behalf of the Royal Niger Company, and succeeded in anticipating the powerful French force which, under Descœurs, had already started from Dahomey with the same object. The treaty was, however, disregarded by the French, who overran all Borgu, including Boussa and Kiama, with whom we had treaties, which were undisputed. The result was a period of great tension, and at the end of 1897 I was sent out to raise the West Africa Frontier Force, and to take command of the British forces of Lagos and Nigeria.

179. In June, 1898, a convention was concluded under which Borgu was partitioned between the two Powers; the British portion was not incorporated in the Royal Niger Company's territory but was administered as a military province. Garrisons were maintained in its chief towns, pending the final delimitation of the frontier in 1900. There had been some severe fighting between the French and the Baribas, and the latter had suffered very heavily. From being the most lawless and truculent of tribes, they now became the most law-abiding, and there is singularly little crime in the province. The earliest king of Nikki of whom there is record, says Mr. Kemble, is Siro-lafia, who reigned about 1800.

180. In South Borgu the people are agricultural, but are not industrious, and show no desire to acquire wealth, or to trade. In the north the settlements of Fulani from Gando rear cattle, while the Baribas are agricultural. The whole of the south is now under Kiama, the north under Boussa. Woro-Yoru, the heir to the kingship at Nikki, had refused to acknowledge the French and settled in British Borgu, but he proved a feeble and useless person and he has now gone back to Nikki. As Borgu quieted down and friendly relations were established with the French, all garrisons were gradually withdrawn, with the exception of a small detachment at Illo, the frontier station on the Niger, the last garrison (at Fort Goldie near the French enclave) being replaced by civil police at the end of 1904. The assessment ofthe villages is now being carried out, and Mr. Kemble reports that the taxes have been collected without any trouble.

181. The industries are confined to the simple wants of the people, and there is little trade. Shea trees are abundant, but with the exception of a small quantity sold to the Niger Company the fruit is allowed to rot on the ground. There are unlimited areas of exceptionally fine land suitable for cotton, with a waterway (the Niger) close at hand, but the population is small, and mile after mile of well-timbered and fertile land is without a village. As its population increases owing to the cessation of war, and by immigration, Borgu should offer great possibilities of development. Forty-three cases were tried in the Provincial Court. Native Courts, being

new to the country, have not yet become effective, but they transmit cases to the British Courts. The police have not been very successful. There is little slave-dealing; 20 slaves were released during the year.

Tour.

182. I visited Borgu in July. The French enclave at Fort Goldie consists of a flimsy palisade of sticks. It was in charge of two or three natives, who occupied huts with mud walls, while the "warehouses" consisted of mere mat-walls. Entrance is commonly effected by any other way than the door, so that the keys (of which Government retain duplicates) are a farce. Kiama, the capital of South Borgu, is a mere village of about 300 persons, and presents a poverty-stricken appearance, typical of Borgu as a whole. The people are cordial and well-disposed. The Government station is inside the village, and consists of the old "fort" and houses built by the French, all but one in a very dilapidated state. There are no wells, and no stream, water being secured from a stagnant pool and water-holes, which are shared by the villagers and are probably impregnated with the drainage of the insanitary village. In such circumstances it is not surprising that the staff here has suffered from constant sickness, as the French, I believe, did before. Dr. Tichborne, Senior Medical Officer (who accompanied me on this tour to Illorin and Borgu), found an excellent site on the bank of a small stream three-quarters of a mile from the village.

183. I considered, however, that Kiama is ill-situated for the headquarters, which in a province nearly 200 miles long by only 65 broad, should be more nearly in the centre. Kiama is only 30 miles from the south frontier, out of touch with the north and with the Niger navigation (being 50 miles from Fort Goldie), and is now of no political importance. It will be the station of an Assistant Resident, and the capital will be removed to Boussa, which is central, so that the Resident can control the customs stations in the north, where the important kola caravans cross the province, and, being on the Niger, will be in touch with the enclave at Fort Goldie and the station of exit (for French flotillas) at Illo. The King of Boussa is, moreover, the most important chief in the province. I was unable to visit Boussa, but the Resident will select an experimental site and test its healthiness. There is excellent local timber at Kiama, with abundant fuel for brick-burning.

184. Mr. Kemble's roads were perhaps the best we have seen (other than those of the Public Works Department), and the addition of a few culverts or ramps will render the road from the Niger to Kiama fit for carts, by which the shea and other produce can be conveyed to the river for export. The chief has himself taken

a keen interest in these roads, personally supervising their construction. There are a few elephants in the forest belt of 50 miles, which stretches between the Niger and the interior of the province; the forest contains also silvan products of value, and good timber. The soil appears to be a rich black loam, singularly free from the white ant pest and troublesome tree-suckers. There is probably sub-soil water everywhere. The Teshi and Moshi rivers are perennial, and I know of no locality in Nigeria which offers better prospects for experimental rubber or cotton culture. Labour could be brought from Yoruba-land close by, and I have already started such a colony at the junction of the two rivers. I found that the system of taxation introduced was not in accordance with instructions, nor had there been adequate supervision of the collection. Little survey work had been done, and the records were not in good order. The ill-health of the staff would largely account for these defects.

Bassa.

185. Has an area of 7,000 square miles. It is at present in charge of Mr. Ley-Greaves (Third Class), who estimates its dense population at 1½ millions, but I have assumed it at a million at most. Early in the sixteenth century the Igbira (Okpoto or Ibo) kingdom would seem (as we have already seen) to have been one of the most powerful pagan States of Nigeria, with its capital at Idah. Its influence probably extended northwards to the Benue or beyond it, and southwards throughout a great portion of what is now Southern Nigeria, while Nupe derived its ancient dynasty from Idah. In modern times the Attahs of Idah were a thorn in the side of the Niger Company, who sent many expeditions against them and finally broke their power. When the present Government was instituted the Attah exercised some traditional sway over the Okpotos in the south of the province—the Bassas having conquered the northern and western portions and the Munshis the eastern—but his influence was wholly for evil. Idah has, I believe, always been, and to some extent still is, a centre of the slave trade, and the market of Ejuli, a little to the east, is notorious for the smuggling of gin and for slave-dealing. Beyond the radius which comprised the farms of Idah the Government of Southern Nigeria, with many other truculent tribes to manage elsewhere, was unable to exert any authority, and at the present time the territory eastwards within 20 miles of the Niger is, I believe, unexplored. In these circumstances the boundary with Southern Nigeria has never been settled, except in the immediate vicinity of Idah, where a radius of 15 miles from that town was fixed with the approval of the Secretary of State.

186. British influence had up to the end of 1903 been confined to the western half of the province, with the capital at Dekina, but in December of that year (as narrated in my last

report) the Resident, Captain O'Riordan, proceeded on his own initiative into the Okpoto country to instal a chief, and was attacked by the tribe, who resented the appointment. The Resident and Mr. Amyatt-Burney, police officer, lost their lives and their following was annihilated. The expedition which was sent to retrieve this disaster recovered the bodies of the officers; and some 56 of the soldiers, police, and carriers, out of the 93 who had formed the ill-fated party, were liberated or escaped (*vide* paragraph 286). The expedition traversed the country in every direction, and in the heavy fighting many of the Okpotos were killed, and Negadu, the chief responsible for the trouble, was captured and tried in the Supreme Court. Heavy fines were inflicted upon the hostile villages, and when as much of these had been paid as it seemed possible for the villagers to collect, I remitted the remainder, which only tended to keep alive ill-will and hostility.

187. The result of these operations was to extend the frontier of the district under control to the borders of the Munshi country (about 8° E. long.), and a garrison was left at Agwatcha. The Okpotos have not, however, settled down, and their attitude still gives cause for uneasiness, though investigation enabled the Government to ascertain the primary cause of their discontent and to appoint the chief they desired, which gave great satisfaction. The new chief was, I hear, visited by all the people of the hostile towns south of Ankpa, and he made them swear friendship to the Government. The district was in April, 1905, reported to be more peaceful than it had been for three years past. The province is probably richer in natural products than any other in the Protectorate, and the Niger Company have depôts on the Niger and Benue, while Messrs. Holt have also established a depôt. Moslem influence has not penetrated to this country, with the exception of small colonies of traders from the north, for the Fulani were unable to penetrate its forests. The Roman Catholics and the Protestants have mission establishments at Dekina and Gbebe. The people are said to export cattle and to import horses for food. Twenty-seven cases have been tried in the British, and 24 are reported from the Native Courts.

Tour.

188. In April, 1905, I went to Dekina from the port of Mozum. The station is on a hill, in very hilly country, and is 1,100 yards from the perennial mountain stream which forms the water supply. It controls the routes between the important stations of Mozum, Gbebe, Itobi, and Ejuli, and though not sufficiently central when the whole province is brought under control, it serves well at present. We selected a site for permanent buildings, since the place will always be occupied by a member of the staff in charge of the western district. Well-cleared tracks to the river depôts have been made. I instructed the Resident to make no attempt at all for the present

to collect tribute in the eastern portion, and to avoid all cause of friction. The tribute is willingly paid in the western district.

(D.) Slavery.

189. The following table shows the number of slaves liberated and their disposal in 1904:—

To Freed Slaves Home, Zungeru.	To Freed Slaves Home, Bornu.	Adults free to follow their own inclinations.	Returned to their Relatives.	Died.	Married.	To Guardians.	Enlisted.	Apprenticed to Trades.	Total.
217	25	128	132	2	12	40	1	7	564

Freed Slaves Home, Zungeru.

190. The statistics of the Freed Slaves Home at Zungeru are as follows:—

—	Women.		Big Girls, 12–15.	Children under 12.	Total.
	Over 20.	15 to 20.			
Present on January 1st, 1904	18	12	25	129	184
Received during 1904 ...	19	12	9	177	217
Total	37	24	34	306	401
*Left the Home	33	21	20	149	223
Remaining on Dec. 31st, 1904	4	3	14	157	178

* The 223 who "left the Home" are made up as follows:—Married, 2; apprenticed, 9 (8 to Church Missionary Society); to guardians, 92; died, 92; left the home of their own desire, 27; error, 1 = 223. Of the 217 shown as received during the year, 155 came from Muri (*vide* paras. 135 and 194).

191. The famine which prompted the people to sell their children caused a great increase in the slave trade. The emaciated condition of the children when rescued accounts for the very high death rate, and also for the comparatively high food bill, since they are specially dieted under medical orders. They often arrive in a hopeless and dying condition, but the Medical Officer reported to me that the Acting Lady Superintendent

(Miss Mitchell) had, by close personal attention, saved many lives which seemed hopeless even under better conditions.

192. The Visiting Committee of Senior Officers selects the Guardians, subject to final approval by the High Commissioner, and the Wards are from time to time inspected—if residing in cantonments by the Cantonment Magistrate; if outside, by Residents—and unless their condition is quite satisfactory they are sent back to the Home. A kitchen and laundry and a bakery have been added. The sale of bread and the laundry work, together with sale of carpentry work and of eggs, and the wages of boys employed to pull punkahs, are now beginning to produce a small income, which I hope will rapidly increase. The children are also paid small wages for their work out of these receipts. The Home has been enclosed by an unclimbable fence; and an isolation camp, 300 yards distant, for the reception of new arrivals and treatment of infectious diseases has been added. Daily classes are held for the instruction of the children. The boys are also taught carpentering, and are drilled by the native assistant. The entire clothing is made by the inmates, while the garden provides work for some of the children, and its produce diminishes the food bill. Under the superintendence of the Cantonment Magistrate (Captain Rowe) the Home has made great progress during the year.

Freed Slaves Home, Bornu.

193. In February, 1904, a second Home was opened in Bornu, where the large number of children liberated from slave caravans coming from Adamawa (German) might be accommodated without undergoing the hardships of a journey of over 1,000 miles to Zungeru, which proved fatal to many of these emaciated creatures, while the change of climate and diet induced ophthalmia, skin diseases, and dysentery. Dr. Parsons, Medical Officer in Bornu, took charge of the Home, and has devoted himself to the work with enthusiasm and success. He has endeavoured to develop character in the inmates, and to inculcate a feeling of independence and a healthy rivalry in industry, so that they may become useful members of the community and liberated in a true sense. The children are taught mat-making, grass-work, pottery, leather and smithy work. Boys who show aptitude are locally apprenticed, but remain on the books of the Home and are regularly inspected. The women and girls make the clothes and nurse the sick and weakly children. The boys are daily drilled by a soldier, and are learning English. In order to make the Home as nearly self-supporting as possible a farm has been started, with 100 acres of land under crops and a few head of cattle and goats for milk, and some poultry. Food is plentiful and good. The buildings at present consist of mud huts. There is daily medical treatment, the prevalent diseases being

guinea-worm and ophthalmia. The Home started with 142 (112 below 11 years old, 19 girls from 12 to 20, and 11 adult women). During the year 25 more have been received; total, 167. There have been 42 deaths, and five women have left of their own accord, leaving 120 at the end of the year. I was much pleased to note at my inspection the general cleanliness and the happy appearance of the inmates. During Dr. Parsons' absence Dr. Blair, who shows no less interest in the work, has taken charge of the Home. The cost of the two Freed Slaves Homes was as follows:—Staff, £600; food, £632; clothing, £84; sundries, £150; total, £1,466. Earnings paid to revenue, £45.

194. The general position of the slave question in the Protectorate may be said to be satisfactory. The constant slave-raids which have depopulated the country and almost exterminated the people of the Kabba and Kontagora provinces have, of course, ceased throughout the length and breadth of Nigeria. The slave trade from German Adamawa and the Benue regions towards Lagos and Southern Nigeria still exists, and has been very active of late owing to the famine, but is being energetically stamped out, as many as 200 having been detected and liberated by Mr. Lobb in 2½ months. The children rescued were extremely emaciated, and had been sold for sums varying from 1*s.* 9*d.* in corn to 10*s.* in salt. Some were repatriated, but those whose homes could not be found, or who would probably be sold again, were sent to the Home. Out of 200 only 10 per cent. were adults, the average age being eight years; 30 or 40 died of the starvation they had suffered, in spite of every possible care. This slave trade is chiefly carried on by Nupe and Kakanda canoe-men. Seven hundred slaves have been freed in this (Muri) province during the past five years. Mr. Lobb reports that natives state that slaves are still sold openly in the markets of the Kamerons, in spite of the presence of Europeans, while large raiding bands from Gashaka (German) devastate the country, one district being raided three times in the year and completely depopulated.

195. The pagan tribes, who formerly feared to bring their produce to the markets lest they should be seized as slaves, now know that they have redress from Government, and already the complaints of the Yergums have led to conviction of kidnappers at Yellua. The result will be to stimulate trade, and to exert a civilising effect on the tribes. From Bornu the Resident writes: "The big slave traffic which was flourishing two years ago is now almost stamped out. The passage through Bornu of caravans of raw slaves from German and French territory is no longer to be found. A few very small parties occasionally still filter through with a good deal of risk, and by bush routes. The chief remaining route at present is from German territory, along the western shores of Chad to

Kabi, in French Manga. These traders are very difficult to catch." Seven hundred and fifty-four slaves have been freed in Bornu since the province was occupied, of which 85 per cent. are in transit from French Bagirmi through German territory, 10 per cent. are Kanuris enslaved by Rabeh, and 1 per cent. ordinary Court cases. What trade still exists comes chiefly from Adamawa. In the Yola province 154 were liberated (total 349 in three years), some being set free by the expeditions against the pagan tribes. Famine caused the sale of children, who else were dying of starvation. Mr. Barclay reports that few of the slaves of the Fulani assert their freedom, for they are now better treated by their masters, who fear lest they should do so.

196. Elsewhere in the Fulani States the policy of Government in this matter is, I think, becoming better understood, and the chiefs appear to acquiesce in it. In my last report I said that the Emir of Sokoto had of his own initiative promulgated the prohibition regarding slave-dealing. From Kano it is reported that "complaints or assertion of freedom by slaves are extremely rare—a discontented slave simply runs away and the remainder are content." There are (says Dr. Cargill) but few cases of s ve-dealing, which is becoming too risky to be profitable, and will soon cease entirely. Domestic slaves are well treated, well housed, and well fed, and the laws are now so well known that masters dare not ill-treat their slaves lest they should complain to the British Court. They are allowed to work for one day in the week on their own land, the produce of which is their own, and to trade, and may redeem themselves if they wish to. Many who ran away at the time of the annexation of Kano have returned. "The slavery question," he adds, "has caused scarcely any difficulty in this province." I observed in the list of cases (tried himself) which the Emir s 's in, that in four instances he had inflicted three months' imprisonment for buying a slave. This, I think, marks a striking forward movement. The Resident of Nassarawa states that he has now little difficulty in this question, and that the Chiefs of Nassarawa and Lafia are voluntarily freeing many of their slaves and substituting paid labour, but many runaway slaves from the north are settling in the province. From Illorin I hear that the slave trade is practically extinct, and the domestic and farm slaves are happy. The buyers of slaves are said to come from Abeokuta. A few years ago there was a great slave mart in Illorin. From Kontagora and other provinces I also hear satisfactory accounts. Even allowing for some optimism on the part of Residents, there is ground for legitimate satisfaction in contrasting this state of things with what obtained in 1900, when, as I reported, Nigeria was probably one of the worst, if not the worst, of places in Africa for slave-raiding and slave-trading in its most barbarous and cruel forms.

(E.) Native Courts.

197. I have especiai pleasure in reporting some progress in the constitution and working of the Native Courts, of which 80 had been duly established under the Proclamation at the end of 1904. Most of these submit returns of their principal cases to the Residents, and these are examined by the High Commissioner with the object of making suggestions and promoting uniformity of sentences. In my "review of provinces" I have already spoken of the Native Courts of each, and quoted the number of cases dealt with. The Courts deal almost entirely with civil causes and petty criminal cases, since the abolition of the punishment of mutilation, and the Government requirements of decency and humanity in imprisonment have deprived the native tribunals of their most effective punishments for serious crime. It appeared, moreover, to be advisable that the powers of each Court should be limited until it had proved that former abuses had ceased. The admirable conduct of the Courts at Sokoto and Kano enabled me, at the end of 1904, to restore to them the power of judging cases involving the death penalty, though with the restriction that no sentence of death may be carried into execution without the prior concurrence of the Resident (*see* paragraph 83). Increased confidence in the impartiality of the Native Courts appears to be shown by the people, and I have heard no complaints of unjust judgments or of bribery, &c. The Emir of Kano sends in a return of from 60 to 80 cases per mensem.

198. I hope that I may be able to establish a school of law for the training of Mallams at Sokoto. The appointment of a native judge to review the sentences of all Native Courts would probably be of great value, and would, I think, give much satisfaction alike to the Native Emirs and to the Alkalis, as proving the intention of Government to uphold the dignity of the Courts and not to interfere with the law of the Koran. The Courts in Bornu have not proved very successful, and in pagan countries but little progress has yet been made.

(F) Population.

199. The assessment of towns for tribute, and the closer touch now established between the administration and the people, has enabled me to submit some rough idea of the population. The returns are, however, largely guesswork at present, but will form a basis for future revision. Except in

the cases of Bornu, Bassa, Nassarawa, and Kano, I am inclined to think that the numbers are somewhat under-estimated:—

Per square mile.	Proportion Males to Females.	Province.	Male.	Female.	Total.
14·9	1 to 1·1	Sokoto and Gando	244,000	277,000	521,000
70·7	1 „ 1·1*	Kano and Katagum†	*1,043,810*	*1,148,190*	2,192,000
33·5	1 „ 1·5	East and West Bornu	442,000	663,000	1,105,000
39·65	1 „ 2·83	Bauchi	240,000	680,000	920,000
10·45	1 „ 1·37	Zaria	97,000	133,000	230,000
5·45	1 „ 1·3	Kontagora‡	34,350	44,650	79,000
2·11	1 „ 1·05	Borgu	12,300	13,000	25,300
142·85	1 „ 1·23	Bassa§	*448,880*	*551,120*	1,000,000
83·33	1 „ 1·73	Nassarawa	550,000	950,000	1,500,000
31·97	1 „ 1·23	Muri	370,000	455,000	825,000
18·12	1 „ 1·23	Yola‖	*130,270*	*160,230*	290,500
23·57	1 „ 1·08	Nupe	72,350	78,550	150,900
8·72	1 „ 1·34	Kabba	29,000	39,000	68,000
40·47	1 „ 1·22	Illorin	114,750	140,250	255,000
¶35·1		Total	*3,828,710*	*5,332,990*	9,161,700

* Assumed to be same as Sokoto.

† Kano 2,000,000, Katagum 192,000. Male and female not shown, same proportion adopted as Sokoto.

‡ Major Sharpe's estimate is 40,600 only.

§ The Resident's estimate is 1½ millions. Male and female not shown. Muri proportion.

‖ Proportion of male and female not shown. Muri proportion assumed.

¶ Area indeterminate till boundary fixed. Assumed at 258,000 square miles.

200. This return, rough as it is, furnishes some indication both of the relative density of the population and of the proportion between the sexes. Both bear striking witness to the devastation caused by war and slave raids, Probably the most accurate figures are those of Nupe, which has been most fully assessed, and next to Nupe, Illorin, and Sokoto. If these were taken by themselves as a basis of calculation for the whole Protectorate, the total would be 5,000,000 only, as against the total of 9,000,000 shown above. I am, however, inclined to think that the poplation is about what the return shows it at, viz., 9,000,000. The estimates have in almost every case been made by the Resident in Charge, who is the best judge. Barth in 1854 estimated the population at from 30 to 50 millions.

III. TRADE.

Tolls.

201. The institution of caravan tolls has enabled the administration to collect a quantity of detailed information regarding the nature and quantity of the articles carried by traders and their value at each toll-station throughout the Protectorate. I have in a former report explained the origin of the Government "Caravan tolls," which were in substitution for the exorbitant levies formerly exacted from traders at every town they passed through by native chiefs. Prior to this year the tolls were only collected on "down" caravans carrying articles of native manufacture and native produce for sale. It was, however, reported that traders could not understand why "up" caravans were exempted, and that the discrimination operated unfairly towards native manufactures and towards different classes of traders. It was therefore decided, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to include all classes of goods of whatever origin, though at a lesser rate for those which have paid an import duty on the coast.

202. I have watched the operation of this system very carefully, receiving monthly reports from all Residents and making constant enquiries as to the effect on trade and the views of the native traders regarding it. From every province I have received reassuring reports to the effect that the traders paid their dues most willingly, and welcomed the tolls as a great relief from the exactions of the past and the enforced delays. The duties imposed on the Lagos frontier by the former administration were also abolished. I shall quote these reports presently in dealing with the trade of the provinces principally concerned with trade.

203. I cannot myself profess to regard these tolls as an ideal form of taxation, and I hope that before long it will be found feasible to largely modify, if not to abolish, them by merging them in the general tribute tax. I should, as I have said, myself prefer to see not only no duties on goods in transit, but even a system of rebates increasing proportionately to the distance from the coast for goods delivered at interior depôts, with a view to developing the inland territories. It is impossible to estimate exactly the amount of customs accruing on goods for import into Northern Nigeria and on goods with which the produce of Northern Nigeria is purchased in the southern territories, since only that comparatively small portion which is imported by British firms can be ascertained. The remainder is imported by native traders who also export produce for barter with duty-paid goods beyond the frontier, especially in Lagos.

204. Meanwhile in order to supplement the grant-in-aid by some local revenue, direct taxation has been instituted in Northern Nigeria both in the form I have described in the second section of this report, and in the form of caravan tolls, and certain licences. The system of caravan tolls, levied by Government only, emancipated the local trade from previous extortions; it was a useful tax in the early transitional period and during the past year it realised about £34,500, nearly one-third of the local revenue. On the other hand, it absorbs a great part of the time of the civil staff, and in spite of the most careful supervision errors of assessment of values and occasional fraud by native agents occur, while the security of the roads now enables traders to travel singly by unfrequented roads, and so to avoid the toll-stations instead of as formerly being compelled to unite in large bodies for mutual protection, and to travel by certain routes only. The security afforded by Government is thus daily adding to the difficulty of collection. Nevertheless, the revenue from tolls is greater each year, and all Residents concur in reporting that trade is increasing rapidly. They have the actual statistics of trade passing through their hands on which to base their reports. The justification of the tolls is that they are sanctioned by tradition and custom; that the traders form a large and the most wealthy part of the community, and until the organisation of the general or "tribute" tax is somewhat more advanced than it is to-day throughout the Protectorate it is not feasible to abolish the existing system which on the whole works well. It must be borne in mind that this organisation of taxation is little more than a year old at present.

205. It has been the aim of Government only to levy tolls upon merchandise in transit over considerable distances, as a return for the security and improvement of communications. Produce locally collected for sale to neighbouring merchants is exempt. It is under consideration—in spite of the reasons I have given for the taxing of "up" caravans—whether the tolls on goods which have paid duty at a British port should not be still further reduced. It must, however, be remembered, on the one hand, that the internal trade (viz., in articles neither imported nor for export) is not taxed except by these tolls, and on the other hand, that their imposition on this trade operates in favour of duty-paid imports. Native cloth is manufactured in great quantities and competes favourably with Manchester cottons; locally won salt competes with British salt; locally grown kolas with imported kolas. The leather work and dyes of Kano and other large cities supply local wants to the exclusion of imported goods; while the natron from the north-east permeates the whole Protectorate, penetrating to Lagos itself, and fosters the native manufactures which are largely, though not entirely, bartered in exchange for it. Reduced to its crudest expression, the desire of the

importing merchant would no doubt be to see native industries —other than the production of raw material for export— crushed, in order that they may be superseded by imported manufactures, and native goods in transit (other than those for export) taxed as highly as possible, while his own were exempt. It is for the administration to determine what proportion of the burden each should fairly bear. The caravan tolls were not, however, instituted with any such object in view, but merely as a just payment by those who use the roads for their security and improvement, and in substitution of the pre-existing oppressive dues.

206. The effective organisation of the general tribute tax, together with a system of excise or octroi on native salt and natron, may enable me later on to equalise the incidence of taxation on purely native goods with that on imported goods, and it may then be found possible to abolish these caravan tolls. Discussing this subject so long ago as 1902, when the tolls were instituted, I wrote: "The Resident, Illorin, reports that Kano goods have fallen to one-quarter of their former price. The benefit goes to the Lagos trader and middlemen, not only in that the goods they buy are one-quarter of their former price, but that they can now come to Illorin to meet the caravans which formerly they were not allowed to do. The Kano trader, on the other hand, owing to the advantages he now enjoys, is content to sell at one-quarter price, and can still realise a good profit. These facts seem to point to the conclusion that there is no class in the country who have gained greater advantages from British rule or who can better afford to pay."

207. It may be useful to glance briefly at the trade of the principal centres in the Protectorate, and in doing so to see how the tolls have affected trade. The total value of merchandise quoted as passing through any place is, of course, limited to goods in transit for long distances, and exclusive of native produce for sale in the district.

Northern Route.

208. I have described in my report for 1902 (page 61) the trade conducted across the desert by the Tripoli Arabs resident in Kano. It was not feasible to divert this trade to the south until this route could offer superior facilities, but now that a main trunk road from Kano to Zungeru and the Niger is approaching completion, I pointed out its advantages when I was at Kano in December. As a result of the Residents' efforts one of the principal representatives of the Tripoli Arabs brought a small caravan of 18 oxen by this route, reaching Zungeru on February 21st, 1905. He expressed great surprise at the condition of the road he had traversed, for he

had disbelieved in its possibility. I gave him letters to Lagos where he was well treated, and Sir A. Jones gave him a passage to England and Tripoli. He told me he would be the first of many to travel by the new road, when he had reported its security and advantages at Tripoli. Until, however, depôts of supplies have been established along it and some of the rivers bridged it cannot be considered ready for use (*vide* paragraph 247 and 261). Dr. Cargill reports that the journey from Tripoli to Ghat takes 40 days and costs from £2 to £3 per camel load. Here there is a delay of some weeks to procure fresh camels. Thence it is six or seven weeks' journey to Kano at a cost of £4 to £6. The French levy $2 for each load of skins and $4 per load of ivory or feathers at Zinder. Roughly, therefore, it may be said that goods take nearly five months and cost about £40 a ton by the desert route. The Arab alluded to said that by the new southern route he could easily convey goods from Kano to Ibadan in 40 days, viz., a total of eight weeks to England; whereas his brother's caravan, which had just reached Tripoli, took seven months on the journey and encountered great risks. A correspondent, writing to Sir A. Jones from Tripoli, says that the news of Nasuf's journey has created a considerable sensation there.

Kano.

209. Kano is the destination of caravans from north, south, east, and west. Goods here exchange hands, and are distributed to the countries which require them. The trade of Kano itself—apart from its importance as a distributing centre—consists chiefly of manufactured goods, which from time immemorial have found a market throughout the Sudan and Nigeria. Woven cloths, embroidered native gowns, slippers, horse-gear, and other leather work are some of its chief exports. These are not required in the markets of Europe, and the tanned goat skins, which form the Morocco leather of commerce, of which some 300,000 per annum are stated to be exported to the north, are almost the sole "manufactured" article for which there is a demand. Steps are being taken to develop this industry, but it will probably be found more profitable to export the skins untanned, in which case they can be bought more cheaply and in greater quantities in the villages and towns throughout the length and breadth of the country, and their export in this state will strike a blow at the great tanning industry of Kano instead of increasing its output. I foresee with great regret the decline of Kano as a commercial centre when European goods supersede her manufactures, and the exports of other provinces are diverted by more direct routes to the factories of British merchants, instead of passing through the hands of her middlemen and brokers. The cotton of Zaria will then cease to come to the

looms of Kano, or the skins and hides to her tanneries, but she will for many years no doubt continue to supply the Sudan by her industries, more especially in leather-work.

210. The imports of local origin are chiefly (1) salt from the north and east (Asben and Manga); (2) natron from Damageram and the east; (3) cattle and horses from Sokoto and Bornu; (4) Kolas from Ganja and Lagos; (5) "antimony" from the Benue. Imports of European origin are (1) from Tripoli, English cloth, majenta-coloured thread in great quantities, beads, sugar, scent, mirrors, needles, spices, pepper, burnooses, horse-trappings, and a large quantity of writing paper; (2) from the south, English cloth, salt, German dyes, and Austrian beads. Exports to Europe are leather, ivory, and feathers (the two latter from Bornu, feathers also from Sokoto). The bulk goes to Tripoli. Skins cost 6*d.* in Kano and realise two francs in Tripoli. The Resident gives the following weights and values of such principal imports as paid tolls:—

From N. & E.	Weight	Value.	From S. & W.	Weight.	Value.
	Tons.	£	£	Tons.	£
Tripoli goods ...	165	7,684	English goods ...	30½	5,636
Asben salt ...	285	7,629	Kolas	92	10,325
Manga salt ...	382	5,012	Native cloth ...	2½	364
Natron	272	1,295	Spices, pepper, antimony, &c.	5	508
	Lbs.				
Feathers	2,213	996			
Total ...	—	22,616	Total ...	130	16,833

Live Stock.	No.	Value.
		£
Camels	183	563
Horses	74	265
Donkeys	404	517
Cattle	2,347	7,019
Sheep and goats	1,823	491
Total Live Stock	—	8,855
Grand Total	—	48,304

This somewhat disappointing total does not of course include the large imports of Zaria cotton and other local produce, and is exclusive of all the merchandise which evaded tolls. The difficulty in this province is that if the toll is collected at Kano traders can equally well dispose of their goods in the

large markets outside the city. If the toll-station is consequently placed further away the traders can only pay in kind (as cash at present practically only circulates at Kano), and stations would be required on each converging route. The tolls bring in £3,500 per annum, and should probably produce at least half as much again. There are only two toll-stations, viz., at Kano and Katsena. The Resident reports that the traders express satisfaction with the system, as they have no longer to pay tolls at each place they camp. The Tripoli Arabs, however, complain that they are heavy, and their reduction would add to the attraction of the southern route, and prevent Zinder from becoming a base for a trade to the north.

Illorin.

211. The city of Illorin is probably the greatest trade centre in the country next to Kano, whose goods (ivory, dyed leather, natron, gowns, and cloth) it has received from time immemorial and distributed to Dahomey, Benin, and the Lagos hinterland. Prior to the last few years traders from the south (with the exception of a few selected merchants from Lagos, Jebu, and Abeokuta) were prohibited from entering the city. Illorin middlemen transacted all business between the traders from the north (who likewise were not allowed to go south) and those from the south, charging 2*s.* in the £. Since the establishment of the present Government, however, great crowds of petty traders from Lagos have flocked into the town, and their dealings with the caravans are unrestricted. During the past year 4,486 licences have been issued to petty traders in Illorin.

212. The following quantities and values are given of the trade in 1904:—

—	Tons.	Value.	—	No.	Value.
		£			£
Kolas	479⅓	17,849	Horses	218	691
Spices, &c.	13	319	Cattle	2,322	5,532
Natron cloth ...	8⅓	836	Sheep and goats ...	5,263	3,037
Natron	491	15,262			
Skins	2⅔	195	Total	7,803	9,260
Miscellaneous ...	21⅔	598	Forward ...	—	35,059
Total	1,016	35,059	Grand Total ...	—	44,319

213. In addition to this, the Resident estimates that at least 3,000 loads of Lagos cotton goods were imported, at an average value of £5. Some traders, he says, make as many as eight trips in the season, but assuming an average of four, the value of British cottons imported would be £60,000, or a

total trade of £104,319. This is of course exclusive of the large trade done by the Niger Company (who import by way of the Niger) at their three stations of Shonga and Jebba and Eggà. The Resident reports that the tolls are collected without any discontent, and the traders express great satisfaction with the system. He stated, in 1903, that there was no attempt to evade payment, and that he had been assured that they would gladly pay five times the amount to enjoy the present security. He adds that there is no grumbling and no single complaint. Large quantities of cotton are grown in this province, also tobacco, rice, and ground-nuts. There are very great quantities of shea, also rubber and palm-oil.

Zaria.

214. There are few European goods in the market—only a small quantity of cloth and salt. The returns show that trade is increasing, though caravans now use bye-roads. This, though a loss to the toll-collection (and hence to the trade returns submitted) does much good to the country. "The inhabitants" (says Captain Orr) "of the once dangerous pagan districts now buy cloth, kolas, and salt from the traders in exchange for rubber, mats, palm-oil and corn," instead of seizing these articles as they formerly did. The Resident remarks that surplus produce (including cotton) will only be grown for sale and export if traders open stores in the province "where cloth, agricultural and culinary implements, Birmingham goods, soap, oil, sugar, and European provisions can be sold. There is an eager demand among all classes for all these things." I have elsewhere observed that the necessary condition to attract non-native traders is a cheap means of transport—notably a light surface rail or tram. Meanwhile, with limited funds, we are endeavouring to make a good cart-road and to introduce draught transport. Captain Orr reports that the traders say that the tolls are not high, and are not a check to trade. Natron, to the amount of 665 tons, irrespective of other trade, passed through the toll-station in one month, carried by 8,514 animals and 587 carriers. In another month as many as 8,000 sheep (for export) were counted.

Bornu.

215. A steady increase in trade is reported by Mr. Hewby. The chief export is the slabs of natron from the islands of Chad (brought by canoes). The abolition of former excessive tolls in Hausaland and the security of the roads is stated to have caused a great fall in prices, and hence the trade is not so profitable as formerly. The imports (from west to east) are chiefly Hausa cloth and kolas, the exports (east to west) are natron, cattle and salt. The cattle come chiefly from German and French territory in the south and east. The salt is from

the Manga district in the north, and chiefly goes to Hausaland, but also to German Adamawa and the Benue. There is a small import of Bilma salt from the northern desert. Tubu caravans import salt, dates, sugar, beads and paper, in exchange for feathers and skins. Kuka is rapidly becoming the chief market of Bornu. There are two or three Tripoli Arabs resident there, but they send their exports (ivory, skins and feathers) viâ Kano, and there is now no direct trade from Kuka across the desert. These Arabs, when questioned, had no complaints regarding tolls, and as long ago as May, 1903, Mr. Hewby reported that a "large number of traders, Hausa, Kanuri and Tripoli," with whom he had discussed the subject, seemed glad to have a definite toll instead of the former imposts. The province abounds in valuable acacia gum (about £30 per ton), and there is some gum-kino. Regarding cotton, it is reported from South Bornu that every village grows it, but though the people are industrious the crops are insufficient even for local demands, owing to the infertility of the seed and the inferior methods of cultivation. With improvement in these matters there should be a surplus for export by the Gongola waterway. In the north we were struck by the enormous size and the great yield of the cotton-bushes. There is here apparently a wonderfully suitable soil, with immense available areas. The produce could probably be sent to Kano by the Wobe river, when a railway is made to that place. (Paragraphs 231 and 250.)

Muri.

216. The Benue river, flowing east and west, of course forms the main artery of trade through this province—land routes run north and south. Speaking of these, the Resident points out that the great belt of pagan tribes, who inhabit the southern slopes of the Bauchi plateau, cut off the markets of the Benue Valley and Kameruns from the commerce of the Hausa States. Only two routes (viâ Wase and viâ Gatari) passed through this belt, and until the present year (1904) both were insecure, and traders were constantly pillaged and murdered. The expeditions described elsewhere have afforded security on these routes, and "the resulting impetus to trade has been very marked." In the south of the province a similar belt of hostile pagans closes access to the Kameruns, except by two routes (Takum and Beli). An old trader stated that in former days caravans from Kano numbered up to 2,000 persons, and that the exactions on the road amounted to about half their goods. Similar exactions were made on the return journey. These exactions, as well as the raids of the pagans, had now, he said, ceased. The returns of the caravan tolls have enormously increased during the year, and Mr. Lobb states that it was a prosperous one.

217. The value of the trade passing through the toll stations is estimated at £30,000 to £40,000. There is reported to be a great deal of cotton grown in the Munshi country, which has not yet been penetrated. Two or three tons were bought, nominally at ½*d.* per lb., but at such a price the people find it more profitable to weave it and sell the cloth. A better class of English cloth than that now imported is required, which will supersede the native, and so bring the raw cotton on to the market. The industries of spinning thread, weaving, and dyeing afford (says Mr. Lobb) occupation to many thousands, who may possibly become additional producers of raw cotton, if native-made cloth is superseded by British. Large quantities of cattle are imported from Adamawa, and also some ivory and rubber, and are purchased with native cloth and gowns. Cloth increases very rapidly in value, as it penetrates into the interior. There is a considerable output of salt in the Awe district (paragraph 234) won by evaporation from saline springs, which are only worked in the dry weather for 12 to 15 weeks and produce probably 400 tons. The salt is sold in the north and east and also in the south, but English salt competes with it on the Benue. There are other smaller salt workings. About 60 tons of kolas (43 registered) entered from German territory, at a value on the frontier of £1,200.

Sokoto.

218. The Resident reports that the institution of new toll stations has not raised prices, or diminished the volume of trade. The Emir, when asked his opinion, said that formerly the traders were liable to lose both their merchandise and freedom—possibly life itself—and now pay only a small tax which they hardly feel. The traders accept the toll willingly, and all agree that there is no hardship, and that it is a cheap price for the safety of the roads. There is no difficulty in the collection. There is a considerable trade to Salaga, in the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, cattle being exchanged for kolas. Apart from the question of transport, cotton cannot be exported until European cloth supplants the native. Dyed native cloths are exported to the north. There is plenty of shea in the west and gum in the east of the province, but neither are utilised. The export of dyed skins is increasing.

Nassarawa.

219. Native produce in this province includes rubber, palm-kernels, and benniseed. Salt and cloth (English and native) are imported. The Resident reports that cotton is grown everywhere, but the system of payment in goods, which only realise half their supposed value in the market, stifles the industry. Weaving and dyeing are increasing, "owing to the

great dissatisfaction with imported cloths." The stations opened by the Niger Company at Loko and Yawmini have given a great impetus to production, the former of rubber, the latter of benniseed. Trade has suffered owing to the famine, since traders could not afford to despatch their caravans. The Resident comments on the diffusion of trade by many routes, instead of its being confined to the main arteries as of old, and, like the Resident of Zaria, he notes the benefit to the country by the introduction of trade into pagan centres, with its civilising effect, though Government tolls suffer. Total registered, £21,000.

Yola.

220. The Resident reports that the caravan trade is in an unsatisfactory state, partly due to the ill-treatment of traders in the German sphere, which has almost destroyed the staple trade in cattle, and partly to the famine, which was so severely felt in this province.

Kabba.

221. The trade chiefly consists in kolas, English cotton goods and native cloth, natron and live stock. It is estimated at £33,000. Native products are palm-oil, kolas, shea, rubber, and cotton. The prospects of the latter are said to be good in the Igbira country. Captain Larymore remarks that the increase in the receipts from tolls shows the fallacy of the view that they are ruining the trade. Enquiries made from an intelligent trader elicited the opinion that the present advantages are highly appreciated in contrast to former days.

Other Provinces.

222. I have no reports worth quoting from other provinces. In Nupe the total registered trade was £55,601, as against £49,850 in 1902 and £48,484 in 1903. Mr. Goldsmith reports that the traders are perfectly contented and keener than ever, and that the tax does not bear heavily upon them. In Bauchi the registered trade was £16,243, in Borgu £33,221 (chiefly kolas and cattle), in Kontagora £11,554, where the trade is reported as increasing daily and the market has been twice enlarged.

European Trade.

223. I regret that the returns received from the two European firms in the Protectorate are so incomplete as to preclude the possibility of any useful table of imports and exports. The total imports (direct or transferred from Southern Nigeria)

are given at £144,713, and exports at £152,822. The cash trade amounted to £66,294, as against £63,297 in 1903. The increase in trade is due chiefly to the rapid development of the export of rubber, which has risen from £12,000 in 1900 to £22,000 in 1902 and £94,000 in the present year. I fear, however, that the methods employed are likely to bring about a destruction of the vines. (*See* Appendix I., paragraph 8.) The shea export, which in 1900 was £25,326 and in 1901 was £32,651, dropped in 1902 to less than half the latter amount, and is this year returned at £5,295 only. Ivory continues to show a steady decrease from £11,815 in 1900 to £9,000 and £8,580 in the two following years and £3,000 in 1904.

224. I have already pointed out that the figures furnished by European firms are exclusive of the large trade done by natives from the coast, who for the most part purchase the goods they import from merchants in the southern Protectorates—especially Lagos. There appears to be no doubt that this native trade is increasing greatly. The Resident of Illorin writes in May, 1904: "Every day shows more clearly what a gigantic benefit the traders of the hinterland of Lagos are reaping by the Government having taken over Northern Nigeria. A few years ago you might search the whole of the left bank of the Niger for a Yoruba trader, and not find one; now I venture to say that in every market town of Northern Nigeria you will find them. This must be the case from the number that pass through the Illorin province." I have quoted the large number of petty trading licences issued in that province, while the Resident of Nupe reports a constantly increasing number in Bida. If the trade done by these people be added to that in the hands of European firms (£297,535), it will be seen that the trade of the Protectorate is no longer quite insignificant. Several Residents express the opinion that these native traders have supplanted European merchants, and that an impetus has been given to local manufactures, because the merchants do not cater for the wants of the people, and because the class of cottons (which are flimsy and stiffened by starch and size) are inferior and not desired by the natives. The collapse of the trading station at Bida (formerly a profitable depôt) is attributed to these causes.

225. Government offers facilities to traders to import their goods by Government vessels, at cheap rates, and this service can be extended as demand arises. I understand that the Niger Company are also about to open a similar general service. It is much to be regretted that British merchants do not avail themselves of these opportunities. In order to encourage the establishment of new trading stations in the interior (instead of confining them to the Niger and Benue banks) leases of land on nominal terms have been granted to the Niger Company during the year on the Gurara and Gongola rivers.

226. The import duty on salt arriving in Northern Nigeria, which European importers at first protested against, has proved in no way injurious to their trade. The Agent-General of the Niger Company informs me that it has in point of fact led to an increased import, for the Company now supplies the natives direct instead of the native middlemen purchasing in Southern Nigeria and conveying it up the river in canoes, as formerly.

227. It may be observed that the assumption of administration by Government has afforded a new and extensive opening to traders in the supply of provisions and necessaries to the European and coloured staff, as well as to soldiers, police, and other Government employés. The great increase in the cash trade is evidence of this. The system of rebates on goods supplied to Government servants, which was promised in 1902, has been withdrawn. Practically nothing whatever is done by the trading community to make roads, or to improve waterways, or to facilitate their trade in any similar fashion, as is done in South Africa and other countries. Trading firms look to Government to undertake all such works, and are even slow to import carts or to use animal transport when roads are constructed or to utilise the waterways opened up by the administration. The sterile criticism of Government efforts, which takes the place of personal initiative, contrasts unfavourably with the energy and resource shewn by German traders in Togoland and Kameruns, where they have undertaken scientific exploring expeditions and are reported to have cleared roads and caravan routes.

German Views.

228. It may be of interest to note while writing on trade that in a book recently published by Herr Meyer (*Die Eisenbahnen in Tropischen Afrika*), which Captain Orr (who brought the passage to my notice) describes as an exhaustive treatise on Railways in Tropical Africa, the author, whose opinion carries, I believe, great weight in Germany, advocates the adoption of high tariffs against the English waterway of the Benue, and adds: "Once our authority is established with Garua as a centre, it rests with the Government to decide whether it will or can cut off the country commercially and politically from the English Benue-Niger route." For this purposes he advocates an Adamawa railway.

IV.—ECONOMIC.

229. The year 1904 witnessed the first serious attempt to develop the economic resources of the Protectorate. Prior to this year a great number of samples, both vegetable and mineral, had been sent to the Imperial Institute, and a report on some of them by Professor Dunstan was separately issued (Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous, 26, of 1904), while a "Botanical and Forestry" Officer was appointed in 1903 to submit a general report on the economic possibilities of the Protectorate. In 1904 the Secretary of State sanctioned the appointment of a mineral survey, consisting of two expert geologists, who should explore the mineral resources of the country during the six months of the dry weather, and return to England for the other six months to analyse and examine at the Imperial Institute the samples they had brought back with them. (Paragraph 233.)

230. Mr. Elliott, the forestry officer, visited Illorin, and travelled thence along the Southern frontier (where he reported much rubber and other silvan products), reaching Lokoja after traversing the Kabba province. Thence he visited and explored the Gurara river and the rich Koton-Karifi district, proceeding to Keffi through a rubber-producing country and returning to the Benue at Loko. He also made a tour through Bassa, where he reported the wholesale destruction of the rubber vines by the digging up of their roots for the so-called "root-rubber." Acting on this expert testimony, I at once prepared a Forestry Proclamation with the principal object of arresting this destruction and of preserving the valuable timber trees of the country. It has been a year under discussion, and may, I hope, shortly be enacted. Joining me at Loko, Mr. Elliott accompanied me on my tour through the provinces of Muri and Yola, utilising the time during which I was engaged at the headquarters of each province for the exploration of the economic resources of the neighbourhood. Thence we proceeded up the Gongola to Nafada, and thence through Gombe to Bauchi. From here Mr. Elliott made a separate trip to Gende to explore the higher reaches of the Gongola and report on its navigability and that of its tributary, the Baro, for the export of produce. Returning to Nafada we traversed Bornu, viâ Gujba and Maifoni, to Kuka, and proceeded along the shores of Chad to Yo, at the mouth of the Wobe. Following this river to Damjiri we reached Gorgoram, and entered Katagum, which we crossed and arrived at Kano, and thence returned to Zungeru, viâ Zaria.

231. Mr. Elliott has also examined the district around Zungeru and other localities, and in his leisure time during the

heaviest rains has devoted his attention to forming a botanical garden at Zungeru, where experiments have been made in growing cotton and some other useful plants, and large numbers of seedlings of various rubber trees, eucalypti, and economic plants are being raised. The valuable reports which he has submitted are, I understand, being separately published, and therefore need no detailed comment here, while his samples and specimens are being examined at the Imperial Institute and Kew. Generally speaking, I think that the conclusions to be drawn are that there are very valuable areas containing rubber, which are either untapped or are being destroyed by injudicious methods; that many other commercial products exist and demand development; and that the prospects of a great cotton industry are good, the soil admirably adopted to it, and its cultivation well understood by the people. On the vast and little-cultivated lacustrine plain on the shores of Chad, there were cotton bushes of such enormous size that Mr. Elliott pronounced their measurements as almost exceeding credibility. As I have said, it is possible that this cotton may be carried by canoes to the point where the Wobe crosses the Zaria road, whence it might be brought to the Kaduna by carts returning empty. The acacia forests of Bornu yield the gum most valued in European markets, and it may be found possible to develop this product in the same way. In Appendix 1 I give a short general report by Mr. Elliott. The advice of the Botanical Officer has also been of value in regard to the blight which caused the famine, the ravages of an insect which attacked the growing corn, and the boll-worm which destroyed the cotton crop in some districts. His instructions as to how these pests should be dealt with have been circulated to the provinces.

Cotton.

232. In accordance with their promise, the British Cotton Growing Association sent out an expert in the beginning of the year, but, owing to his services being still more urgently required elsewhere by the Association, a telegram ordering his recall was received simultaneously with his arrival. He reported in enthusiastic terms on the districts he had traversed (Nupe, &c.), and informed me that he considered Northern Nigeria to hold out better prospects for cotton than any other West African colony. A second expert arrived early in 1905. Samples of cotton from each province were sent to the Association, and Mr. Hutton wrote regarding them: "I can, however, go so far as to say that the cotton appears to be of an excellent quality, good long staple, and just the class we require in this country, and which we are most short of, and there is no doubt that if we could develop trade in this class of cotton there would be a great future before Northern Nigeria."

Minerals.

233. The Mineral Survey party arrived at the end of October, and examined the country around Lokoja. Thence they proceeded to Orufu, in Muri, where silver had once been worked by the Niger Company, and also examined the salt deposits in this province. Thence they proceeded to Yellua and Wase, traversing the Gurkawa and Montoll hills, and finally reached Bauchi. They returned to England in May, 1905. Professor Dunstan's report upon the examination and valuation of their specimens has not yet been presented. So far it appears that limestone of excellent quality, suitable for mortar, which will replace the costly import of Portland cement for all masonry work, occurs in many districts bordering the Benue. It remains to locate it at some point on the river's bank where it can be easily shipped to all parts of the Protectorate. I may add that during my tour we verified the existence of limestone outcrops on the Gongola and at Mutwe, near Gujba. There were also indications at Gujba itself, and we discovered deposits near Katagum, and, most important of all, at a point on the Zungeru-Zaria road, not far from Zaria and on the Wateri river, near Kano. I regard this discovery of limestone as of the utmost importance, and second only to a discovery of coal, in its value for the internal development of the Protectorate. The construction of bridges, culverts, and buildings of all kinds will, by its means, be greatly cheapened, and it is possible that its excavation, burning, and transport to the place where it may be required may become a native industry similar to that in natron, which is now so widely extended.

234. The salt from the brine springs at Awe and elsewhere has been analysed at the Imperial Institute, and it appears probable that a nearly pure salt could be prepared without difficulty. The present output is estimated at 277 tons per annum, obtained during the dry season only. The development of these springs will form the subject of investigation during the current year. Among the minerals obtained by the Survey may be mentioned magnetic iron ore of excellent quality, galena containing some silver, and tin-bearing sands, all of which are being investigated with a view to determining their commercial value. The examination of the sands of certain rivers has revealed the fact that small quantities of monazite occur. This is a valuable mineral containing thorium, which is now in considerable demand at high prices. These deposits will also be thoroughly investigated. No new prospecting licences have been granted during the year, but the Niger Company have proceeded with the thorough investigation of the tin deposits in the area for which they hold an exclusive prospecting licence. It is understood that their skilled experts report highly upon the probable results of

this enterprise, and that the Company will shortly ask for mining licences over specified areas.

235. During the year the whole Protectorate was thrown open to general prospecting with the exception of such few special districts as may be still considered unsafe for parties without armed escorts.

Other Industries.

236. The export of "Kano leather" appears to offer prospects of a valuable development. I am informed that these skins are in very great demand in England, both in the book-binding and the upholstering trades. It is probable that it will be more profitable to purchase these skins untanned, and to export them in this state. I am informed that while skins cost from 3*d.* to 6*d.* at Kano, as much as 7*s.* 6*d.* is offered for a good skin in this country, but the admixture of spotted, imperfectly prepared, or unequally strained skins reduces the value of a considerable proportion in each consignment. The development of this trade is likely to be taken up by a Company formed for the purpose.

Ostrich Farming.

237. Captain Harbord, Assistant Resident in the Sokoto province, who has had much experience in South Africa and California, has submitted a valuable report on this subject. After much enquiry and personal inspection, he pronounces the district north of Sokoto to be "an ideal ostrich-breeding country; it has all the qualifications necessary, sandy soil, dry atmosphere, and no frost." The conservative character of the people, he says, prevents them from accepting any advice on the mode of plucking, and of housing birds, and their invariable reply was that their fathers had done thus and they saw no reason to change. By confining the birds in small huts with mud walls against which the plumes are rubbed until they are worthless, and by entirely denuding the birds of all feathers, and various other foolish methods, the breeders succeed only in producing worthless feathers. I hope to start a small model ostrich farm in this district, and later, perhaps, also in North Bornu, in order to show the natives by actual results the value of better methods, and so, I hope, greatly increase the value of this industry.

V.—REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CUSTOMS.

238. The actual revenue collected each year, apart from customs dues accruing on the coast, which are collected by Southern Nigeria and Lagos, is as follows.

1899–1900 (one quarter).	1900–01	1901-02.	1902–03.	1903–04.	Estimate 1904–05.	Estimate 1905–06.
£ 38	£ 2,180	£ 4,424	£ 16,316	£ 53,727	£ 54,445*	£ 85,400

* Already received £89,604. Probable total £93,589.

From this statement it is apparent that the revenue is increasing in a satisfactory manner, but an increase in the administrative staff, which undertakes its collection, is necessary if the increase is to be maintained, and the new "tribute tax" fully and properly collected.

239. In this report I have to deal with the revenue of 1903-4. The estimate was £39,475, the amount realised was £53,727, showing an increase over the estimate of £14,252. The amount anticipated from post and telegraphs fell short by £1,065, rents of Government property by £500, and customs by £537, but these deficiencies were made good, and the large surplus realised by the revenue collected by the Political Staff. The detailed figures of revenue and expenditure will be found in Appendix 2.

240. I have heard the criticism expressed that the Government of Northern Nigeria "has gone too fast," and that it might have been well to have deferred the extension of administrative control over the Hausa States and Bornu. I have in former reports shown that there were political reasons which made it impossible to delay that extension, and that the delimitation of the northern frontier, to which we stood pledged to France, could not have been undertaken unless those provinces had been occupied. But I may observe that the addition of the new provinces has also been a financial gain, and not an additional cost to the administration, since the revenue they provide is greater than the cost of the staff employed in them, and that this gain is increasing yearly as the taxation becomes more effective. Some additional outlay on the administrative staff would bring in a more than equivalent increase of revenue. Their efforts to carry out the scheme of taxation have been most successful (as I have shown when writing of taxation), both in the absence of friction with, or discontent on the part of the native chiefs and people, and in the actual increase of revenue, which was in 1904 almost double the amount realised from these source in 1903.

Customs.

241. Customs stations have been instituted during the year on the frontiers towards French and German territory, and each Resident is a Customs officer. Imports from Southern Nigeria and Lagos have free entry into the Protectorate, with the exception of salt which pays a duty of 1*s.* per cwt. (regarding this duty, *see* paragraph 226). The customs accruing on all goods entering from these Protectorates are collected at the coast ports of entry, and are included in the revenue of those Governments. The Tripoli Arabs have availed themselves extensively of the parcel post, and customs dues amounting to about £600 have been collected on articles thus imported. The revenue from customs, which had been *nil* in the previous years, amounted to £6,463 in 1903-4.

VI.—COINAGE.

242. The establishment of a coin currency has made progress during the year, and the institution of direct taxation will extend it rapidly. The importation from the Royal Mint, in contrast with previous years, is as follows:—

—	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£	
Gold	3,000	—	1,000*	1,000	*From Lagos.
Silver...	90,000	145,000	184,000	198,000	
Bronze	350	—	—	300	
Total... ...	93,350	145,000	185,000	199,300	

Specie was also accepted at face value from local firms to the following amounts:—1901, £2,110; 1902, £11,426; 1903, £18,206; 1904, £13,929. The Niger Company has now agreed to purchase produce with cash if demanded by the natives, and this will greatly promote the circulation of coinage.

243. During the year the importation of cowies was, at my instance, and with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, prohibited by the Governments of Southern Nigeria and Lagos. There will remain sufficient cowries in the country to form a subsidiary medium of exchange for very many years to come, but the cessation of the import of new supplies will make it possible to equalise the rate of exchange in respect of silver, which at present creates constant difficulty, and causes discontent among the soldiers and other native employés, who think that they are defrauded of their pay if a British shilling will only realise 1,000 cowries at Sokoto or Bauchi, when they have been accustomed to obtain 3,000 and

upwards for it at Lokoja. It is, of course, impossible to explain to them the difference in purchasing value of the cowrie at each place. As cowries are transported to the north, the number obtainable for a shilling there will increase, and that in the south will decrease, while their value throughout the Protectorate will be appreciated with the cessation of importation. I hope, therefore, to be able by establishing reserves in the charge of Residents to give the cowrie a fixed value of 100 to 1*d.* (later, perhaps, even less) until it is superseded by the white metal subsidiary coinage which I have long advocated. This appreciation of the cowrie will also tend to promote the circulation of metal coinage. The demand for cash in Sokoto has already lowered the rate from 1,200 = 1*s.*, to 2,000 and upwards.

244. The Maria Theresa dollar is still current in Bornu at 4*s.*, but its importation has now been stopped in Southern Nigeria and Lagos, and I trust that it will soon be replaced by British currency. Coins are still chiefly limited as a medium of exchange between the European and the native, and the bulk of what is in circulation is paid back in taxes. When a coin currency becomes a medium of exchange between natives themselves, a very much larger demand will arise.

VII.—TRANSPORT.

245. In my report for 1902 I dwelt at some length on the extreme urgency of the transport question, in view of the great and unnecessary cost involved by the use of carriers; the ever increasing difficulty of obtaining sufficient of them for our needs, now that security of property has tempted them to become agriculturists and traders; and finally, the great evil that they inflict on the people by their inveterate habit of looting and thieving. I gave it as my view that the best way of meeting the difficulty, so far as the main route between Zungeru and Kano is concerned, would be by the construction of a very light surface rail or tramway, and by the provision of cart roads, and the introduction of wheeled transport. During 1904 some progress has been made.

Railway.

246. The Railway Surveyors sent out by the Secretary of State completed their work, and their report will be submitted during 1905. I trust that it may lead to the construction of the light and very cheap line from Baro on the Niger to Kano, which I have long advocated. The section already constructed between Zungeru and the Kaduna at Barijuko (22 miles) is invaluable. It has been much improved. 1,240 trucks of material and stores were hauled, and 15,524

passengers. All Government material, as well as provisions for Europeans sold by the Niger Company, were carried free.

Roads.

247. Meanwhile the construction of a cart road between Zungeru and Zaria has been in progress during the year. At the end of December its initial stage was completed, and I was able myself in January, 1905, to bring down the first batch of carts from Zaria. During the current year I hope that the more important streams will be bridged, and the lesser waterways "ramped," and that gradually, in so far as our very limited means permit, it will be converted into a really good road. The chief credit for the measure of success which has up to now been achieved at extremely small cost is due to Mr. O'Neill. Throughout the whole Protectorate the principal native caravan routes have been cleared, and tree stumps and rocks removed. I hope in a future year to have the main arteries surveyed by a competent road surveyor and straightened, avoiding difficult gradients, and, thereafter, under the operation of the Roads Proclamation, gradually to improve them each year by local labour until every provincial headquarters is connected with those in its vicinity by a network of roads, which, though rough and unmetalled, may be feasible for wheeled and for pack transport.

248. In Bornu, the dead-level character of the country fits it already for cart transport, but there is no ballast for improving the roads, which also require to be raised above the water which lies on the surface during the rains. The important road from Bauchi *viâ* Nafada to Bornu offers no serious difficulty, and will be close enough to the Gongola to work in co-operation with the river transport. There is a fall of 300 feet from Bauchi to the river, with an easy gradient throughout. In Bornu the oxen are of a very fine breed, and are used extensively for pack transport. They carry up to 200 lbs., and walk $2\frac{3}{4}$ miles per hour. In the southern provinces, on the Niger and Benue, I am less hopeful of succeeding at once with animal transport, for oxen do not thrive, and tsetse abounds, while animals are apt to die from eating poisonous herbage. It however remains to be proved how far local oxen, immune to the fly and habituated to the climate, may be successfully used. Most of the roads, especially in Bornu, only await the supply of carts to be utilised for draught transport. From the Gongola *viâ* Gujba and Maifoni to Kuka is a distance of 200 miles; thence *viâ* Damjiri to the Katagum frontier is about 260. There is also a road between Gujba and Damjiri, and from Maifoni towards Yola. This immense length of roadway can now be used for carts from November to June. In a distance of 233 miles, from the Gongola to Kuka, we only crossed two streams with defined channels.

A road has been constructed by the Public Works Department between Lokoja and Kabba, but its gradients are in places excessively steep. A fair road connects Illorin with the Niger, and Kiama and Keffi have similar rough roads which are already suitable for pack transport, and even for strong ox-waggons.

249. The "Transport Department" was created during the year to replace the former "Store and Issue Department," and it will, I hope, prove to be the nucleus of an effective organisation. A few carts were purchased, and a number of oxen trained to draught-work. Already signs of an increase, both in efficiency and economy, were apparent. A traction engine, for use on the new Zara road, was also purchased, and is of great value for road construction, but defects which have been brought to light by actual experience have so far precluded its use as a means of transporting freight to Zaria, nor is the road as yet quite sufficiently completed to admit of its use. The defects will, it is hoped, be capable of remedy in the next engine purchased. The pack animals were sent to graze in the healthy district of Katsena during the rains, but did not do well, owing to lack of proper skilled supervision. Donkeys are too small and slow, and die too easily to be a serviceable means of transport. Camels arrive at Kano from the north with salt and Tripoli goods in December and January, and require two months' rest. They return in May or June. The owners are at present averse to going south of Kano. Traders who own oxen are also unwilling to engage in transport contracts. They do not like to go south of Zaria, and prefer their own trade with the Manga salt district.

River Transport.

250. The opening of the Gongola (*see* paragraph 126), which provides access to Bornu and Bauchi by water, is the chief matter of interest in connection with water transport. Probably, for a very brief period, canoes and light-draught vessels may reach Gende, a total distance of some 1,200 miles from the sea. This is probably the greatest stretch of river navigation from a seaport, uninterrupted by rapids, in Africa. This route will greatly relieve the strain on the carriers of Ibi, and will effect much saving. The transport of 50 tons of telegraph material by this route is estimated to have cost £350, as against "over £1,000" by carriers. The stream is strong and the course tortuous. Poling canoes take about 12 days to reach Nafada. In the first half of the journey, the river is from half to three-quarters of a mile broad, and has one or two shallow "crossings": in the latter part the hills close in, and the river is only a few hundred yards broad, with a deep swift current. The people are friendly, and there are large walled towns in the upper reaches. When wooding-stations

have been formed, this will throw open an additional 140 miles of waterway. I have already said that it may be found possible to navigate, for a short period, the Wobe River which flows from Kano *viâ* Hadeija and Damjiri to Chad. If this is practicable, material and stores brought up by the Zaria-Zungeru road can be sent to the headquarters of Katagum and Western Bornu, and the produce of those regions (gum, cotton, &c.) may perhaps be exported at rates which will render their development feasible.

VIII.—MARINE.

251. No addition was made to the Government flotilla in 1904. It consists of two passenger and cargo stern-wheel vessels, four launches, five steam canoes, eleven poling canoes, four lighters, and the High Commissioner's boat. During the whole year all vessels have been fully employed, and a weekly service for passengers and mails has been maintained regularly between Burutu and Zungeru.

252. A new and very cheap scale of charges for passengers and cargo of traders and others was promulgated early in the year (*see* Report, 1903, paragraph 30), and has led to a large increase on behalf of native traders, but no applications for cargo freight have been received from European merchants. During the high-water season, when the chief pressure occurs, three trips were made by vessels chartered to convey Government stores. During a heavy tornado, a launch, lighter, and steam-canoe were sunk at their moorings, but were re-floated without injury. All the vessels have been kept in good repair, and regularly inspected by the Medical Department. The launch "Zaria," which was already very old when taken over from the Royal Niger Company, was completely re-fitted.

253. The workshops have been kept very busy with marine, Public Works Department, and other Government, work, and have also earned some revenue by work undertaken for Messrs. Holt and the Niger Company. Several new machines have been fitted up and improvements made. These shops are now very complete and capable of undertaking any ordinary work, a large number of apprentices are being trained in them. A salvage pump has been constructed out of the "Heron's" centrifugal pump and engine, and has proved of great value. Great improvements have been made in the Marine Yard and river front. The wharf at Lokoja is complete and also that at Burutu, and both have greatly facilitated the handling of cargo, and have saved much damage to stores, and minimised time and labour. Mr. Wallace, Deputy High Commissioner, was deputed thoroughly to examine the Department in February, 1905, and reported that the cleanliness and the care taken of the Government vessels was very striking.

254. The rocky and dangerous parts of the Niger are now well buoyed. There was no French flotilla this year, their stores for the Upper Niger being conveyed *viâ* Senegal and Kayes, but 3,300 cases left at the enclave in the previous year were conveyed thence by the Niger to French territory in January, 1904. The Department suffered a great loss by the resignation, due to ill-health, of Commander Paget-Jones, R.N.R., who had organised the Department on its inception in 1900, and brought it to its present state of efficiency.

IX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

255. The estimates for the financial year 1904-05 provided a sum of £58,542 for public works, which was distributed as follows:—

Estimates.	Amount.
	£
Roads, bridges, and transport	22,990
Buildings, &c., Lokoja and Zungeru ...	17,402
Repairs to huts at out-stations	1,750
Houses and gaols at out-stations	12,455
Mounted Infantry stables	2,830
Stores £150, felling timber £50	200
Fencing at Burutu	915
Total	58,542

At Zungeru.

256. Four more quarters were erected for the staff, and a large number of necessary outhouses were completed for the existing bungalows, which had temporarily been without them. This enabled me to get rid of the grass huts, which have hitherto constituted a great danger from fire and are very insanitary. An office and store was provided for the hospital, and a new native hospital of brick replaced the old one, which is now used as a contagious diseases ward. Ten clerks' quarters were built. There is still a considerable deficiency in accommodation of this class. A small bakery and kitchen were added to the Freed Slaves Home, and the whole enclosed by fencing. A large dam and two smaller ones were constructed in the Dago stream, which have ensured a constant and adequate supply of good water, and this, by a series of sluices, is kept running the whole year round. The fourth Public Office was completed, and the fifth (and last) was begun but

could not be finished within the year, owing to delay in the arrival of material. Both these are double-storied, and so afford comfortable and healthy quarters on the upper storey. The last interior building of the Gaol was completed, and the cell floors are now being cemented. The railway station was provided with a platform and roofed. An orderly room and arms-house was built for the West African Frontier Force, together with two iron reserve storehouses, and two more completed the necessary requirements of the Public Works Department. An Intelligence Office and Storeroom were added to Government House, and the fencing of compounds was practically completed. One wooden bungalow was destroyed by fire.

At Lokoja.

257. The whole of the roofs and woodwork of buildings were re-painted, and outhouses and rain-water tanks with mosquito-proof fittings were supplied to all houses. A new bungalow was erected, and a former officers' house was converted into a Mess for British Non-commissioned Officers. They will require outhouses. The fine new hospital (with outbuildings and twelve tanks) was completed, and a new Medical Officer's house was built out of the material of the old hospital. A dispensary has also been made. The masonry arms-houses and military offices and reserve store, the police office and detention room, with many minor works (including two small bridges, a prison hospital ward and female ward and store, completion of wharf levelling and enclosing of marine and workshop yard, &c.) have been completed. The masonry church, erected at a cost of £450 only, is a picturesque building, which was not quite completed at the end of the year. One more clerks' house was built, and an isolation camp enclosed.

258. Speaking generally, the staff at both cantonments (Zungeru and Lokoja) is now fairly well housed, but there is at present no accommodation for the wives of junior officers. Very great improvements in sanitation, drainage, and water supply, have been effected. Metalled roads now traverse the cantonments in all directions, and much waste land has been reclaimed and turned into clean and sanitary public grounds. Much still remains to be done in the latter direction, but by the study of the strictest economy, and by the indefatigable work of the cantonment magistrates, these two considerable townships now present an infinitely cleaner and more sanitary appearance than formerly, and are daily improving.

Out-Stations.

259. Since the new road to Zaria was not yet sufficiently constructed to permit of the transport of material except at great cost, the buildings intended for Zaria and Kano have been

erected at stations close to waterways, where materials could be cheaply delivered and where the climate more urgently demanded the replacement of the unhealthy native huts by bungalows raised above the damp and reeking ground. At Bida (Nupe) a second bungalow was erected, with a gaol, store and outhouses of masonry. Similar offices for the Resident and telegraph are nearly completed. At Kontagora one two-storey brick dwelling house, with outbuildings, a store, and gaol, &c., are in course of erection. At Illorin one wooden house is complete and a second nearing completion, as well as a masonry store and gaol. At Amar (Muri) a wooden house is complete and a second begun. At Yola materials for outhouses for the two bungalows erected last year are being collected, and at Kiama (Borgu) bricks have been burned in readiness.

260. The general scheme is that at each out-station two houses shall be built as funds permit, and a third added wherever there is a military detachment, a masonry gaol and outhouses being simultaneously erected, since their cost is small when a foreman and his staff are already on the spot. At stations within a feasible distance of a navigable river the houses will usually be wooden bungalows (raised off the ground), these being the cheapest and most quickly erected, and a masonry store and Resident's office are provided separately. At stations far from a waterway, where land transport has to be employed, brick or stone houses are proposed. These will be double-storied, with two rooms above and two below, the ground floor being used for offices, stores, &c. At stations where there is a military garrison an arms-house and native hospital are also necessary. These, with the gaol and store, are built in quadrangle form to save guards. On one side of the quadrangle the military lines are located, and on the other the police, each fully 400 yards from the Europeans, in order to minimise infection from malarial mosquitos. The arrangement at each station must, however, of course depend on the nature of the ground and the water supply, &c. The type of house hitherto erected has been a three-roomed bungalow, which in the case of junior officers is shared by two. In future I propose to erect two-roomed houses only. They will be shared by two juniors until funds permit of giving each European a house to himself, when he can, if married (and quartered in a cantonment), bring out his wife. The provincial gaols will be of masonry, and an additional room is provided for a military "guard-room" if there is a garrison, and a second as a police detention room. Where the number of prisoners averages over 20, there will also be a small prison store; when over 60, the gaol will be inside a walled enclosure. The type is 10 ft. in breadth, and varies in length according to the requirements of the station. Since all minor buildings (stores, native hospital, &c.) are of this type, confusion of material is avoided.

Roads, &c.

261. The alignment of the principal routes, with gradients suitable for carts, will be gradually undertaken, and "drifts" cut at the streams. During the year our efforts were chiefly concentrated upon the main trunk road from Zungeru to Kano. The Director of Public Works reports as follows:—"The clearing by the Koriga route was completed on December 31. The road traverses hilly country, and rises 1,700 ft. Material for the trestle bridges has not arrived, but is expected in April, 1905. Owing to Mr. Weir's report on the Gusoro route, work on the Kaduna bridge was suspended until this route could be reported upon by the Public Works Department" (viz., in order to determine whether the Koriga route, which crosses the Kaduna at Zungeru, was more suitable for a road than the Gusoro route, which keeps to the east of the river and crosses it near Zaria). "However suitable" (continues the Director) "for a railway with 2 per cent. gradients, it was found to cross two large rivers besides the Kaduna. The northern and southern sections of the Koriga route had been already cleared, so the High Commissioner decided to proceed with the road on this alignment at once, and with the bridge when the water had fallen sufficiently to admit of it. The bridge over the Dago—four spans of 40 ft.—and the two miles of railway (to connect the bridge with rail-head and convey the material to the site) are nearly complete, and arrangements for erecting a staging of the first 100 ft. span over the Kaduna gorge are in progress. The work of easing gradients at drifts, cutting side drains, and metalling the more swampy portions of the Zaria road is going on." In addition to this road, 40 miles (out of 52) of the road from Lokoja to Kabba have been cleared and streams ramped. For two miles the road has been cambered and side drains dug.

Telegraphs.

262. The following additional telegraph lines have been constructed:—

—	Miles.
(*a*) Sokoto line. From junction at Teygina (on Zungeru-Kano line) on permanent iron poles to Gomba (50 miles of material is also at Yellua for further extension).	174
(*b*) Zaria to Kano (temporary wooden poles)	95
(*c*) Zaria towards Bauchi 80 miles temporary. (Poles erected for further 100 miles, but not yet wired.)	80
(*d*) The Benue line which had reached Azara was continued to within 45 miles of Yola on iron poles (permanent).	215
	564

Of the total 564 miles, 175 are temporary and 389 permanent. The extensions from Zaria to Kano and Bauchi are temporary, pending the completion of the cart road, by which the transport of the iron poles will be very greatly cheapened. Even the transport of wire, brackets, and insulators over 250 miles of difficult country has been a heavy task. In addition to this construction a large quantity of material has been purchased and shipped up the Niger, and a considerable amount of it has been conveyed up the Benue and Gongola, and distribution begun towards Bauchi for the extension thence towards Bornu. The Benue line involved the crossing of several big rivers (500 yards of cable being used in one instance), and the two old cables across the Niger have been renewed.

X.—CANTONMENTS.

263. The necessity for the appointment of cantonment magistrates at Zungeru and Lokoja has been fully demonstrated by the improvement in both cantonments and the great amount of work devolving upon these officers, which, indeed, is greater than they can cope with. Their work consists in the supervision of the sanitation and drainage, the laying out of new roads and the repair of existing ones, and the clearing of waste areas. They have to enforce the cantonment regulations, to collect the municipal rate for latrine service, to superintend the native bazaar, to collect fees from licensees resident in cantonments, to issue permits for residence to natives, to superintend the supply of provisions and the prices current. They hold small cause courts, which relieve the Supreme Court of petty cases, and to them all new arrivals refer for advice and instruction. The officer at Lokoja has many duties in connection with the native city and the arrival and departure of steamers, and the leasing of plots of land to small traders, &c. The magistrate at Zungeru has the Freed Slaves Home under his general care, and he conducts the religious services on Sundays. These are but some of the multifarious duties devolving upon the Cantonment Magistrate.

Zungeru.

264. The audited accounts of the Zungeru Cantonment Fund shew a credit balance of £214. There are 6¼ miles of roads, of which 1¼ have been made this year. They are gradually being metalled and laid with gravel, and about 2,000 trees have been planted along them. The books and the general

system of the Freed Slaves Home have been re-organised. The temporary native bazaar, which sprang up on the occupation of Zungeru, has rapidly extended. It is the scene of great conflagrations almost weekly in the dry weather, and has become filled with many undesirable characters. During the coming year I hope that the stricter issue of permits of residence, and the substitution of houses with mud walls and sheet-iron roofs for the existing inflammable and insanitary grass huts and enclosures, will remedy these evils. These subjects engaged the special attention of the Cantonment Magistrate towards the end of the year, and wide streets and a good market-place have already been laid out. 399 cases were heard in the Cantonment Court; 319 in the last six months, viz., since the office was created. I hope during the coming year to organise a system by which supplies will be cheapened, and the cost of living, which is now very high, will be decreased. It remains to be seen whether this can be done.

Lokoja.

265. Excellent work has been done in reclaiming and draining various swampy areas, and in clearing and leasing to approved natives and non-natives plots of ground as building sites. By this means much waste and insanitary land has been kept clean, and the rents which accrue will augment the Cantonment Fund and permit of further improvements. The new buildings, which have been described in the last section (Public Works), have enormously improved the station by superseding the tumbledown and insanitary grass huts, while the new road to the hospital and the laying out of the central space as public gardens have added to the cleanliness and civilised appearance of the place.

Recreation.

266. Each Cantonment possesses a polo-ground, which is also used as a gymkana or race-course. Weekly meetings are now an institution during the rains, at which prizes for horse and foot races, tugs-of-war, &c., are offered for European and for coloured competitors, and have a useful effect in promoting good feeling and general amusement. Two tennis courts have been provided during the year in each cantonment, and cricket and rifle clubs instituted. These opportunities for healthy exercise and recreation not only add to the amenities of life, in a country which greatly needs them, but also to the health of Europeans, while the ground devoted to these purposes is kept clean and in good order, instead of being a burden on Cantonment funds. The various sports clubs have been maintained by private subscriptions.

XI.—MEDICAL AND METEOROLOGICAL.

267. The cost of the Medical Service for 1903-04 was £22,069 (being £2,481 under the estimate), irrespective of the amount realised by fees and sale of "comforts," which were credited to revenue. The staff was increased in the financial year 1904-05 by three doctors and three native assistants, and decreased by one European subordinate. Full statistics regarding health are given in the Medical Report (Appendix 3), which contains comparative tables of deaths, invalidings, and cases treated for previous years. The number of deaths among Europeans (official and non-official) compares as follows with previous years:—

Year.	Number of Europeans.	Number of Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.
1902	290	9	31
1903	309	18	58·25
1904	322	13	40·37

The contrast between the death- and invaliding-rate of officials and non-officials is very marked. Deaths of officials, 29·62; non-officials, 96·15. Invalidings:—Officials, 185·1; non-officials, 326·9. This is due, no doubt, as the Principal Medical Officer says, to the longer period of service of the non-officials and to the greater care in selection of officials, but also to the better housing and sanitary measures adopted by Government.

The scheme which I forecast in my Annual Report for 1902 of establishing dispensaries for the treatment, and especially the vaccination, of natives in large cities has (as will be seen from Dr. Thompstone's interesting report) been put into operation to some extent, but I regret that but little success has as yet been achieved. The people appear indifferent and the dispensaries are not popular, while I am told that the Mohammedans in some districts tell the natives that vaccination is against the will of God and is a mark of slavery. (*See* Appendix 3, page 145.)

268. The Health Officer is responsible for the general sanitation of cantonments, and the conservancy system which has been carefully organised by the Cantonment Magistrates has produced excellent results. Latrines and dust-bins are emptied daily (or nightly) by the staff, and the police are responsible for the arrest of persons committing nuisances, who are dealt

with by the Cantonment Courts. A small tax is levied, which partly covers the cost of this service. The improvements in the cantonments, which I have already described, should result in a diminution of sickness.

Meteorological.

269. Observing stations have now been opened at every provincial headquarters, and supplied with a few simple instruments. I hope, therefore, in future years to be able to publish accurate statistics for all parts of the Protectorate. The rainfall of 1903 and 1904 is as follows:—

—	1903.	1904.
Lokoja	60·30	41·72
Zungeru	32·88	51·1
Average ...	46·59	46·41

Yola, 33·77.

The rainfall was again very deficient in 1904, and in consequence the Niger was lower in the early part of 1905 than (it is said) has been known in the memory of anyone. (*See* pages 144 and 145.)

XII.—STAFF.

270. The number of European officers in the service of Government is as follows:—

—	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.
Civil	104	155	163	231	248
Military	200	163	157	186	207
Total...	304	318	320	417	455
Maximum present in Africa	202	212	214	278	303

These figures include all subordinate ranks (foremen in workshops, masters of vessels, non-commissioned officers, &c.). The increase on the civil side was due to the completion of the establishment of the Civil Police and Revenue Officers, and on the Military to the new Mounted Infantry Battalion. The actual average number of officials as shown by the medical statistics was 270, instead of 303.

XIII.—LEGISLATION.

271. The following laws were enacted during the year 1904:—

1. Protection of Natives (Amendment). Incorporated in the Criminal Code.
2. Police (Amendment).
3. Wireless Telegraphy. Providing for control by the High Commissioner.
4. Land Revenue. Imposing a tax on revenue derived from land and produce, and regulating the manner in which land shall be assessed thereto, &c.
5. Prisons (Amendment).
6. Reprint of Statutes. Providing for the preparation of a revised book of the Laws of the Protectorate.
7. Flogging Regulation. Repealed by No. 22.
8. Firearms and Ammunition (Amendment).
9. Prisons (Further Amendment).
10. Authentication and Interpretation (Amendment).
11. Native Courts (Amendment).
12. Roads (Amendment). Empowering the High Commissioner to declare the land within 50 yards of any road made under the Proclamation to be Crown land.
13. Liquor Prohibition (Amendment).
14. Native Liquor (Amendment).
15. Canoe Registration (Amendment). Constituting an eighth class of canoes, and empowering any non-native of the Marine Department to detain an unlicensed canoe and its owner under certain circumstances.
16. Protection of Trees (Amendment).
17. Sheriffs. Repealing the Proclamation of 1903, and dealing with the appointment and duties of Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs.

18. Post Office (Amendment). Making carriers of postal matter liable to pay compensation for loss by carelessness, negligence, &c., in addition to any authorised penalty, and also rendering any person who unlawfully opens a postal bag liable to penalty.
19. Master and Servant (Amendment). Regulating applications for permits to engage under foreign or extra local contracts, &c.
20. Customs Tariff. Repealing the proclamations of 1902 and 1903, and laying down new regulations regarding customs on imports.
21. Trader's Licence. Instituting licences for station-holders and shopkeepers.
22. Flogging Regulation. Repealing No. 7 as being included in No. 23.
23. Criminal Code. Establishing a code of criminal law for the Protectorate and regulating several Proclamations, as indicated in the Second Schedule.
24. Caravan and Hawkers (Amendment). Instituting tolls on "מד" caravans, &c.
25. Minerals (Amendment). Excluding building stone and the winning of salt, soda, potash, or iron by natives from the operation of the principal Proclamation.
26. Provincial Courts (Amendment).
27. Slavery. Repealing the Proclamation of 1901, continuing the Abolition of the Legal Status, and making illegal all transactions in slaves.
28. Cantonments, repealing the Proclamation of 1900 and all regulations made thereunder, and providing for the establishment and government of cantonments, &c.
29. Mineral (Further Amendment). Providing for the payment of duties on profits made in mining, &c.
30. Notification and Registration of Deaths (Amendment).
31. Railway. Providing for the punishment of certain offences, and giving power to the High Commissioner to make regulations.
32. West Africa Frontier Force (Northern Nigeria Regiment) (Amendment). Altering the law relative to the powers of a commanding officer, &c.

272. The large number of amending proclamations was necessitated by the "Reprint of Statutes" Proclamation. They contained, for the most part, unimportant verbal improvements, and minor alterations of no great moment.

273. Two Orders of the King in Council were promulgated, dated October 24th and November 14th, 1904, and entitled "The British Protectorates Neutrality" and "The British Protectorates Neutrality (Amendment)" Orders. The Niger Navigation and Niger Transit Orders in Council came into operation on January 5th, 1904.

274. An Executive Proclamation, prohibiting the importation of French coins of different values, was made under the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of November 19th, 1902.

275. Byelaws and regulations of the Zungeru Light Railway, and regulations under the Post Office Proclamation having reference to the issue and payment of money orders at the Post Offices of Zungeru, Lokoja, and Zaria and adopting the Regulations of the Postal Union, were made. Also regulations under the "Wild Animals Preservation," the "Telegraphs," the "Firearms and Ammunition," and the "Customs" Proclamations.

XIV.—POLICE.

276. During the year the new police establishment was practically brought up to its proper strength, and was distributed between the 17 provinces and the cantonments of Zungeru and Lokoja. The Commissioner of Police, Major Bain, reports as follows:—"The duties of the force consist mainly in escorting prisoners, guarding gaols and convicts, investigating and detecting crime, serving summonses and executing warrants, patrolling, prosecuting offenders, aiding and protecting revenue and customs officials, guarding specie, and escorting Residents and other officials.

277. "The number of offenders (2,449) brought to justice during the year is considerably more than double that of the previous year; but this is mainly due, not to any increase of crime, but to the considerably increased efficiency of the police in its detection, and in the enforcement of the law, as well as to the growing tendency among the natives to report cases to the police and to seek their protection and aid.

278. "The most prevalent crimes are slave-dealing, robbery with violence, stealing in the various forms known to the law, and extortion, generally accompanied by intimidation or by impersonation of police, soldiers or government officials. Three hundred and eighteen persons were brought before the Courts and tried for slave dealing or other offences against the laws for the suppression of slavery, as against 171 during the previous year; 120 for highway or other robbery, as against

83; and 274 for extortion or other offences against the Protection of Natives Proclamation, as against 133 during the previous year. Of the 2,449 persons tried for criminal offences during the year 363 were found "not guilty" and discharged, and four were discharged on entering into recognizances to keep the peace."

279. The following is a classified list of all criminal cases tried:—

List of Criminal Cases Tried.

Crime.	No. of Persons tried.
Murder	61
Manslaughter	12
Attempted murder	7
Accessory before the fact, to murder...	1
Robbery with violence	54
Robbery	66
Attempted robbery	1
Rape	19
Riot or affray	4
Arson	7
Attempted arson	1
Accessory after the fact, to arson	2
Assault occasioning grievous bodily harm	5
Assault occasioning actual bodily harm	6
Indecent assault	1
Impersonation and extortion	95
Intimidation and extortion	26
Extortion...	110
Impersonation	43
Slavery (offences against Slavery Proclamation)	318
Burglary	15
Housebreaking	4
Stealing from person	2
Larceny from a dwelling-house	12
Cattle, horse, or sheep stealing	40
Larceny	348
Attempted larceny	2
Accessory after fact, to larceny	3
Obtaining money or goods by false pretences	13
Attempting to obtain goods by false pretences	2
Knowingly receiving or possessing stolen property... ...	32
Embezzlement	14
Forgery, offences against the laws *re*	4
Perjury	8
Bribery, offences against the laws *re*	7
Conspiracy	11
Escaping from lawful custody	16
Attempting to escape from lawful custody	3
Aiding, or accessory to, escape of a prisoner...	5
Wilfully permitting escape	4
Negligently permitting escape	23
Prison breach	5

List of Criminal Cases Tried—cont.

Crime.	No of Persons tried.
Abduction	4
Attempted abduction	1
Criminal libel	1
Rescuing a prisoner	2
Attempting to rescue a prisoner	2
Assaulting or obstructing police while in execution of duty	28
Assault	211
Loitering, with intent to commit felony	7
Malicious injury to property	2
Railway offences	1
Firearms Proclamation, offences against	11
Uniform Proclamation, offences against	28
Preservation of Wild Animals, &c., offences against ...	6
Police, offences against	12
Post Office, offences against	4
Telegraph, offences against	3
Protection of Trees, offences against...	14
Prisons, offences against	9
Non-natives Registration, offences against	2
Marine, offences against	1
Liquor Laws, offences against	135
Revenue and Customs Laws, offences against	212
Drunk and disorderly	5
Drunkenness in a public place...	1
Cantonment Regulations, offences against	233
Contempt of Court	7
Miscellaneous offences	96

280. In Sokoto and in Kano, more especially, the Residents report that the police are efficient, the corps is popular, and there are many applicants for every vacancy, and no complaints from the natives regarding them. The prisons at both these places are good and sanitary. Convicts are fully employed in sanitation and road-making.

XV.—PRISONS.

281. The Sheriff (Major Bain) reports as follows:—"The establishment of tribunals in, and policing of, the new provinces brought under control in 1903 have largely increased the work of the Prisons Department. The number of new prisoners dealt with during the year was considerably more than double the number in the previous year, and more than quadruple that of 1902. As the population of the area now effectively administered is, however, far more than quadruple that of the latter year, the increase in the number of cases dealt

with does not represent that any increase in crime has taken place, but rather the reverse. The health of the prisoners has been good, except in the case of pagan prisoners sent to the convict prisons from Muri and other places. On the recommendation of the Medical Officers a more varied diet, to meet the case of this class of prisoner, has been approved, entailing a considerable increase in the cost of food per prisoner.

282. "Progress has been made towards the provision of more secure and suitable provincial gaols and the amelioration of prison life therein. The convict prison at Lokoja has been enlarged, and improvement made in the buildings and accommodation of the one at Zungeru. The prisoners are mainly employed in carrying bricks, stones, or sand for new public buildings or bridges, or in road-making and clearing cantonments. A few are employed as carpenters, bricklayers, tailors, &c., and instruction is given, as far as possible, in these and other useful trades in suitable cases."

283. The following tables show the sentences, &c., imposed during the year:—

—	1903.	1904.
Death	47	39
Penal servitude or imprisonment exceeding 2 years	84	98
Imprisonment exceeding 6 months, but not exceeding 2 years.	129	278
Imprisonment not exceeding 6 months (including cases of detention after conviction in default of finding sureties, &c.).	328	760
Persons executed	11	13
" imprisoned and also fined	116	30
" imprisoned (including cases of commuted or quashed death sentences, &c.).	461	1,132
" fined	400	907

—	1902.	1903.	1904.
Convictions by Supreme Court	44	79	88
" Provincial Courts	362	652	1,662
" Cantonment Courts	91	257	332
Total number of persons convicted ...	497	938	2,082

XVI.—NORTHERN NIGERIA REGIMENT (W.A.F.F.)

284. The Commandant (Colonel Lowry-Cole) reports that although some 1,280 men left the ranks during the year, the force is nearly up to strength, and the new Mounted Infantry Battalion is now complete in men though temporarily short of horses. A good supply of recruits has been obtained, and "we have been able to enlist a distinctly better standard of man." There has been some increase in serious punishments (other than flogging) in the Mounted Infantry, due to the large number of recruits and the scarcity of food at Zaria, where the bulk of the corps was quartered. There has also been some increase in the awards of corporal punishment in the Second Battalion and in both batteries, due in the former case to awards at Bauchi, where a state of famine existed, but the total "serious punishments" in this Battalion were less than last year. The returns shew an increase in desertions, which is ascribed to the famine and to the large number of recruits, very many of whom find the discipline irksome, and go away, leaving their arms and clothing behind. The serious punishments amounted to 319 for trained soldiers, and 1,555 for recruits. There were 54 deaths, 1,008 discharges, and 221 desertions. Eight men were tried by General Court Martial, 12 by Regimental Court Martial, and 37 by the civil power.

285. Colonel Lowry-Cole, D.S.O., joined the force as Commandant early in October in succession to Colonel Morland, C.B., D.S.O., resigned. Lieutenant-Colonel Festing, C.M.G., D.S.O., had commanded for the previous six months. He considers that the efficacy of the force has been well maintained, an opinion shared by Colonel Cole, so far as he has had opportunity of judging. The musketry is "very fair," and there is a considerable improvement on the preceding year. The majority of trained soldiers have qualified as marksmen. The re-armament of the troops with the new rifle has been completed, with the exception of the Mounted Infantry, whose carbines are reported to be quite worn out and useless. The obsolete carbines have been passed to the civil police. A number of signallers have been trained during the year; in the Mounted Infantry, a certain number of men have been trained in veterinary work and shoeing. Fatigue duties are reported to be heavy; military duties not excessive. There has been an average of 23 detachments during the year, and a considerable number of small escorts. Several of these detachments have now been taken over by the civil police, who have also relieved the soldiers of much escort duty.

286. The most important military expedition during the year was that despatched on January 2nd against the Okpoto tribe (Bassa province) to avenge the deaths of Captain O'Riordan and Mr. Amyatt-Burney, the sad circumstances of which

I related in my last report. The force, consisting of eleven British and 262 native rank and file, with two guns and two Maxims, was commanded by Major Merrick, R.A. The operations lasted for about three months, and the country was traversed in every direction. Fines were inflicted on the hostile villages, and a considerable number of rifles and other arms were confiscated. Many of the missing police were rescued, and all the arms and ammunition taken by the enemy were recovered. Our casualties were 48, and the behaviour of the troops was reported as excellent.

287. The next most important affair was the expedition against Semolika, to avenge an unprovoked attack which had been made upon Lieutenant Browne when in command of a preventive patrol on the southern frontier of Kabba, in which eight soldiers had been killed and many wounded, and some rifles and ammunition taken by the enemy. These people had long terrorised the district, and are reported to be in the habit of decapitating traders, whose goods they seized, using the skulls as drinking vessels. They are said to practise human sacrifice and to have constantly carried off the women and children of their neighbours, fearing no reprisals owing to the impregnable nature of the inaccessible rock fortress where they lived. This expedition was also commanded by Major Merrick, and consisted of nine British and 213 native rank and file, with two guns and a Maxim, and was accompanied by the Resident. The country was extremely difficult, and the town almost inaccessible. After two days' fighting the place was carried. A fine was imposed, and the arms and ammunition recovered. The operations lasted three weeks, and our casualties were Lieutenants Galloway and Burnett and ten rank and file wounded.

288. Minor operations and patrols were also undertaken: (1) In February, against the Dakakari tribe in the north of the Kontagora province, under Captain Dyer, D.S.O., and Lieutenant Stevenson-Hamilton, with the Resident; the lawless and defiant attitude of this tribe had closed the direct route to Sokoto, and they had murdered several traders (paragraph 175). They were subdued, and large numbers of bows and arrows were confiscated as a punishment after their country had been traversed from end to end. (2) In March, against the Gurkawa, Yergums, and Montols in the north of the Muri province; these tribes, after committing many murders of traders, killed and ate a Government messenger (or some one in mistake for him) who had been s[illegible] to warn them to desist; the expedition was under Captain [illegible]t, and was accompanied by Mr. Vischer (Assistant Resident), who saved the life of a native soldier by sucking the poison from his arrow wound. The operations lasted a month (paragraph 130). (3) In July, under Mr. Sewell (with Assistant Resident Dupigny), the troops

proceeded to punish the Kilba and Vere tribes in the Yola province for similar outrages and an unprovoked attack by the former on a Government escort (paragraph 121). (4) A reconnaissance from Yola and from Bauchi patrolled the Gongola river from the south and the north, under Captain Baker and Lieutenant Oldman, and was practically unopposed (paragraph 121). (5) An expedition against the Ningi tribe in Bauchi, under Captain Gallagher, who had previously marched from Keffi to open the direct route to the tin mines, and was opposed by the pagan tribes on the road. Both expeditions were entirely successful (paragraphs 111 and 112).

289. All these expeditions were most ably conducted, and the officers in command were instructed to achieve their objects with a minimum of loss of life or costly delays. All were accompanied by a political officer of the province in which they took place, who was careful to explain to the people the reason of the expedition and to impress upon them that a recurrence of lawlessness and the perpetration of murders and outrages would bring a further chastisement. The fines imposed included, by my instructions, the surrender of a number of weapons—a mode of punishment which is usually very effective. I trust that these careful explanations will result in checking the causes which render the application of force necessary, but in so large and previously lawless a country arrests and fines for outrages must of course frequently lead to the necessity for armed force. The total casualties (including slight wounds) were three officers, 73 rank and file, and 14 carriers.

290. Animal transport has been successfully used by the troops in Bornu and elsewhere, but its organisation was not as yet in a sufficiently forward state to allow of its general use. Native supplies have been scarce, owing to the famine. I have directed that a 3½ months' supply of corn shall be laid in at all military posts for use when scarcity prevails. This, I hope, may reduce both cost, hardship, and crime.

291. With regard to the horses of the Mounted Infantry, the class obtainable is satisfactory, and great progress has been made in stable management. "Yaws" is reported to be slightly on the increase, and the presence of a species of tsetse fly, which conveys the trypanosoma bacillus, has been demonstrated at Zaria by the researches of Veterinary Captain Carr. I have in consequence decided to move the headquarters to Kano, since the fly does not apparently exist north of the Mallam river. Moreover, Kano is a better district for grain and forage, which at present has to be largely transported thence to Zaria at considerable increase of cost. Since the object of the Mounted Infantry is to garrison and patrol the frontier,

the headquarters when at Kano will be nearer to its detachments. These are now placed (1) at Sokoto, patrolling 100 miles to the western frontier and 70 miles to the east; (2) at Katsena, 90 miles to west, meeting the Sokoto patrol, and 80 miles to east; (3) at Hadeija, 100 miles to west, meeting the Katsena patrol, 70 miles to east; (4) at Damjiri, 50 miles to west and 120 miles to east, viz., up to Chad.

292. Each garrison, consisting of one company, is thus responsible for 170 miles of frontier, and three companies with the sick lines form the depôt at Kano.

293. Regulations for the force (drawn up by the Inspector General) and local Standing Orders were published during the year to supersede the old "Frontier Force Orders," and are a most useful step in organization. The returns of Residents shew the total number of ex-soldiers borne on the provincial registers as 290, and the question of creating a Reserve or Native Militia is under consideration.

294. The force sustained a heavy loss by the resignation of its commandant, Colonel Morland, C.B., D.S.O., who had completed his period of Colonial service. He had been an officer of the force since it was raised in 1898, and to him is largely due its present state of efficiency.

XVII.—MISSIONS.

Church Missionary Society.

295. I am indebted to the Heads of the different missions for the following notes:—The Church Missionary Society have stations in the Kabba, Nupe, and Bassa provinces, one in each of the two former and three in the latter. Their staff consists of three Europeans and seven native helpers. At each of the five stations a school is maintained, and in some cases a night school also. The average number of scholars is 120. Parts of the Bible and of reading books have been translated and printed in the Nupe, Yoruba, and Igbira languages. English services are held in Lokoja city on Sundays, and at Kpata (Bassa) the people have themselves built a church. There is an attendance of about 200 at the native service in Lokoja. No industries are taught here, but promising pupils are sent to Onitcha, in Southern Nigeria, and many mission-trained artisans are employed by Government. A small model farm has been started in Bida (Nupe), where a Jamaican teaches modern principles of cultivation. Most of the leading men, including the Emir, have sent sons to the Mission School in Bida. At my suggestion the missionaries in Bida opened

a class in September for the instruction of the educated class of Mahomedans (Mallams) in reading and writing Hausa and Nupe in the Roman character. The curriculum is at present entirely secular, and only a charge of 1*s*. per month is made for materials. There is accommodation for 20 pupils, and at present there are seven. Some progress has been made, both in the teaching of English and of the substitution of the Roman character for vernacular manuscript. I look on this experiment with very great interest, and I am personally anxious to introduce the Roman instead of the Arabic character for the writing of Hausa, as being more adapted to express its sounds and readable by every political officer.

Hausa Mission.

296. This is a Church Missionary Society institution separate from the other, and under Dr. Miller, with two doctors and three clergymen. The objects of the Mission are evangelization, education of children, and medical treatment of sick. It is located at Ghirku, near Zaria, and has prosecuted its work throughout all the surrounding villages, meeting with no opposition from Moslems or pagans, but finding them grossly ignorant and entirely lacking in any desire for knowledge or progress. Dr. Miller does not speak highly of the Hausa character, which he describes as grossly immoral, vicious, and marked by extreme laziness and conceit. Careful tuition has been given to boys taken as wards from the Freed Slaves Home. Six or seven hundred medical cases were treated, and 60 to 65 operations performed.

African Industrial Mission.

297. Is a Canadian Mission, which has established itself at Pateji, in the Illorin province, and at Bida and Wushishi. Various vegetables have been successfully raised, as well as cotton, but the latter suffered much from the boll-worm, and only about a third of what should have been a fine crop was gathered. I am informed that the lack of definite plans and continual change of scheme and locality has much retarded progress. In November, at my suggestion, an attempt was made to start a poultry farm at Wushishi for the supply of the Zungeru market. It is also intended to plant cotton and wheat at this station. At the beginning of the year there were six men and two ladies with the Mission, and at the close of the year there were six.

Sudan United Mission.

298. This Mission arrived in September, 1904, with the object of civilising and evangelising the pagan tribes. They took up

their ground in the neighbourhood of Wase (North Muri), under the leadership of Dr. Karl Kumm, with three other missionaries, one of whom, a medical man, was immediately invalided for appendicitis. The work had only just begun at the end of 1904, but some ground has been cleared and houses were being built. Natives were being instructed in the use of tools, brick-making, &c., and in English. It is proposed to teach the use of agricultural implements, and to farm a large area of land. Improved agricultural methods will, it is hoped, render famines less frequent, and thus save life and decrease the custom of selling children for food.

White Fathers.

299. This Roman Catholic Mission is established in Bassa (Dekina), where they have undertaken the care and education of a number of freed slaves, and appeared when I visited them to be doing excellent work in industrial education. I have no statistics of the Mission.

World's Evangelisation Company (Ohio, U.S.A.).

300. Desires to found a Mission in Northern Nigeria, but nothing definite had been done prior to the close of 1904.

EDUCATION.

301. With the exception of a small grant to the Mission School at Bida, the Government has been unable, through lack of funds, to promote education by the establishment of schools, &c. The children in the Freed Slaves Home are educated, as I have already described, and many apprentices are being trained in the Workshops, Public Works Department, Telegraphs, &c. A school conducted under Government auspices is greatly needed, where the sons of chiefs could be taught English, and fitted in various practical ways for the responsible positions they may later occupy, and where they might learn to understand the habits of thought of Europeans and to grow more in touch with them. There is also a great need for an establishment where educated Mallams might be taught English, and the reading and writing of Hausa in the Roman character, without prejudice to their religion, so as to fit them for employment as interpreters and political agents, &c.

XVIII.—POSTAL.

302. The fortnightly service to the headquarters of each province still leaves much to be desired, in respect of time taken in delivery and in accuracy of sorting, losses, &c. I hope in the coming year to be able to establish a system between important centres of carrying mails by mounted messengers, supplied (under contract) by native chiefs, which would greatly expedite the service. The difficulty lies in the enormous weight of newspapers addressed to up-country stations. There is a weekly delivery between Zungeru (*viâ* Bida and Lokoja) and Burutu (English mails).

303. The revenue and expenditure of the Department (post and telegraphs) are as follows:—

—	1900–01.	1901–02.	1902–03.	1903–04.	1904–05 (Probable).
	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure ...	5,530	5,726	6,201	7,155	7,420
Revenue	641	1,283	2,051	935	1,670

The increase in expenditure was due to the opening in 1903-04 of new stations at Sokoto, Kano, &c., while the decrease in revenue was owing to the decrease in sales to stamp collectors, who had purchased the new issues of previous years in large quantities. The increase in the current year (1904-1905) is from ordinary business and will, I hope, be fully maintained.

304. The quantities of postal matter received and despatched from the General Post Office, Lokoja, were as follows:—

—	Internal.	United Kingdom.		Other places.		Totals.	
		To	From	To	From	1904.	1903.
Letters and postcards.	50,500	31,300	42,400	13,000	15,700	152,900	139,022
Newspapers	8,000	400	52,000	100	2,000	62,500	52,209
Parcels ...	—	467	5,255	366	564	6,652	4,504
Telegrams, Official (approximate)						26,500	35,784
" Private						7,500	7,312

305. Money orders were instituted between the West Coast Colonies and the Protectorate on July 13th, and with the United Kingdom on August 1st.

...ce.	Amount issued to	Amount cashed from	—
	£	£	
United Kingdom ...	3,960	44	Net commission to Revenue, £40.
West African Colonies	1,755	80	
Totals ...	5,715	124	

306. The following are the post offices in the Protectorate:—

1. Zungeru.	7. Bida.	13. Keffi.	19. Dekina.	25. Damjiri.
2. Lokoja.	8. Kontagora.	14. Ibi.	20. Illo.	26. Gando.
3. Egga.	9. Yelua.	15. Yola.	21. Sokoto.	27. Kuka.
4. Pateji.	10. Kano.	16. Bauchi.	22. Katsena.	28. Lau.
5. Jebba.	11. Zaria.	17. Gujba.	23. Katagum.	29. Barijuko.
6. Illorin.	12. Loko.	18. Maifoni.	24. Boussa.	30. Amar.

Nos. 1 and 2 are also money order and telegraph offices. Nos. 3 to 14 are also telegraph offices. No. 29 is only a telegraph office.

F. D. LUGARD.

October 23rd, 1905.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT ON THE FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.

* * * * * *

1. Reports have already been submitted on the different portions of the Protectorate visited, and the following is a general summary of such reports:—

FORESTS.

2. The forests are mostly found in the provinces situated south of the Benue and Niger, viz., Illorin, Kabba and Bassa; in the Nassarawa province, which is north of the Benue; and on the banks of some of the large rivers, such as the Niger, Benue, and the Gurara.

3. In Illorin and Kabba a line drawn from the village of Igbosun through the town of Kabba, and then on to Lokoja, would be roughly the northern boundary of a stretch of forest which runs south to the Lagos and Southern Nigerian boundaries. There is much valuable timber in the country included within this area. The forests should be systematically explored, as there are many valuable products which might be brought to light, and also a great deal found of interest from a botanical point of view. During my visit to these parts I was only able to make a cursory survey of them, and it was at a time of the year when botanical specimens were difficult to obtain. As nearly the whole of this stretch of forest is situated at considerable distances from easy means of transport, I am afraid its timber resources cannot at present be developed, but an extension of the Lagos railway would do much to open up that portion bounded by Lagos. Mahogany is common and other valuable timber exists.

4. In the forests in the south-east corner of Illorin, and throughout Kabba, kola-nuts are largely planted. Between Awton and Kabba they are planted in the woods that surround all the villages, and along all the forest paths. The species grown is that common in Lagos; it is known locally as the "Atara," and ranks in the markets of the Protectorate as a good kola. Throughout the Kukuruku country a common species is grown. It divides into three or five cotyledons, and is the commonest in the markets. It is called the "Afata." At Akare, which is situated south of Kabba, there are a large number of the Laboji kolas planted, brought from the Laboji district in the Bida province. These will be referred to later.

5. The Illorin forests contain but little rubber, as far as I was able to discover, but in Kabba, especially in the Kukuruku and Egbira countries, it is found in considerable quantities, Funtumia elastica and several Landolphias being common. A systematic exploration of the forests here would, I am convinced, be the means of discovering several species of Landolphia we have not yet found. The undergrowth of these forests is composed mostly of plants of the natural orders Zingiberaceæ and Marantaceæ, while a wild pineapple is very common and yields a very decent fruit. Ferns are plentiful, but the number of distinct species seems small. One is much struck in passing through the villages, situated among the forests here, to notice the little use the natives make of the timber.

6. Crossing the Niger into the Bassa province, forests of a somewhat different type are found. The trees are generally of smaller dimensions, with thick masses of Landolphia vines scrambling over them. In this province there are occasional stretches covered with what might be called rubber forests, and little but Landolphias are seen, and even in the more open woods along river banks, &c., the vines are found in great rope-like masses. I have already drawn attention to the rapid destruction of the rubber vines in this province, owing to the methods in vogue for collecting root-rubber.

7. In a paper, read lately in Liverpool by the Conservator of Forests of Southern Nigeria, he makes the following statement: "The old regulations applying to the extraction of root-rubber, under the supposition that such rubber was collected from the roots of the Funtumia, and species of Landolphia not possessing rhizomes, now that it is known that it is only extracted from species possessing rhizomes, require alteration."

8. This may be the state of affairs in Southern Nigeria, but in Northern Nigeria the rubber collectors dig up the roots of all the Landolphias indiscriminately, and also, I believe, the roots of Funtumia. The latter fact I can only state from hearsay, my informants being the collectors themselves; but that they dig up the roots of the Landolphias I can state from having seen them at it, carefully digging up every bit of root they could find; and large areas are quite denuded, parts that a couple of years ago are known to have been full of rubber. To such an extent is this root-rubber collecting carried on, that the industry is threatened with extinction within the next two or three years. If root-rubber were only collected from the species of Landolphias possessing rhizomes, no serious damage would be done, but as the collectors cannot (or will not) discriminate, it is better to put a stop altogether to the collection of root-rubber, at all events until the forests have been brought under control.

9. There is an enormous amount of rubber in the country south of the Benue, and in the Nassarawa province. The forests in the Nassarawa province are similar to those in Bassa, but are mostly confined to narrow belts on the banks of rivers and streams, and round the towns. On the banks of the lower Benue, and on the Gurara river, there are fine stretches of forest, containing a good deal of valuable timber. Mahogany and ebony predominate, and as they are situated on the banks of navigable rivers they could be utilised. Timber-cutting, however, in these parts should only be allowed under the supervision of the Forestry Department, as there are many immature trees that should not be cut; and again, there are a number of mature trees, the cutting of which would benefit the surrounding trees.

10. It must be remembered that the forests in Northern Nigeria do not cover such enormous stretches of country as they do in the Niger delta, and every effort should be made to preserve them. It is in these southern provinces that I consider most useful work can be done at once by the Forestry Department, and the formation of reserves of both timber and rubber should be taken in hand. The Illorin and Kabba forests are too far from means of transport to be of much use at present for their timber, but they could be formed into splendid rubber reserves, and should be planted up with Landolphias. Funtumia, Castilloa, and Hevea (Para rubber) should also be largely planted, especially in Bassa. As a practical planter, I was much struck by the possibilities of this province for rubber cultivation on proper lines, and I believe there is room here for private enterprise.

11. Portions of this country south of the Benue are also suitable for cocoa, and if care is exercised in the selection of the land, both as regards soil and shelter, there is no reason why cocoa should not become an article of export.

12. Before leaving the forests, I would call attention to the so-called kola forests, situated at Laboji in the Bida province. This district is to the west of the Kaduna, between the Kaduna and the Niger at Jebba. This stretch of country is somewhat hilly, and formed of flat-like ridges with fine sheltered valleys intervening. At the bottom of these valleys there is generally a sluggish stream, and it is along these at Laboji, Fashiji, Bete, and other places in the neighbourhood that the kola forests are found. The kolas here—the true Cola acuminata—grow to an enormous size. At Laboji the trees are fully a century old, and, although they bear well, the fruit is somewhat small. The younger trees—those at Fashiji particularly—are very fine.

13. A considerable amount of attention is given to the cultivation of these kolas, and they are somewhat jealously

guarded. An effort seems to have been made to confine their cultivation to this district, and—excepting at Akare, south of Kabba—I know of no other place outside the Laboji district where they are found. This kola is highly prized throughout the whole of Northern Africa, and its cultivation should be largely extended, both in the Laboji district and in other parts of the Protectorate.

14. The more important forest-produce of the Protectorate, in addition to rubber, is as follows:—Palm-oil (*Elais guineensis*), mostly from the river provinces; shea-butter (*Butyrospermum Parkii*),—the tree is common throughout the country, some parts containing little else; wood-oil, or so-called Balsam of Copaiba (*Copaifera sp.*), also common throughout the country; gums, from several species of acacia,—common in Bornu; strophanthus, collected in the river provinces; dye-woods (there are several of these, including the Sassy-wood (*Erythrophlaeum sp.*), which is common in Bassa). The different timber trees, such as mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*), ebony (*Diospyros sp.*), Oroko (*Chlorophora excelsa*). Rubber is obtained from *Landolphia florida*, *Landolphia owariensis*, and other species; from *Ficus Vogelii*, and from *Funtumia elastica*.

Agriculture.

15. Northern Nigeria is purely an agricultural country,* and it is on the development of its agricultural resources that the future of the country depends. The inhabitants are, as a rule, good agriculturists, some of them—notably the Bassa-Komo, Okpoto, and other pagan tribes—particularly so.

16. The products cultivated are generally the same throughout the Protectorate. They are as follows:—Guinea corn,† maize, millet (*Gero*), maiwa (*Holcus cernuus?*), rice, ochroes (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), sorrel (*Hibiscus sabdarifa*), beans of several sorts, ground-nuts, yams, sweet potatoes, taniers, cassava, onions, tomatoes, gourds of many kinds, and peppers, cotton, tobacco, indigo, benni-seed. Among fruits:—Bananas, plantain, pápaw, limes, and a few oranges. In addition to these, wheat is largely grown in Northern Bornu, on the banks of the Wobe River.

17. Methods of agriculture differ but little throughout the country, but among the pagan tribes in Bassa and Nassarawa, the fields are much more highly cultivated than in most other parts. The people inhabiting Northern Bornu, especially those on the banks of the Wobe River, where irrigation has to be resorted to, are also splendid agriculturists. In the provinces

* I consider this too sweeping a statement. For its mineral and other economic resources *vide* sections on "Trade" and "Economic."—F.D.L.

† *Viz.*, "Dawa" or "durra" (*sorghum vulgare*).—F.D.L.

of Bida and Illorin, large areas are under cultivation. So-called "farms" are numerous, and many parts, particularly those near the river, are thickly populated.

18. Bida is most advantageously situated as to means of transport. The Niger flows along its southern border, and other navigable rivers, the Kaduna and the Bako, flow through it; its agricultural development, therefore, presents no difficulties. It is in the immediate extension of the cultivation of cotton that this province offers the best field.

19. This product is already largely grown, and the cotton expert, who went through this part, was much struck by its suitability for cotton, and also by the quality of the cotton already produced. Cotton is a product that is grown in large quantities all over the Protectorate, the Zaria province alone producing between 30,000 and 40,000 bales, all of which is used up locally. Every town and village has its field of cotton, and the people thoroughly understand its cultivation. The capabilities of the country for the production of cotton are enormous, and it is the development of these capabilities that deserves the attention of the Government.

20. Experiments are being tried in all the Colonies, and large sums of money are being spent to discover whether they are adapted for cotton-growing, the idea being to supply the home market with cotton grown within the Empire, and thus make us independent of America for our raw cotton. The opening up of Northern Nigeria by providing means of transport, and bringing it within reach of the home market, would, I am firmly of opinion, go a long way towards the practical realisation of this idea.

21. The lands bordering the large rivers are very rich indeed, and practically inexhaustible, a fresh deposit of rich alluvial soil being left every year by the rivers when in flood. On the banks left exposed as they fall, large crops of guinea corn and tobacco are grown, two crops of the former being obtained during the year. Rice is also grown in considerable quantities on the swampy banks of the Niger, Kaduna, and Benue, and the cultivation of this product should be largely extended. Fruit is generally scarce, the papaw being the only one that is at all common. The orange, lime, mango, pineapple, and other tropical fruits should be grown in much larger quantities than at present.

22. The cultivation of wheat is at present confined to a narrow strip on the banks of the Wobe, but the area under cultivation could be largely increased by utilising the river for purposes of irrigation. Irrigation has to be resorted to to produce the little that is already grown, but an extension of the system on proper lines would do wonders for this part of the country, which extends almost from Kano to Lake Chad.

23. In conclusion, I would repeat that the Protectorate is capable of great agricultural development, and that I consider cotton to be the product that should be largely grown as an article of export. Given the means of transport from the great cotton-growing centres like Zaria, the amount of Northern Nigeria cotton that could be placed on the home market would be enormous.

W. R. Elliott,

Forestry Officer.

Forestry Department,

Northern Nigeria,

30th January, 1905.

APPENDIX II.

(See paragraph 239.)

ABSTRACT of REVENUE for the years 1899–1900 to 1904–5.

—	1899–1900. (One Quarter) Actual.	1900–1. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Estimate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Local Revenue :—						
Licences, Excise, fines, &c.	13 17 10	332 5 5	631 0 8	7,826 4 2	39,249 16 4	37,070 0 0
Fees of Court, specific services, &c. ...	24 12 0	415 19 3	1,393 14 10	2,579 18 10	4,087 8 5	4,475 0 0
Post Office and Telegraphs	—	641 3 0	1,283 11 1	2,051 5 10	934 12 5	1,500 0 0
Interest	—	28 14 9	29 11 9	35 12 3	—	—
Rents of Government property... ...	—	—	1 0 0	255 2 0	495 16 8	1,000 0 0
Customs	—	—	—	—	6,463 2 4	8,900 0 0
Miscellaneous	—	761 11 8	1,085 1 10	3,567 8 10	2,496 1 8	1,500 0 0
Total	38 9 10	2,179 14 1	4,424 0 2	16,315 11 11	53,726 17 10	54,445 0 0
Parliamentary grant	*56,530 0 0	°88,800 0 0	280,000 0 0	290,000 0 0	405,000 0 0†	405,500 0 0†
Contribution from Southern Nigeria ...	—	44,750 0 0	34,000 0 0	34,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0
Contribution from Lagos	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0
Deferred pay and reward fund, W.A.F.F.	—	—	—	16,693 13 6	—	—
Total Receipts ... ... £	56 568 9 10	135,729 14 1	318,424 0 2	357,009 5 5	508,726 17 10	519,945 0 0

° Not inclusive of grant for the West African Frontier Force. † Including additional grant of £25,000 for telegraph construction.

Abstract of Expenditure for the Years 1899-1900 to 1904-5.

* Heads of Expenditure.	1899-1900. Civil Expenditure only (One Quarter). Actual.	1900-1. Civil Expenditure only. Actual.	1901-2. Actual.	1902-3. Actual.	1903-4. Actual.	1904-5. Estimate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. High Commissioner's Office ...	758 11 8	3,858 3 2	3,848 18 0	4,297 12 8	5,264 4 2	6,213 0 0
2. Secretariat	310 9 8	1,901 8 0	2,145 3 7	2,145 7 3	2,375 7 9	3,213 0 0
3. Political (and Slave Home) ...	491 13 11	7,470 11 6	11,413 14 4	24,263 14 2	33,852 15 4	44,586 10 0
4. Stipends to Chiefs	15 0 0	125 5 0	—	—	—	—
5. Judicial and Cantonment Magistrates	438 3 11	1,719 17 9	1,786 0 7	2,562 0 10	3,413 16 5	4,288 0 0
6. Treasury	545 14 2	2,986 16 1	3,733 12 8	5,745 7 7	6,318 19 8	7,380 10 0
7. Postal and Telegraphs	426 2 5	5,530 2 8	5,726 2 3	6,201 5 3	7,154 17 2	8,651 0 0
8. Medical	1,255 15 6	6,744 17 8	16,360 2 7	20,327 18 1	22,068 19 5	26,769 0 0
9. Printing	71 0 10	361 4 11	956 1 11	1,105 4 1	1,214 13 [illegible]	1,420 0 0
10. Audit	—	506 12 8	832 7 4	859 3 6	1,224 5 11	1,234 0 0
11. Police	—	—	—	—	20,063 4 10	29,393 10 0
12. Prisons	—	—	—	—	2,578 6 7	3,742 10 0
13. Police and Prisons	159 3 0	1,522 18 3	3,596 12 11	5,422 13 6	—	—
14. Storekeepers and Transport ...	374 16 0	2,501 0 9	4,197 5 8	4,278 8 1	—	—
15. Transport	—	—	—	—	4,108 16 4	4,476 0 0
16. West African Frontier Force ...	—	—	132,583 1 8	139,132 2 9	191,445 9 2	173,935 0 0
17. West African Frontier Force, 3rd Battalion.	—	—	—	3,283 18 10	—	—
18. Marine and Workshops	1,774 6 9	15,756 19 1	29,103 2 8	23,897 5 0	26,197 7 0	29,435 0 0
19. Customs	—	—	—	—	1,002 12 11	1,513 0 0
20. Botanical and Forestry	—	—	—	—	592 2 0	3,107 0 0*
21. Revenue	—	—	—	—	3,862 12 9	11,945 0 0

* Includes Mineral Survey Party.

Expenditure—cont.

Heads of Expenditure.	1899–1900. Civil Expenditure only (One Quarter). Actual.	1900–1. Civil Expenditure only. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Estimate.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22. Miscellaneous	1,190 12 4	5,439 12 2	27,840 10 11	40,885 11 3	52,436 12 1	42,865 0 0
23. Miscellaneous. Passages of Europeans 3rd Battalion.	—	—	—	720 0 0	—	—
24. Public Works Department (and Recurrent).	28 6 10	6,153 2 11	10,014 16 10	12,647 5 1	—	—
25. Public Works Department	—	—	—	—	10,388 8 7	12,553 0 0
26. Public Works Recurrent	—	—	—	—	4,834 17 10	5,020 0 0
27. Public Works Extraordinary ...	30,198 5 4	22,686 15 4	42,998 5 2	78,665 15 10	79,986 2 7	58,542 0 0
28. New Steamers	7 8 2	11,191 12 1	*—	—	—	—
29. Railway Survey	—	—	1,383 6 11	—	—	—
30. Burutu Works	—	—	—	6,406 11 5	1,224 18 3	—
31. Telegraph Construction, Zaria Extension, Lagos-Jebba Re-construction unprovided for.	—	—	—	6,543 16 6	—	—
32. Telegraph Construction (Additional)	—	—	—	—	17,376 14 6	25,000 0 0
Total	38,045 10 6	96,457 0 0	298,519 6 0	389,391 1 8	498,986 4 10	505,282 0 0
West African Frontier Force Expenditure, March, 1901, not brought to account in 1900–1.	—	—	54,567 4 6	—	—	—

* Included under Marine.

APPENDIX III.

NORTHERN NIGERIA MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1904.

Estimated population for the year 1904.

As in former years statistics of European population only are given, it being impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the number of natives in the Protectorate.*

The average number of Europeans resident in Northern Nigeria during the year was 322, including both officials and non-officials—312 being males and 10 females.

Deaths and death-rate of Europeans.

There were 13 deaths in all during the year, 8 amongst officials, and 5 among non-officials. Of these deaths 1 was due to accident, leaving 12 attributable to climatic causes.

The total death-rate for the year, calculated on the average resident population, and including deaths from all causes, was 40·37 per thousand, or excluding the one accidental death, 37·26. There is a very noticeable difference in the relative mortality of officials and non-officials, there having been 5 deaths amongst 52 non-officials, as against 8 deaths (including one from accident) amongst 270 officials, giving a non-official death-rate of 96·15 per thousand, and an official one of 29·62. This difference is brought about almost entirely by the more careful selection of candidates for employment in Government service, and by their shorter tour of residence —many of the men sent out by the trading firms being obviously physically unfit for tropical service.

Last year the average resident population was 309, and the number of deaths 18—the death-rate being 58·25 per thousand. There has been an increase of European population over last year of 13, and a decrease in the death-rate from all causes of 17·88 per thousand.

Prevalence of sickness in the different seasons of the year, and general character as to the mildness or severity of the diseases prevailing.

As in former years, the rainy season was the most unhealthy for Europeans, July being the worst month, and the month with the heaviest rainfall. The smallest number of admissions

* But see page 85.

was recorded in February. The general character of the diseases prevailing showed no change except in the case of hæmoglobinuric fever, which has become more prevalent but has assumed a milder type. There were 31 admissions with 5 deaths from this disease during the year—a case mortality of 16·1 per cent., as against 16 cases with 6 deaths in 1903. An increase in the number of cases with a very marked reduction in the death-rate—the case mortality last year having been 37·5 per cent. One case of enteric fever occurred in Bornu—the first recorded in Northern Nigeria.

There was practically no difference in the relative mortality in the different seasons, the deaths being pretty evenly distributed throughout the year. There were no deaths during the months of January, March, September, and December.

Meteorological conditions of the seasons and their probable effect with regard to health.

Zungeru.—The rainfall during the year was 51·1 inches, or 18·22 inches more than in 1903, the wettest month being July with 15·07 inches. Rain fell during eight months of the year, from March to October, inclusive—the heaviest fall recorded being 2·64 inches in the 24 hours, on August 24th. The maximum shade temperature was 103° F. in March and April, the minimum, 56° F., which was recorded in November, December, and January. The highest mean temperature was 86° in April, and the lowest 77° in July, August, and December, the mean temperature for the year being 79°. The mean relative humidity for the year was 63·6, the highest mean being 82° for July, and the lowest 38° for December—calculated from readings taken at 9 a.m. The lowest actual relative humidity recorded was 15, from hygrometer readings taken at 4 p.m. on the 27th of December.

Lokoja.—The total rainfall was 41·72 inches for the year, or 18·13 inches less than last year—the heaviest rainfall having been in July, 8·34 inches. The maximum shade temperature was 102° on March the 11th, and the minimum 57° on December 23rd. The highest mean temperature was 86° in March, and the lowest 79° in July, August, September, and December. The mean temperature for the year was 80° F.

Yola.—Total rainfall 33·77—the greatest recorded being 10·99 inches in August—the heaviest fall occurring on June 21st, 2·10 inches.

The mean temperature for the year was 80°, the maximum being 107° F., which was recorded on March 16th, and the minimum, 60°, on January 13th.

Complete statistics are not available from any other stations, as their meteorological instruments did not arrive until after the commencement of the year.

The general direction of the wind throughout the Protectorate was from the south-west from June to November, and from the north-east during the remaining months of the year; the Harmattan lasting with slight intermissions from December to the end of May; the first tornadoes occurring in March and the rainy season ending in October.

With regard to the probable effect of the meteorological conditions on the health of the community, it may be stated, generally, that Europeans have the best health in the dry season, and natives in the rains. Europeans, by taking proper precautions, avoid in great part the diseases that affect the native in the dry season when water is scarce and polluted, and the native being less affected by the great cause of the excessive mortality amongst Europeans—malaria—a disease more especially of the wet season.

Particular diseases that have recurred during the year.

By far the greatest amount of sickness during the year has been due, as in the past, to malaria; the total admissions from this disease (excluding blackwater fever for the sake of convenience) having been 515, with 3 deaths, compared with 386 admissions with 2 deaths last year. 31 cases of hæmoglobinuric fever occurred with 5 deaths, and 18 of dysentery with no deaths. Dysentery is becoming much less prevalent —the total admissions for the year being less than half those in 1903.* There were two cases of small-pox among Europeans, with no deaths.

General sanitary condition of the Protectorate.

The general sanitary condition of the European stations is good. The principle of forming separate locations for natives and Europeans has been carried out in all cases as far as possible, and sites have been chosen for permanent buildings at the headquarters of the various provinces. The question of improving the water supply is being solved in great measure by the supply of small condensers.

The large native towns are still in their original condition as regards sanitation, and it will be probably many years before anything can be done to improve them. They are kept clean as far as outward appearances go, but the old system of digging wells and privies side by side obtains everywhere, and probably accounts for most of the intestinal diseases met with amongst natives.

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* Probably due to the extended use of distilled water by the introduction of condensers, and to better hygiene and sanitation.—F.D.L.

Sanitary state of the principal stations with reference to water supply, drainage, &c.

Zungeru.—The headquarters of the Protectorate has an average resident population of 69·5 Europeans—66 officials and 3·5 non-officials. The cantonment is kept clean and is well supplied with surface drains running down to the Dago river, which effectually carry off all rain-water. Early in the year a series of dams was constructed across the river with the object of holding up the water and providing for a continuous flow throughout the dry season. The system has proved most successful, and a condenser has been erected which provides the European residents with a plentiful and pure supply of drinking water the whole year round. In addition to this, iron tanks have been fitted to most of the bungalows to store rain-water during the wet season.

Disposal of refuse.—The dry-earth system is in use for excreta—as is the case in all Government stations—the contents of the pails being emptied into shallow trenches and buried. All combustible refuse is burnt daily, and the rest buried at some distance from the cantonment.

The general health of the official population has been good; that of the employés of the Niger Company extremely bad—this difference is due, as pointed out earlier in this report, principally to the want of care exercised in the selection of suitable men, and the long tour of service required of them.

Lokoja had an average resident population during the year of 65·9 Europeans—51·7 officials and 14·2 non-officials. The sanitary condition of the European quarter is good, and the lines occupied by the native soldiers are well-kept and clean. The cantonment is well supplied with surface drains running down to the Niger, and refuse is disposed of as at all other stations.

Drinking-water is supplied by a condenser from the river; the supply is ample and the quality excellent. The new hospital for Europeans, referred to in my last report, has been completed, and has been in use since May. It is cool, well-ventilated, and large enough to meet all requirements for some years to come.

Zaria.—The average resident European population during the year was 23. The site now occupied by the civil residents is most unsatisfactory, the water supply is insufficient and bad, and the ground unsuitable. A new site at Dandua, 5 miles away, has been occupied by the military during the year, and has proved to be an excellent one. It is proposed to move the entire European population out there early in 1905, and abandon the old situation at Zaria.*

* See paragraph 106.

The health throughout the year has been good, there having been no deaths. The water supply at Dandua is obtained from a running stream and is of good quality, and ample in amount.

Kano.—The average resident European population during the year was 18·4; the general health was fair.

The sanitary condition of the site at present occupied is as good as the nature of the ground will allow. Drainage is unsatisfactory during the wet season owing to the flatness of the surrounding country—no proper fall being obtainable, and the soil becoming waterlogged in heavy rains. The water supply is obtained from shallow wells, and is insufficient for the needs of a large population during the dry season. The question of moving to a more suitable locality is under consideration, and several alternative sites have been proposed; no particular place has, however, yet been decided on, the local conditions varying so much at different seasons of the year, that it was considered inadvisable to make a final choice until more extended observations have been made.*

Vaccinations performed during the year, and condition of the population in respect of protection from small-pox.

1,304 successful vaccinations have been performed during the year, all stations being now supplied with a small weekly or fortnightly consignment of lymph. Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining it in an active condition at those stations which are farthest away in the interior, the long journey on carriers' heads in the hot weather rendering it in many cases inert on its arrival. The returns received from the different stations show a regularly decreasing scale of successful vaccinations, according to the distance from Lokoja; Lokoja itself heading the list, with Katagum and Bornu at the bottom.

There have been two more cases of small-pox among the white population during the year, again demonstrating the fact that the disease can be acquired from natives, and refuting the popular theory held by many Europeans to the contrary. The natives throughout the Protectorate, with the exception of those successfully vaccinated during the last two years, and those who have already suffered from the disease, are entirely unprotected from small-pox, and all that can be done at present is to vaccinate all Government employés and those natives living in the immediate vicinity of the various stations, anything like general vaccination, though most desirable, being quite impracticable.

General health during the year.

The general health of the European community has been fair; the death-rate has been considerably lower, but the

* *See* paragraph 80.

sickness and invaliding rates higher than last year. More cases of illness have come under treatment, but of a milder type. There have been 50 officials and 17 non-officials invalided during the year, a total invaliding-rate of 20·8 per cent., as compared with 13·9 per cent. last year.

The health of the natives has been good through the year, no serious epidemics have occurred, and the death-rate, so far as can be gathered, has been normal. The total number of natives treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries was 13,504, an increase over the previous year of 9,521. This very large increase is, however, partly accounted for by a change which has been made in the method of keeping the records of cases—no account having been kept in the past of many of the patients. Dispensaries are being established in the native towns nearest the different provincial headquarters, but they will necessarily be only on a very limited scale at first, the expense of equipping 15 or 20 stations with the necessary instruments, drugs, and appliances, being very great.*

During the year 883 patients have been treated as paupers throughout the Protectorate.

With the object of providing for the isolation of infectious diseases, such as small-pox, &c., in Zungeru and Lokoja, permanent enclosures have now been built in each of these stations, one acre in extent, surrounded by unclimbable iron fencing, and provided with lock-up gates. It is intended when the necessity arises to build temporary grass huts within them, which can be put up quickly when wanted and burnt when no longer required.

Venereal diseases have been very prevalent amongst natives, syphilis being widely distributed throughout the northern and eastern parts of the Protectorate. Nine cases of beri-beri, eight of them at Lokoja, have been admitted during the year, with two deaths. This disease is not endemic so far as can be ascertained, and all cases met with have occurred in the parts of the Protectorate nearest the sea, and in direct communication with the coast.

I attach the following returns:—

Statistics of European population.
Meteorological returns for Zungeru and Lokoja.
Nosological return for Northern Nigeria.

S. W. THOMPSTONE,
Principal Medical Officer.

April 9th, 1905.

* There is scope alike in this direction and in the education of inmates of the two Freed Slaves' Homes for the exercise of private philanthropy by those interested in the welfare of Africans, since a Government largely dependent on a grant-in-aid cannot do as much in these matters as is desirable.—F.D.L.

Statistics of European Population.

All Europeans.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Average actually in the Protectorate.	165	165	290	309	322
Number of deaths	13	9	9	18	13
Number of invalids ..	21	30	20	43	67

Analysis of 1904 Statistics.

Europeans.	Totals.	Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Invalids.	Invaliding Rate per 1,000.
Average actually in the Protectorate.	322	13	40·37	67	208·0
Officials...	270	8	29·62	50	185·1
Non-officials	52	5	96·15	17	326·9

Zungeru Meteorological Return for 1904.

—	Temperature.				Rainfall.		Winds.		Remarks.
	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General direction.	Average force.	
January ..	102	56	46	80	—	53	N.E.	—	
February ...	101	60	41	80	—	55	N.E.	—	
March	103	61	42	84	·54	47	S.W.	—	
April	103	67	36	86	2·20	55	S.W.	—	
May	97	68	29	81	6·14	71	S.W.	—	
June	92	68	24	79	7·01	77	S.W.	—	
July	89	68	21	77	15·07	82	S.W.	—	
August ...	90	68	22	77	10·15	81	S.W.	—	
September ...	90	67	23	78	6·58	77	S.E.	—	
October ...	94	67	27	79	3·41	76	S.W.	—	
November ...	98	56	42	78	—	52	N.E.	—	
December ...	99	56	43	77	—	38	N.E.	—	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	51·1	—	—	—	

LOKOJA METEOROLOGICAL RETURN for 1904.

—	Temperature.				Rainfall.		Winds.		Remarks.
	Shade Maximum.	Shade Minimum.	Range.	Mean.	Amount in inches.	Degree of Humidity.	General direction.	Average force.	
January ...	97	59	38	80	—	—	—	—	
February ...	96	61	35	81	—	—	—	—	
March	102	65	37	86	1·79	—	—	—	
April	97	66	31	83	3·22	—	—	—	
May	94	59	35	80	7·70	65	S.W.	—	
June	93	67	26	81	7·81	77	S.W.	—	
July	91	68	23	79	8·34	77	S.W.	—	
August ...	88	70	18	79	2·97	76	S.W.	—	
September ...	90	68	22	79	7·14	78	S.W.	—	
October ...	92	68	24	80	2·75	76	S.W.	—	
November ...	96	63	33	81	—	73	S.W.	—	
December ...	96	57	39	79	—	73	S.W.	—	
Total ...	—	—	—	—	41·72	—	—	—	

Return of Diseases and Deaths in Northern Nigeria in 1904.

Diseases.	Europeans.					Natives.					Remarks.
	Remaining at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total cases treated.	Remaining at end of 1904	Remaining at end of 1903.	Yearly Total.		Total cases treated.	Remaining at end of 1904.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.				Admissions.	Deaths.			
Small pox	1	2	—	3	1	3	26	7	29	—	
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	7	—	
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	8	—	
Enteric Fever	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	1	18	—	19	1	5	606	94	611	—	
Beri-beri	—	—	—	—	—	2	9	2	11	—	
Malarial Fever	8	515	3	523	3	6	925	8	931	12	
Hæmoglobinuric Fever	—	31	5	31	3	—	1	—	1	—	
Unclassified Fevers	—	10	—	10	1	—	23	—	23	1	
Tubercle	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	21	1	
Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	5	18	—	23	—	
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	9	210	—	219	10	
Gonorrhœa	—	2	—	2	—	40	796	—	836	27	
Parasitic Diseases	—	2	—	2	—	4	967	—	971	15	
Effects of Poisons	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	—	
Rheumatism	—	17	—	17	—	5	687	5	692	12	
Anæmia	1	28	—	29	—	—	48	10	48	—	
Debility	—	3	—	3	—	1	25	5	26	1	

Return of Diseases and Deaths—cont.

Diseases.	Europeans.					Natives.					Remarks.
	Remaining at end of 1903.	Yearly Total. Admissions.	Yearly Total. Deaths.	Total cases treated.	Remaining at end of 1904.	Remaining at end of 1903.	Yearly Total. Admissions.	Yearly Total. Deaths.	Total cases treated.	Remaining at end of 1904.	
Undefined	—	4	—	4	—	2	306	28	308	5	
No appreciable disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4	—	
Diseases of the Nervous System	—	14	—	14	—	—	291	5	291	3	
" " Eye	—	8	—	8	1	10	612	—	622	17	
" " Ear	—	7	—	7	—	—	62	—	62	1	
" " Circulatory System	—	5	—	5	—	—	41	7	41	2	
" " Respiratory System	—	15	—	15	—	5	716	33	721	26	
" " Digestive System	1	101	*2	102	—	7	2,134	45	2,141	18	
" " Lymphatic System	—	10	—	10	—	5	192	6	197	4	
" " Genito-urinary System	—	18	—	18	1	4	286	15	290	13	
" " Organs of Locomotion	—	3	—	3	—	2	88	—	90	—	
" " Connective Tissue	—	12	—	12	—	5	842	1	847	35	
" " Skin	—	21	—	21	—	14	944	1	958	26	
Injuries	—	28	—	28	3	14	2,360	18	2,374	53	
Minor surgical operations	—	—	—	—	—	—	94	—	94	1	
Accident (Drowning)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Uncertified	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	12	875	13	887	14	148	13,356	293	13,505	294	

* Hepatic Abscess.

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30	Pitcairn Island	Report by Mr. R. T. Simon.

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No. 516.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1905-6.

(For Report for 1904-5, *see* No. 476.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
January, 1907.

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No. 516.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1904-5, *see* No. 476.)

SIR F. LUGARD to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Abinger Common,

Surrey,

SIR, November 27th, 1906.*

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my Annual Report for 1905 (including the early months of 1906) with five appendices. The delay in its submission is due to the fact that the whole of the necessary returns had not reached me at the time I left Nigeria, in May last, and some have only been received comparatively recently.

2. I regret that the report is of such unusual length, but the country is so large, and embraces so many provinces, which are diverse, not only in the characteristics of their population and the forms of native administration, but also in their economic products and trade, that I have found it impossible to digest the matter into a smaller compass. I trust that your Lordship may not consider it too long to print *in extenso*, for I have been at some pains not only to report such facts and make such suggestions as appear to me to be of use or interest to those concerned in this country, but also with a view to the officers—especially the political department—in Nigeria, to whom I venture to think that these annual reports are of value, both in regard to the statistics and facts they contain, and as an indication of what is required for annual compilation, and to give each Resident a general knowledge of the progress in provinces other than his own. With these objects I have endeavoured to compile a useful pamphlet for reference, at the risk of incurring the charge of making my last report of undue length.

I have, &c.,

F. D. LUGARD.

* Publication delayed for preparation of map (Appendix IV.).

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REPORT FOR 1905-6.

I.—GENERAL.

TAXATION.

1. My Annual Report for 1904 was largely occupied in giving an account of the forms of taxation existing in the Protectorate, and of the scheme of reform by which I hoped to reorganise them,—to regulate their incidence so as to check abuses and oppression, and to divide the proceeds between Government and the Native Administration. The inauguration of this new system has formed the main administrative work of the year, involving as it did a revision of the assessment of every village in the Protectorate, and the creation of "districts" under headmen. In the review of provinces which follows this section I have commented upon the progress made in each province, but the subject is one of such vital importance to the country that I propose to submit a separate report, in accordance with the instructions of the Secretary of State, showing the results achieved, the modifications which actual experience has necessitated, and the approximate incidence upon the population.* Its success depends upon the adequate supervision of the District Headmen by the British staff, and the increase of the latter in the current year will, I hope, admit of this supervision being effectively undertaken. Incidentally the participation by the Government in the proceeds of the taxes, has greatly promoted the circulation of currency, and done much to remove the difficulties caused by the fluctuation in value of the cowrie. It has also brought the British Administration into closer touch and co-operation with the Native Chiefs than could have been effected by any other means, and given to the administrative staff an intimate knowledge of the whole machinery and customs of Native Administration. It has, in fact, as I anticipated, gone far towards identifying the two as integral parts of a single system of rule in which each has its duties and functions in mutual co-operation.

2. The canoe tax yields about £3,000 per annum. Considerable exemptions and a lower rating have reduced the

* A memorandum by Sir F. Lugard dealing fully with the subject of taxation in Northern Nigeria will shortly be published.

receipts, and as it now stands I am assured that it does not weigh heavily upon the class which pays it. Business is reported to be brisk, and new canoes are being built (even in Southern Nigeria) for use in the Protectorate. The tax falls upon a class who, for the most part, are acquiring considerable wealth by the transport of Government goods, and who cannot be taxed at the present stage in any other way.

I have dealt with the Caravan Tolls under the Trade Section (paragraphs 133-7). During the present year the hawkers' licences, so far as they affect natives, and the native liquor licences (except near a Government station) have been abolished and incorporated in the General Tax.

General Progress.

3. The increase of trade and prosperity which has followed the introduction of the "Pax Britannica," the steps now being taken to reform the Native Administration and to decentralise some of the despotic powers exercised by the native rulers by the creation of responsible headmen of districts, the increased confidence in the Native Courts, and the incipient efforts to promote sanitation in native cities, are all tending, I think, to promote a higher standard of native comfort and general civilization. The Government can only claim as yet to have inaugurated the first tentative steps in this direction which future years must develope, and which will be fostered by improved methods of transport (paragraphs 120, 164, and 183-4), by education (paragraph 230), by the development of the material resources of the country, and by the increase of population. Much useful work has been done in completing the statistics of provinces in the record book, which has been instituted in all provinces, and contains lists of every town, village, and district, its history, assessment, chiefs, sub-chiefs, industries, products, population and economic information, together with notes on tribes, tsetse areas, trade routes, courts, rolls of ex-soldiers, freed slaves, native craftsmen, arms, traders, &c., &c. These record books will form most valuable data for the compilation of a gazetteer for Northern Nigeria as well as for administrative and economic purposes.

4. The cost of the Military Force, which is necessary to preserve order in the country, and upon our frontiers towards foreign powers, is a heavy burden upon the revenue, a burden which, however, has been somewhat reduced during the past year. As a measure of safety, and for the prevention of internal wars, the country has been disarmed, and throughout all Nigeria (except on the frontier of Southern Nigeria), there are now practically no firearms whatever, other than flint locks, which are not prohibited by the Brüssels Act. This imposes

upon us the duty of protecting the weak, and of carrying out all measures of police coercion. The system of Government adopted in Northern Nigeria necessitates the maintenance of a thoroughly disciplined body of troops which can enforce obedience to law and suppress outrage without recourse to the expedient of arming savages against each other. The opening up of the direct route from the Niger and Benue to the tin mines has resulted in the discovery of an extended plateau some 4,000 feet in elevation. The soil is rich, and the climate is described as exhilarating, and suitable for Europeans. It is probable that a sanatorium may be established here, which may, in the future, revolutionise the conditions of residence in Nigeria, and it may also offer facilities for European planters and settlers, as soon as rapid access to it by a good cart road has been made.

Survey.

5. A survey party under Captain Ommanney, Royal Engineers, arrived in Nigeria in November, 1905, with the object of accurately fixing the longitudes of all places connected by the telegraph system in relation to Lagos by telegraphic signals. The expedition was most successful, and the exact position of the following places has been determined: Jebba, Patiji, Lokoja, Keffi, Bauchi, Kano, Zaria, Zungeru, Kontagora, and Bida. With these centres finally fixed the survey of the Protectorate can be rapidly filled in, and all plans of districts co-ordinated with accuracy.

Mahdis.

6. During the year there have been more than the usual number of fanatical preachers of seditious—though religious—propaganda among the Moslem population. Of these the outbreak at Sokoto caused grave apprehensions, owing to an initial disaster to our troops;—the first check they have received since the force was raised in 1898. In Bauchi and in Kontagora there were similar beginnings of "Jihads," which, however, were promptly suppressed. I have described these under the provinces concerned. From Tripoli Mr. Temple reports that the Senussi does not appear to be extending his influence. The Arabs are importing large quantities of arms, apparently with a view to resisting service in the Turkish Army.

Railway.

7. The extension of the Lagos Railway from Ibadan to Oshogbo towards the southern frontier of Northern Nigeria

has been undertaken during the year. A preliminary survey from Oshogbo to Illorin, in Northern Nigeria, has been sanctioned.

ORGANISATION.

In pursuance of the objects described in my last report, paragraph 5, I had intended to form the three small provinces of Nupe, Kabba, and Illorin into one double province, under a Resident of the first class, but the events at Sokoto interfered, and the matter was consequently deferred. The division of each province into "administrative divisions," each in charge of an Assistant Resident, and containing varying numbers of "districts" under native headmen, was proceeded with in conjunction with the taxation scheme. The eight double provinces into which the Protectorate will thus eventually be divided will each be under the charge of an experienced administrator, and the chain of responsibility will be complete down to the district and village headmen. This process of decentralization, and of giving enlarged control to the senior Residents will, I am confident, tend to increased efficiency. I completed my prolonged tour of the provinces in April, 1905, and returned to England on leave in May, when Mr. Wallace assumed temporary charge of the Administration until my return in December.

FRENCH AND GERMANS.

8. Relations with the French have been very cordial, and the Governor-General of French West Africa (M. Roume) took the opportunity of the fighting at Sokoto to suggest a closer co-operation between the officials on the frontiers of the two countries, who will, in future, inform each other of any native feeling or other matter which may have an effect across the frontier. Letters of thanks were received for the avenging of the death of the two French officers by the execution of Makafo. The Governor of Dahomey and the officers in high command in the Zinder district have been not less anxious to show their desire for co-operation, and I need hardly say that it has been reciprocated by the Government of Northern Nigeria. Three French officers visited Sokoto and were hospitably entertained by the Resident. Friendly relations have also been maintained with the Germans now that the ambiguity concerning the frontier, which was formerly a cause of friction, has been removed.

TRIPOLI.

9. The Consul-General at Tripoli, Mr. Alvarez, has obtained permission from the Foreign Office to communicate any matters of importance and interest direct to the High Commissioner

of Northern Nigeria. Several Residents, when on leave, have visited Tripoli to study Arabic and Hausa, and Mr. Vischer, Resident of the third class, is about to proceed thence across the desert to Bornu by the Murzuk route.

Indians.

9a. A very important experiment has been made by bringing ten good clerks from India for distribution among the various departments in the most senior grades. This does not imply that the African clerks of the same grade are not equal to their duties. On the contrary, the Administration is fortunate in possessing many whom it would be difficult to rival in efficiency, but the rapid development which in recent years has taken place throughout West Africa has created a demand which is in excess of the present supply of first-class men. Two good foremen of works have also been introduced from India, and I have every reason to anticipate that these well-educated Indian officials will prove a complete success. Their loyalty, and their desire to succeed for the credit of themselves and their country, leave nothing to be desired. Twenty-eight transport attendants, including native veterinaries and artificers, accompanied them, and have been invaluable. They promise to be an unqualified success (*vide* paragraph 167). All are engaged for three years.

II.—POLITICAL (A.)—REVIEW OF PROVINCES.

Sokoto (including Gando).

10. The institution of taxation in this province was, I have said, an entirely new departure, the necessity for which had become very urgent, owing to the cessation of the annual "Gaisua" from the other Emirates. The Serikin Muslimin (Sultan) summoned each district headman, with his village headman, in turn to the capital, and with his expert advisers assessed the tribute payable by each village. This, after confirmation by the Resident, was readily accepted by the people, and the Resident states that "the tribute steadily flows in without any trouble, and, so far as can be seen, without causing the least ill-feeling." At first the Zakka (tithe of corn) was not included, as having a religious significance, but at the end of the year, at the Emir's suggestion, it was included in the General Tax of which

Government takes a share, but it is paid separately, as the Emir considers that incorporation would be tantamount to abolition, and so contrary to the Koran. In Gando no difficulty has been found in merging it in the General Tax. The tax has stimulated trade, and the people export corn to other provinces to obtain cash for payment. The Serikin Muslimin, in recognition of his position as Head of the Moslems, receives three-quarters and Government a quarter only of the tax in the district of Sokoto proper; he, however, shares the Jangali (cattle tax) equally with Government. Gando and Argungu, of course, receive one-half share only. The scheme of taxation was completed by the institution of the urban tax in Sokoto City, and the establishment of the "Kurdin Sarota," viz., fees on appointment to office. The Resident of this province (Major Burdon) sets great value on this last, not as a source of revenue, for its monetary results are insignificant, but as compelling all district headmen to report appointments to the Emir, who in turn reports them to Government, so that a record is kept, and arbitrary depositions accompanied by local riots are prevented. The share of the fee adds to the Emir's income, and the fact that his approval is required before appointments are final adds to his power and control over the district headmen, which is certainly important. I have, however, some misgiving myself (which is shared by many of the Residents) as to the wisdom of this tax in the circumstances of some of the provinces, and I have, therefore, left its enforcement at present optional.

11. Major Burdon reports that, owing to the loyalty, energy and ability of the Sultan and his Waziri, the preliminary assessment has been most successful. The "districts" have been very fairly divided, and the taxes are entirely collected by the district and village headmen, without the intermediary of tax collectors, nor has there been any attempt at evasion or short payment. The attempt, however, to make the tax a graduated one according to wealth has so far proved a failure, since the principle is foreign to the ideas of the people. The rich, therefore, can only be made to pay more by means of such class taxes as caravan tolls, &c. (*See* paragraph 133), and by separate taxes on cattle owners (Jangali), &c. At the same time great progress has been made in "redistribution," viz., the creation of homologous territorial areas under a single district head, and this has led to the re-population of some deserted areas, and the repatriation of freed slaves under conditions of self-redemption (*see* paragraphs 15, 110, &c.). Many of the chiefs already reside in their districts, the few absentee landlords being chiefly near kinsmen of the Emir. He has now, however, ordered these to reside in their districts, and, "though the order was at first distasteful, it is now recognised as right and cheerfully accepted." The creation of homologous districts was, however, much more difficult in this province than it had proved to be in Kano, and it is unavoidable

but that there should for many years to come be communities resident in a district who will not recognise the authority of the local headman, but pay their tribute and own allegiance to the district from which they originally migrated. In Sokoto, and more especially in Gando, as also in other provinces, the clan feeling is very powerful, and territorial jurisdiction as opposed to clan allegiance (however broken up the clan may be) can only be gradually established as the districts grow into well-recognised units, and the value of land increases, as it has done in the densely populated Emirate of Kano. The number of boundary disputes, which are now coming forward for settlement, indicates however the increasing value of land and its reclamation, and the recognition of individual rights. In illustration of this difficulty in Gando, Captain Ruxton writes: "In many cases a village will be found situated in the territory of another district yet independent, especially if the district be Habe and the village Fulani. In other cases the farm lands of a town or village are in another district, in others communities owning allegiance to Gando are to be found in the midst of Sokoto territory. As there is an endless variety in the geographical distribution of these communities, so is there also in their tenure and vassalage." He ascribes this confusion to the fact that two separate races, Habe and Fulani, occupy the same country, to former wars by which communities were driven from their houses, but preserved some measure of autonomy, to gifts to favourites by Emirs of one or more communities instead of a specified territorial area, and to the system of absentee landlordism, by which local chiefs acquired more power than their master. Much progress is, however, reported from Gando in the re-assessment and knowledge of the province. The greater part of it has been roughly mapped and district boundaries marked. The administrative divisions of Gando are Ambrusa (Gando), Argungu, and Jega. Sokoto is divided into Sokoto proper and Zamfara, which latter is chiefly inhabited by Pagan Hauses or Habes.

12. The staff has averaged only four British officers, and has been insufficient. The wealth of the province consists in its vast herds of cattle and flocks of sheep. Upon these the Jangali tax has been collected in Sokoto, but so far only some 26,000 out of an estimated 100,000 cattle have been assessed and paid for in the Gando district. Most of the nomad herds are as yet unassessed. Owing to the telegraph construction through this part of the province, cash has been widely distributed, and all taxes have been realised in sterling, and paid through district headmen. The total tax on a population estimated at 200,000 amounts to £13,000, of which the Government share is about £5,000, and the incidence per adult is estimated at about 1/3½, the cattle owners paying probably four times as much as the remaining population. The movement of population, due to peace and security, has been from the cities to the land. Forty new villages are reported, and the walls of

the towns are left to fall unrepaired, except in Zamfara, where they are a necessary protection against wild beasts.

The total revenue realised in the province was £7,337, this being the first year since Sokoto submitted (in March, 1903) in which taxation was enforced. The revenue is expected to reach £10,962 in the financial year 1905-06 in spite of the heavy loss due to the suspension of tolls and of the tribute tax (only about half of which had been received) at the time of the Satiru disturbances.

13. Seventy-six cases (135 persons) were tried in the Sokoto and Gando Provincial Courts, and 125 were convicted. The prisoners were employed in sanitation and works. Nine new native courts were opened, but the only two which can so far be called a complete success are those at Sokoto and Jegga, where regular prisons and a system of prison labour have been inaugurated. In the former 189 and in the latter 146 cases were tried, and six men were convicted and sentenced to death for murder in the Sokoto Court during 1905. The police in Sokoto are well reported on, but the Gando detachment, owing to lack of an officer, are bad.

14. The only trouble in 1905 was on the French frontier, which, being still undelineated, was consequently controlled by neither Power. Some districts of the province still remain unvisited, but many disputes on the provincial frontiers have been adjusted. Better houses, though still of native type, were made during the year, roads were cleared to the south and east, and the waterway of the Gulbin Kebbi was improved. The telegraph reached Sokoto on May 18th, 1906, having been strenuously pushed forward during the year. There was an outbreak of small-pox, but the epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis was much more serious, and accounted for some 50 deaths daily for a short time, while infant mortality shows a terribly high rate, due to the insanitation and filth of the native towns. The health of Europeans, except perhaps at Jega, was not good in spite of a not unhealthy climate. The reason assigned is overwork and bad housing. Dispensaries, which were started in the two capital cities, have, I regret to say, not been successful, and vaccination only succeeded in one out of 160 cases, owing to defective lymph.

15. *Slavery.*—The trade in slaves has entirely ceased, and even private transfers are rare. The Serikin has forbidden the payment of death duties in slaves, and he has directed the native court to adjudicate on all cases in which slaves desire to redeem themselves, fixing an equitable sum, and arranging how it may be earned and paid gradually. A slave thus has an absolute right to redeem himself even against the will of his master, with the result that slaves, instead of running away and becoming

vagrants, can now appeal to the native court. Moreover, since they have no longer the fear of being sold or transferred, they are more contented, and less inclined to desert, while the masters, having no longer the power of sale or fear of confiscation or desertion, treat their slaves more as part of the family. In one case, where redemption was refused by a master, the Sultan ordered the liberation of the slave without ransom. He has also taken great pains to restore enslaved populations to their deserted towns. This is a remarkable course of action for the highest Mohammedan authorities in the country to take, and illustrates the liberality of the Sultan's views, and his desire to co-operate with the Administration. The gradual extinction of domestic slavery through the initiation of the Head of the Moslem religion, supported by the Moslem jurists on the one hand and by the personal exertions of the slave himself on the other, is, in my judgment, a much greater achievement than forcible manumission by the Government, which, while bitterly resented by the masters, is not regarded by them or by the slave himself as really emancipating him from the status of a slave. This movement, as I shall narrate in dealing with the other provinces, is not confined to Sokoto, though it is here doubly important, first, because Sokoto is the headquarters of the Mohammedan religion, and of the most capable of the Moslem jurists, and secondly, because Sokoto, owing to the former annual slave tribute, possesses a larger slave population than any other province. The rules regarding redemption are applicable also to the Gando Emirate in which the influence of the Serikin Muslimin is powerful. The Resident of Gando (Captain Ruxton) "states with assurance that there is now no such thing anywhere in the province as a *trade* in slaves, the policy of compulsory manumission on demand to the native courts is working well, as shown by the court returns." He adds: "One cannot help but remark on the almost total absence of cases of slave-dealing in this province, the last to have been brought under control, and one in which only three years ago the traffic must have been very large. Should it be supposed that the traffic still goes on without our knowing it, I can only answer that the hatreds and jealousies are so great that the chances of being informed against are such as to render the supposition improbable. From all that I have casually heard I firmly believe that the trade has been abandoned." Nine slaves were freed by order of the provincial courts, and 38 by the native courts.

16. An attempt has been made during the year to start a native school under a Mallam who has received some education with the C.M.S. and also in England, but it has not so far proved successful. There are at present only four pupils, and it is regarded with suspicion which will, I hope, disappear in course of time. The harvest was very good, except in the comparatively small district (800 square miles with 281 towns), north of Sokoto, where the crops failed.

Pigeon-peas (dhal), tomatoes, and yams, which have been introduced by Government, have done well. The Sultan has seconded the Residents' efforts to prevent deforestation and to preserve game, though the application of rigid laws on these matters would as yet be premature. The drying up of streams seems to indicate a progressive dessication of the country in this direction, and an encroachment southwards of the arid area of the Sahara.

17. Of the general condition of the province Major Burdon gives a most encouraging account. The Serikin Muslimin exercises a very effective influence through the 26,000 square miles, over which his immediate rule extends, and this influence is "whole-heartedly" on behalf of Government; misdemeanours by chiefs have been effectively dealt with generally by the Sultan and the native courts, more rarely by the Resident. Every offence has at once been reported both to and by the Emir, especially those connected with slave-dealing, and in one instance the Emir dealt severely with a member of his own family for this offence. Boundary disputes are now freely referred to the Emir and to the courts (instead of resulting in a local fight), and have been admirably settled by them. These cases are numerous, owing to the large amount of new land brought into cultivation or pasture. The Resident reports the condition of the province as "thoroughly and increasingly satisfactory." The demeanour of the headmen and peasantry alike was one of unusual cordiality to Europeans whom they greet with a "cheery and respectful" salute, forming a gratifying sign of their contentment. Even in Gando all the district chiefs including Jega are reported as loyal, and "the country absolutely peaceful, while the people—at any rate the great mass of the poorer people—are contented." The State of Argungu remained, as it has always been, thoroughly loyal and contented. The Emir of Gando alone maintained with his personal satellites an attitude of passive resistance, and a series of four incendiary fires, which destroyed the police and other Government houses at Jega, were considered to have undoubtedly been caused by an emissary from him. I was, therefore, compelled to send a detachment of infantry at the Resident's request to Jega. It was also credibly reported that the Emir intended to kill the Resident on the first difference of opinion, and carried a revolver and three daggers for the purpose. He had refused to assist the Resident, and had abetted violence to a Government messenger. It became clear that the Resident could not carry out the policy of ruling through the native chiefs while such a man remained in power, but it was not till the end of the year that Captain Ruxton was able to say with decision which of the three possible successors would make the best and strongest ruler. I am myself much opposed to the selection of a weak man, who may become the puppet of the Resident, and be without influence, and unable to control his subordinate chiefs. In

Northern Nigeria it is absolutely essential that the native rulers shall be men of strong character, for it is through and by their aid that the Government desires to administer the country, and in every case I have endeavoured to select the candidate whose character was most marked by personal dignity and decision.

18. The Sokoto Annual Report, from which I have been quoting was dated on February 10th last; on the night of the 15th a telegram reached me to the effect that "a new Mahdi had arisen," that the mounted infantry company had been "annihilated," and Mr. Hillary, who had just relieved Major Burdon in charge of the province, Mr. Scott, Assistant Resident, and Lieutenant Blackwood in command of the troops, had been killed; that Dr. Ellis, medical officer, was severely wounded, and the infantry detachment at Jega had been summoned to Sokoto. Upon its speedy arrival the lives of the remainder appeared to depend. The telegraph construction towards Sokoto had been pushed forward with all possible speed, and it was due to this fact, and the consequent immediate information I received of the reverse, that I was able to take the requisite measures with such celerity as the situation demanded. By the time that the news would otherwise have reached me, the first reinforcements were at Sokoto. Some years ago I represented to Mr. Chamberlain the vital necessity for administrative purposes of telegraphic communication with the outlying districts, in especial Sokoto, Kano, and Bornu. A grant of £50,000 was, at his instance, made for this purpose by the Treasury, and this has been supplemented each year by such a sum as I was able to provide from revenue. The importance of this matter to which almost all other works had been subordinated was now demonstrated, for not only had I news of this disaster within 24 hours, but I was able to warn every garrison, and issue orders throughout the Protectorate, and to recall the expedition in the Munshi country.

19. This "bolt from the blue" could hardly have come at a more unfortunate moment. Assured of complete peace and contentment at Sokoto, and elsewhere in the Protectorate, I had sent the whole of the mobile force at my disposal under the senior military officers to rescue the captives taken by the Munshis in their attack upon the Niger Company's trading depôt at Abinsi on the Benue (paragraphs 81 and 222), and to restore order there. A mere handful of men remained at Lokoja and at headquarters. The one place where disturbance had seemed possible was at Hadeija (half-way between Kano and Bornu), which was, however, adequately garrisoned for any contingency by a company of infantry and one of mounted infantry (total 250 rifles). I now had cause to regret that my great reluctance to proceed to force against this Emir had induced me for three years to maintain an attitude of toler-

ance in the face of provocation, for now that a crisis had come I not only could not withdraw a single man from Hadeija, but felt on the contrary that it formed a second focus of danger.

20. No less on the civil than on the military side was the moment singularly unfortunate. Major Burdon had just left Sokoto and Captain Ruxton had left Gando. Mr. Hillary, in whom I had the utmost confidence, and who had gone to relieve them was killed. The "Mahdi," elated by a success wholly unprecedented in the short annals of Nigeria, would, no doubt, obtain immense prestige, and his objective would, no doubt, be Kano. Mr. Cargill, the experienced Resident of that province, was just convalescent from blackwater fever, and the doctor had said that he should not remain in the country a day longer; the Hon. A. Bailey, his Junior Resident, had already been invalided with blackwater fever, while Captain Orr, Resident of Zaria, was on his way to see me at Zungeru.

21. I immediately recalled the troops from the Munshi country, but Abinsi was at least four days from the near telegraph station (Loko). In these circumstances, and in default of further information from Sokoto, I judged it wise to ask the Governor of Lagos to send what troops he might be able to spare as a safeguard in case of emergency. With the utmost promptitude he despatched 250 men by sea to Burutu, whence in due course they came by river steamers to Lokoja, and marching across Nupe from the Niger, arrived at Zungeru on March 5th. The news of the reverse reached Zungeru late in the evening of February 15th from the telegraph line-head then close to Ambrusa, the capital of Gando Province, where there were four white men without any troops, and the attitude of the Emir was unfriendly. A second message, also sent viâ Jega by mounted men, informed me that the Jega detachment had at once marched for Sokoto, and had been joined by 150 loyal horsemen from Tambawel, a powerful town on the frontier of Gando. I directed the Europeans to retire upon Argungu, which has been consistently friendly from the time prior to the establishment of the Administration, and thence to endeavour to get into touch with Sokoto and ascertain the position of affairs there.

22. For six days we had no further news, but disquieti reports from Bauchi informed me that more than one fa tical preacher in that district was advocating the extermina of all unbelievers, and proclaiming the advent of a Mahd the "Holy Hill" of Bima, a small Pagan village on the ba of the Gongola, which is connected with some Fulani By the energy and promptitude of the Resident (I Howard), the first of these propagandists was seized The second was of a more dangerous type

appeared to have caused a considerable excitement among the population of Bauchi. He was very pluckily arrested by two soldiers, and tried for sedition by the Emir and his native court, who had throughout loyally supported the Resident, was sentenced to death and executed. A third and fourth disappeared eastwards. The constant appearance of "Mahdis" or their fore-runners merits a word of explanation. Though probably at least half the population even in the northern states is Pagan, and the great majority of even those who call themselves Moslems are in no way imbued with either the tenets or the fanaticism of Islam, there has been a series of local ebullitions in favour of some mahdi or reformer ever since we have had any touch with or knowledge of what was going on in the country, and we now know that even before the advent of the British similar outbreaks were suppressed by the Fulani from time to time. Incredible as it would seem, some fanatic continually arises and obtains a following, the large majority of whom are probably wholly ignorant of what the word "Mahdi" means. It is hard to gauge their motives and desires, it may be that like the peasants of Russia they look a general upheaval which shall abolish all taxes and all distinctions of social grade. They will then be able to throw off the mild yoke of serfdom, and catch slaves for themselves. Personally, however, I do not believe that there is any very definite motive among the large majority. They are simply eager to follow some new thing to see what it may lead to. Their instinct is to follow like sheep any person who comes among them and directs them to obey him. It is almost inconceivable to European thought, but the reply of 90 per cent. of the adherents of such a movement would, if questioned as to their motives, probably be that the preacher told them to do so. I do not think a year has passed since 1900 without one or more such Mahdi movements, and simultaneously with this rising at Satiru and serious reports of Mahdism in Bauchi, there was actually a second incipient Mahdi as rival to Mallam Isa in the Sokoto province who surrendered himself after the victory at Satiru, and another seditious preacher was causing much unrest in Kontagora. The circumstance which distinguished he outbreak at Sokoto from all others was the unparalleled ccess its leader had gained, while the danger in Bauchi was at in that district only is there a fanatical section, basing lf on an ancient legend. The moment was, moreover, picious with the troops away in Munshi-land, the reverse Sokoto and the threat of Hadeija. Simultaneous reports reached me of a Senussi movement (due to the French ce on Wadai) from the north-east, and of a concentra- of Fulani Mallams (in connection with the Bima propa- a) in German territory in the east.

anwhile I had immediately despatched 75 rank and koto from Zungeru, which were all that were avail- y would be reinforced by 75 more en route

APPENDIX 5.

NORTHERN NIGERIA

RIVER NIGER

Sectional plan shewing height of river at the time it reached it's highest levels for the years.

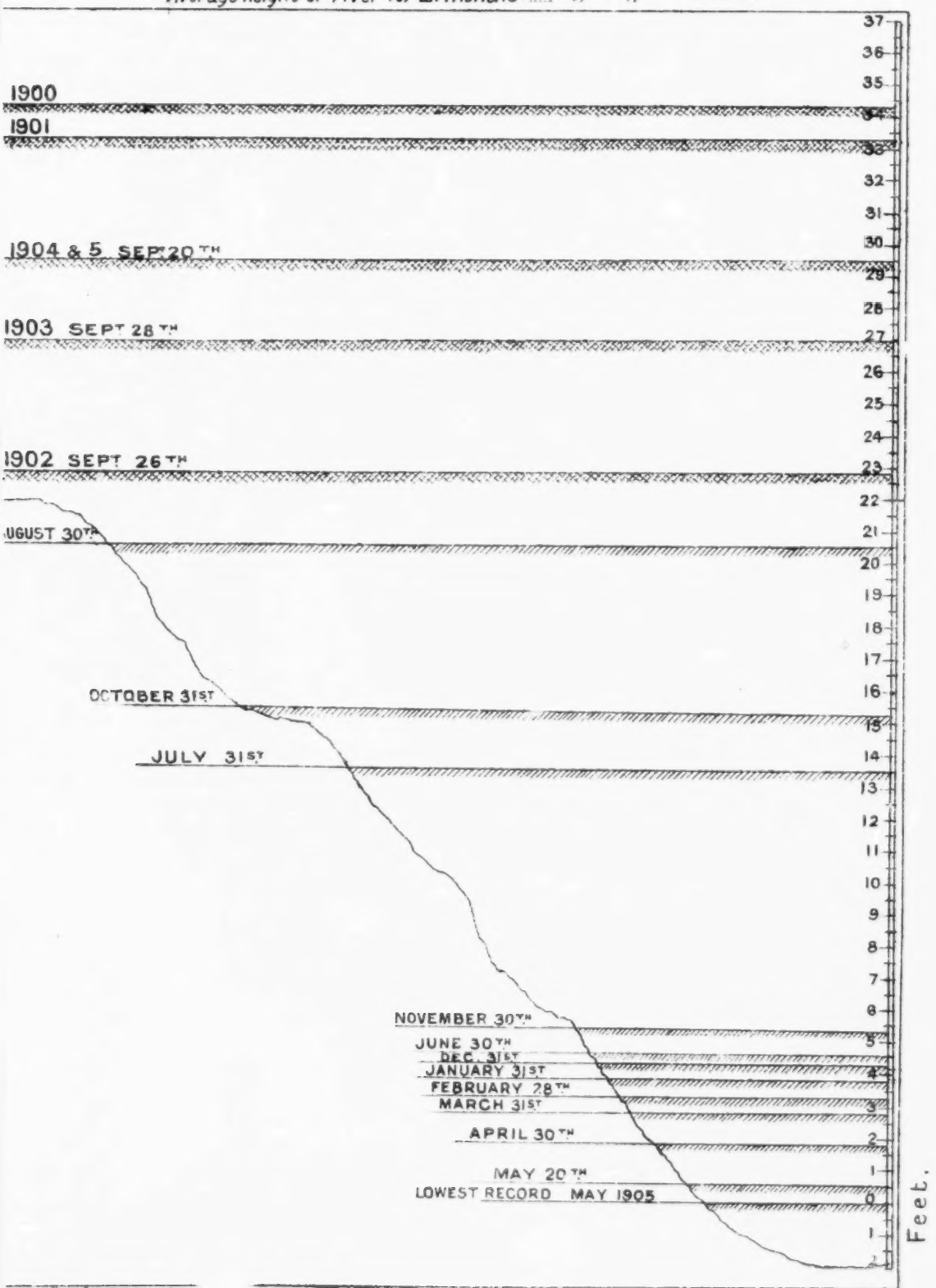
1900 to 1905.

and average height of river, above the lowest recorded depth of water for all months of the year.

Compiled from records taken at **LOKOJA** and supplied by

NORTHERN NIGERIA MARINE.

Highest rise rivers ..... *shown thus*
Average height of river for all months ..... " "



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493	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1905
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495	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
496	Bahamas	1905–1906
497	Barbados	"
498	Malta	1905
499	British Central Africa Protectorate	1905–1906
500	Colonial Survey Committee	"
501	Grenada	1905
502	Straits Settlements	"
503	Gibraltar	"
504	Trinidad and Tobago	1905–1906
505	St. Lucia	1905
506	Mauritius	"
507	Southern Nigeria (Lagos)	"
508	Somaliland	1905–1906
509	Fiji	1905
510	St. Vincent	1905–1906
511	Sierra Leone	1905
512	Southern Nigeria	"
513	Basutoland	1905–1906
514	British Guiana	"
515	British Honduras	1905

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31	Northern Nigeria	Cotton, &c.
32	Do. do.	Mineral Survey.
33	Southern Nigeria.	Do.
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No. 551.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1906-7.

(For Report for 1905-6, *see* No. 516.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1907.

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No. 551.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1905-6, *see* No. 516.)

MR. WALLACE to COLONIAL OFFICE.

Church Crookham, Hants.

20th September, 1907.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report for Northern Nigeria for 1906 to April, 1907, with appendices which are based on information received from the Residents, the Commandant and the heads of the various departments. In accordance with your Lordship's instructions I have abbreviated this Report as far as possible, but still have to express my regret at its great length.

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM WALLACE.

The Right Honourable,

The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

1125 Wt 24282 12/07 D & S 5 30097

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1906-7.

I.--GENERAL.

The year under review has been a very peaceful one, the few military operations which it has been found necessary to carry out being (with the notable exception of the Bornu Marghi) on a small scale, and only against Pagan marauders and highway robbers.

One of the most important events was the relinquishment by Sir Frederick Lugard of his appointment as High Commissioner of Northern Nigeria on the completion of his term of office, and the selection of Sir Percy Girouard, R.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., to succeed him, with the title of High Commissioner and Commander-in Chief. This change may be regarded as marking the conclusion of the pioneering and the commencement of the development stage of this Protectorate.

Noteworthy among the events of the year was the visit paid to Northern Nigeria by Sir Walter Egerton, this being the first occasion on which the Governor of another British Colony has ever visited the Protectorate. Advantage was taken of this opportunity to discuss with him many points of mutual interest to both Governments.

I arrived in the Protectorate from leave of absence early in July, and took over the temporary administration of the Protectorate from Colonel Lowry Cole, who had just arrived at headquarters after having successfully dealt with the Hadeija difficulty.

Mahdism.

The unrest in Bauchi, caused by the belief that a Mahdi would arise at Bima, in the neighbourhood of which the Fulani element is strong, occasioned much anxiety at headquarters, but was promptly dealt with by the Resident, the Hon. O. Howard. The leading Mallam, who was preaching the extermination of all Europeans, was arrested and executed, and others were deported, while a force occupied Bima and built a fort there. By the adoption of these measures the local garrisons of Bornu and Bauchi could then have put a force of 500 men in the field which would have been capable of crushing a recrudescence of this movement.

Honour to Sultan of Sokoto.

It was with great pleasure that I learned by cable that the Serikin Muslimin, in recognition of his loyal services in connection with the Satiru rising, had been appointed an

Honorary Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George by His Majesty, and I had the honour of personally investing the Sultan at Sokoto in the presence of a vast concourse of people. The Sultan conveyed to me his deep sense of gratitude and the assurances of continued loyalty, and handed me letters to that purport addressed to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

General Situation.

I am glad to report that, generally speaking, travel through the different Provinces of the Protectorate is absolutely safe for man, woman, or child. I must, however, make exception in the case of Bassa Province and certain pagan zones of the Provinces of Muri, Bauchi, and Yola, which have not hitherto been brought under control. It is hoped, however, that as political officers become better known to the people, the desired change in our relations with those more or less truculent tribes will soon be brought about. Meanwhile a vigorous policy of peaceful penetration is being pursued in all directions, and endeavours are being made to gain the confidence of the people, and thus gradually bring them under the influence of law and order. An important influence has been brought to bear in this direction by the establishment of the tin-mining industry in the Bauchi Plateau.

Taxation.

The introduction of the Land and Revenue Tax has simplified the work of Residents and of the Headquarters Administrative Staff alike. With the advent of railways and better transport facilities, the receipts from import duties are bound to increase, and this in conjunction with the expected increase in the Land Revenue should gradually effect a balance of revenue and expenditure, and eventually render a grant-in-aid unnecessary.

Staff.

What Sir Frederick Lugard said of his staff in 1904 I can only repeat with increased emphasis to-day:—"The whole-hearted devotion with which the staff has worked is beyond any praise of mine, and I do not believe that there is a more capable and devoted set of public servants in any of His Majesty's possessions, temperate or tropical." To this I heartily and unhesitatingly subscribe.

Indians.

The important experiment of introducing artisans and senior clerks from India has proved a complete success so far as the artisans are concerned, but in the case of the clerks it proved unsuccessful.

Sanatoria.

To the south of the Hausa States the Province of Bauchi provides a very promising field. This part of the Protectorate stands 4,000 feet above sea level, and with good communications will offer a site for a health resort and hill station, which will, doubtless, one day become the Simla of Nigeria.

Proposed Re-organisation.

The re-organisation of the seventeen provinces of the Protectorate into six provinces and the organisation of the constabulary on a new basis have been under consideration, and will be finally dealt with by the High Commissioner, Sir Percy Girouard.

Railways.

The decision of His Majesty's Government to authorize the construction of a railway from Baro, on the navigable Niger, to Zaria and Kano was taken subsequently to the period covered by this Report. The advantages of railway development may be briefly summarized as follows:—

A valuable assurance against fanatical outbreaks and possible disaster.

Internal defence will be simplified.

Economy in maintenance of garrisons.

Gradual abolition of the system of transport by carriers, thus setting free a large number of natives for productive employment.

From a commercial point of view:—

Capital will not flow in until a firmer hold of the country has been secured and the risks of destruction of property are minimised by means of rapid communication.

The British Cotton Growing Association have undertaken an Imperial enterprise and are ready to develop the cotton industry on a large scale, but this interior development is only possible by rail transport.

Large fields of tin have been located in Bauchi, and their rapid development is dependent on cheap transport.

It is to be hoped that the trade of the Protectorate will increase rapidly, but until better transport is arranged and the iron horse takes the place of the human carrier, Northern Nigeria cannot possibly realise the hopes and wishes of those who are assured of the great future before it.

II.—POLITICAL.—REVIEW OF PROVINCES.

SOKOTO.

Owing to the rising at Satiru in February, and the deposition of the Emir of Gando, which were fully dealt with by Sir F. D. Lugard in his Annual Report for 1905-6, administrative progress has not been so rapid as could be wished, but with the increased Political Staff much has been achieved in the organisation of the administration of the Province, which has now been divided into three divisions, Sokoto, Gando (embracing Jega District) and Argungu; these divisions into districts, and the districts into sub-districts. Good work has been done by the Assessment Survey Staff in collecting reliable information, checking the assessment statistics, and mapping. During the latter part of the year much assistance has been rendered to the Political Staff in the formation of self-contained districts by the Serikin Muslimin, C.M.G., of whom Mr. H. S. Goldsmith reports that in his opinion we have a native administrator of a very high order, who is quite capable of administering his large Province in accordance with the policy of the Protectorate. Progress in the formation of self-contained areas is necessarily slow, as hasty or ill-advised action would alienate the sympathy and lose the hearty co-operation of the native rulers which it at present enjoys. The Resident at Gando reports that 74 villages have been built and occupied since the advent of the British Administration. The Gando District was practically in a state of siege from 1853 to 1903, but the Fulani are returning to their own towns, and everywhere new hamlets bear witness to the state of security which the native believes in and enjoys.

The amount collected under Tribute for the financial year to 31st March, 1907, is £11,611, as against £5,673 for the corresponding period of last year.

Owing to loyal co-operation on the part of the Serikin Muslimin and the Emir of Gando, there has been no difficulty or friction with the District Headmen in getting the taxes paid at the proper time. The number of cattle in the Sokoto Division, based on native information, is 115,000; in Argungu, 10,000; and in Gando the admitted number taxable last year was 9,000; whereas now, entirely owing to the assistance of the Emir and Chiefs, the Resident has assessed 31,000 in Gando and 2,000 in Jega, which number should be more than doubled when the remainder of his division can be systematically visited. The principal wealth of the country lies in stock-breeding, viz., horses, cattle, and sheep; and the herds have been fairly free from disease.

The estimated male population of the Sokoto Division is 110,000. The incidence of taxation being 2*s.* 6¾*d.* per adult male, the incidence per man, woman, and child works out at 8*d.* per head. I am unable to give the incidence for the whole Province, the population, male and female, of which is estimated at 561,200.

Eighty-two cases, 131 persons, were tried in the Sokoto, Gando with Jega, and Argungu Provincial Courts, and 114 were convicted. The prisoners are employed on sanitation and works. The work of the Provincial Courts is not very heavy, owing to the efficiency of the Native Courts, especially at Sokoto. There are 16 Native Courts in the Province, Sokoto Division 11, Gando 2, Jega 2, and Argungu 1. The number of cases reported and tried during the year is 920. The Sokoto, Gando, and Jega Courts appear to give satisfaction, and there are few appeals to the Resident from their decisions. It is the intention to establish other Courts with limited powers in all the district capitals. The prisoners sentenced are generally employed on scavenging work.

The uncertainty of the ultimate possession of territory on the northern boundary has caused some trouble, but as the Anglo-French Boundary Commissioners are now engaged in the delimitation of the frontier, these matters can, it is hoped, be soon finally adjusted.

The wirehead arrived at Sokoto on the 18th May, 1906, and telegraph stations have been opened at Sokoto and Jega.

Good quarters, though of the native type, have been built at Sokoto, Birni-n-Kebbi, the headquarters of the Gando Division, and at Argungu.

The general health of the Europeans has been good. There was one case of blackwater; the most prevalent ailment is malaria. The diseases prevalent amongst the natives are dysentery and bronchial troubles. A number of accidental injuries are reported. An epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis occurred in March when a large body of natives were congregated in Sokoto.

The sanitation of Sokoto and other native walled towns leaves much to be desired.

The number of natives attending the Native Hospital for treatment is increasing, and a large number of successful vaccinations have been satisfactorily performed with lymph sent out from England.

The Mohammedan School at Sokoto, under the supervision of the Resident, continues to make progress. There are ten boys attending the school, including two sons of the Emir of Gando and two sons of the Serikin Tambawel. All the boys

connected with the school will come into landed property later, and some of them will have administrative powers. At present Maliam Ibrahim, who has received an elementary education in England, is in charge of the school, and one of the political clerks, formerly a pupil teacher on the Gold Coast, has been detached to take an advanced class for three hours daily.

Major Alder Burdon, C.M.G., proceeded on leave, and handed over charge of the Province on June 25th, 1906, to Mr. H. S. Goldsmith, who was relieved by Mr. C. L. Temple on the 20th December.

KANO.

Major A. Festing, C.M.G., D.S.O., the Resident of Kano, reports that the Province is suffering from lack of continuity, owing to the absence of Dr. Cargill, C.M.G., and to the death of Captain H. C. B. Phillips, D.S.O., and other unfortunate circumstances, and that, therefore, there has been less progress than might have been expected in the assessment, which at present, in the district of Kano and also in the independent States of Kazauri, Daura, and Zongo is based on the old native assessment. The result is not very satisfactory, there being a certain amount of discontent. All this will, however, be done away with on the new assessment being made. The whole of the districts of Katagum and Katsena have been assessed according to our new scheme, and the results are most promising. The census, which is based on the old census of 1905 by Dr. Cargill, figures out at 2,714,000.

No military expeditions of any kind have been carried out with the exception of that against Hadeija, the last of the Fulani Emirates to be brought under British rule. This has been fully dealt with in the report for 1905-6. A new Emir has been appointed, and the headquarters moved from Hadeija to Katagum.

The Emir of Katsena, Haham Gero, was of necessity deposed, and a new Emir installed in his place.

Not much route sketching has been accomplished in Kano proper, but Katsena has been completely sketched by Mr. Palmer, and Gummel by Captain Hamilton Browne, D.S.O., who has also commenced the sketch of the sub-Province of Katagum.

The London and Kano Trading Company seem to be doing a good trade, but their ostrich farm has proved a failure. There is a considerable amount of gum in the Katsena district, and arrangements are being made by which any tribute which is received in kind will be bought at a valuation by this Company.

There is bound to be an ultimate boom in trade; any additional advantages in transport would be used at once by the Arab traders, who are already making use of the parcel post to a very considerable extent, more especially to convey skins down to the coast. It is generally recognised that if only facilities are given for transport, the old overland Tripoli route will be quite superseded by the down country route.

The total revenue shows an increase over that of last year of about £4,000; £19,000 as against £15,170. There has been a loss on all heads except Tribute and Caravan Tolls, the former giving an increase of £5,300, the latter giving an increase of £1,300. There is no difficulty in realising the cowries, in which most of the taxes are paid (Kano, 20,000 equals 12*s.*; Katsena, 20,000 equals 14*s.*).

About the same number of cases have been before the Provincial Court as last year, but serious crime is on the decrease. Six men were convicted of murder, and sentenced to death. Eleven cases of extortion and impersonation were tried, which cases with their kindred crimes still cause much trouble.

In 1905 there were only three useful Native Courts. There are now Alkali's Courts in each district in Katsena, which are working well and are controlled by the Alkali of Katsena, at Katagum, Hadeija, Gummel, Kazauri, and Daura, which work fairly well, but require much supervision. All the Emirs' Courts have been done away with except that of Kano.

The health of the Europeans remains much the same as in previous years. Unfortunately there has to be recorded one death from malarial fever, and one from blackwater fever. When the new houses are finished, there is no doubt that the general health will improve at once.

Native dispensaries have been instituted at Kano, Katsena, and Hadeija, but without any success. The Emir of Kano sends his children and followers, but the native as a rule at present seems suspicious of modern medical science.

Telegraphic communication is seldom interrupted, except during the rains or by a tornado. When iron posts have been furnished all the way, no doubt these interruptions will cease.

The roads throughout the Province have been improved, and rest houses built. The main road, especially from Zaria to Kano, is in thorough repair, and there is nothing to prevent animal transport being used on it throughout the year. A considerable improvement has been made in the Transport Department, and stores are delivered with fair regularity. It is hoped to offer facilities to traders by sending their stuff down country in returning carts at cheap rates.

BORNU.

Mr. W. P. Hewby, C.M.G., Resident of Bornu, remarks on a steady flow eastwards of pilgrims, or so-called pilgrims, to Mecca, some 5,000 during the year. A large percentage are Hausas and Fulani malcontents, of whom we are well rid.

The Province is now divided into six divisions, each under a Political Officer. The Marghi and Babur Pagans of South Bornu, and the Nguru and Bedde of North-West Bornu, are at last in hand. Part of the Kirikiri District, on the Katagum border, is the only place which now requires some attention. The total population is returned at 403,300.

With regard to the general feelings of the Emir and Native Chiefs, the Shehu is probably the most loyal and one of the best Emirs in the Protectorate, and every recognised headman is thought to be thoroughly in hand. On the north border relations between our officers and the French are good and friendly. In March Mr. C. Paul, with a patrol of 15 constables, was attacked and routed by a mob of Mangas from French territory at Bugduma. The mounted infantry at Dumjeri occupy three or four posts along the frontier, and have done good work in repulsing raiding bands from the French side. Our relations, also, with the German officers are excellent. Permission was granted for two officers to come to Kuka for astronomical observations; these two officers arrived by steam launch from Fort Lamy. Mr. Hanns Vischer, Third Class Resident, left Tripoli on the 9th July, 1906, and arrived in the Protectorate at Yo on December 12th, after an arduous and adventurous journey across the Sahara.

It has been decided to remove the native capital from Kuka to Maiduguri, the increasing commercial importance of which rendered this step necessary, though it seems a pity from the sentimental point of view, Kuka having been the capital for so many decades.

The faith of the peasantry in the British Court is unbounded, and the number of would-be litigants is incredible. The number of cases tried was 165 criminal and 4 civil; probably, some 900 informal cases were heard. Stock stealing is the great crime, but it is dealt with by the Native Courts, of which there are 15. It is a matter for regret that after 4½ years these courts, which are corrupt and distrusted by the people, are not, with the exception of the Head Court and perhaps two of the District Courts, to be trusted to dispense justice, and require much supervision.

The total revenue of the Province amounts to £13,700, which, compared with last year, £10,279, shows an increase of £3,421.

By far the most important tax is the tribute. Since 1904 there has been a steady decline in the amount of tolls—1904,

£2,194; 1906, £128 6*s.*; this is attributable to the fact that tollable goods have been largely paid upon before arriving in the Province, and to the exemptions on certain articles. The value of the registered trade stands at £25,000, and the estimate of the total is £40,000.

The medical officers consider the health of the Europeans bad, but only one death took place, Mr. J. M. Stewart, who died at Maiduguri on November 9th, a most promising officer. The Native Hospital, started by the Shehu, has proved a great boon.

Carrier transport is foreign to the country, and pack oxen are used almost entirely; the carts sent up in 1905 have been largely used, but the wooden wheels have not stood the climate. Iron wheels are suggested.

There is a considerably larger quantity of cotton grown all over Bornu than there was two years ago, and the local price is about ½*d.* to ¼*d.* per lb., but, except in the districts round the River Gongola, owing to lack of cheap transport, Bornu is too remote for the home market. Samples are being sent home to Manchester.

A 26-foot steel boat was brought out from home and has been placed on the River Wobe, which was this year navigable by small boats for, probably, 250 miles from Lake Chad towards Kano from August to November, inclusive.

The harvests have been very satisfactory. The Maria Theresa dollar continues to be the chief money of the country, although its importation into Bornu is prohibited, but every effort is being made to circulate British currency, which passes generally, but is largely carried away by traders from the Province down-country.

There have been three military expeditions during the year. One against the Marghis for continuous outrages upon the Maiduguri road, on which traders were killed and all their goods and donkeys carried off; one against Shuwa Arabs, close to the German frontier, to avenge the murder of the Head of the Kwalme Shuwas, a third class chief; and a more important operation against the Chibuks, a small tribe of savages, who year after year have been the chief marauders on the Bornu-Yola road.

A Game Reserve has been created for some miles round the western shore of Chad, and it is hoped it will be made effective.

A short description of Lake Chad, by Mr. Resident Hanns Vischer, is given for general information.

Lake Chad.

The lagoons which lie in the depression known under the name of Lake Chad, receive their water from various rivers from the west, south-west, and south.

No water comes from the sandy desert to the north and north-east; and to the south-east some uneven country prevents the Batta from reaching Chad with the waters from Wadai.

The Bahar-el-Gazal, to the east, with its continuation to the Bodele and Egei country, lies lower than the level of the Chad, and may, therefore, be regarded as the outlet of the Chad lagoons. Probably once there was open continuation of the rivers flowing into Chad, to the east, but we have at present no proof of its connection with Chad, except the great amount of water found everywhere in the valley, at the very low depth, which can come from nowhere but the lagoons to the west.

The two chief tributaries of Chad are the Komadugu of Yo, or "River Wobe," to give its official title in Northern Nigeria, and the Shari.

The first originates in the eastern Hausa States, and traversing about 300 miles from west to east, flows into Chad near Yo, on the west shore. It receives no water from Bornu proper, and is a flowing stream for the greater part of the year, carrying most water at the end of December.

The Shari is the greatest river of the Chad system. Not far from its mouth it unites with the Logone, and for a great distance is a navigable stream, carrying actually a small flotilla of French steamers. It flows into Chad on its southern corner, divided into several arms.

For some distance the Shari marks the frontier between the French and German territories.

Between the Shari and Komadugu, there is the Yedseram. It collects its water from the western slope of the Mandara Hills and from the Marghi country, and flows due north for a considerable distance, when it turns east and vanishes into a swamp near Dikoa.

The rivers near Ullgo and Wobbio, as well as the channel near Missene, appear to be the continuation of the Yedseram, but these water-channels only have a river-like appearance for a short way, ending as they begin, in a swamp.

The Alo lagoon near Konduga, British Bornu, to a great extent receives its waters from the Yedseram.

The Maiduguri River is in connection with this lagoon. Former travellers called it the Ngadda. It flows for some months in the year from south to north to disappear in the swamps near Chad, a little west of the Yedseram.

Bauchi.

The Hon. Oliver Howard, the Resident, reports excellent crops throughout the whole Province. During the famine of 1904 enormous numbers of cattle, sheep, horses, &c., were

devoured or sold, and two years of plenty have been required to re-establish prosperity. This year's bountiful harvest will go largely to rebuying stock from the Kano markets.

The change for the better in the Emirate is most noticeable —taxes are paid readily, and calls for labour cheerfully responded to: the poorer classes—pagans, have been fired with a desire to improve their lot by trading.

As soon as communications are improved the natural wealth should be developed, beeswax, ivory, vegetable oil, iron, girin rama (vegetable fibre), rubber, shea, tin, and cotton. The output of the latter will probably be doubled, as at present it can only be exported from the southern part and from districts adjoining the River Gongola.

The assessment of tribute is reported as being light and uniform in incidence. Practically the whole tribute was collected by the end of November, and in the following weeks was divided and accounted for. There is an increase of £7,234 in the revenue over last year's figure, £5,826.

In the district of Kanna under Captain Foulkes, in the south, great progress is reported. Before 1906 practically no tax had been collected. In the early part of 1906 Serikin Kanna had collected nearly the whole of the tax due from truculent subordinates. These independent pagan tribes are being brought under Serikin Kanna, but for some little time he will be dependent on Government for support. The census and a plane table sketch of this district are in progress. A market has been established at Kanna and road-breaking has practically ceased. In the Ningi District, where slave-dealing and highway robbery have been common, the headman has been deposed, and a new headman has been installed with a council both executive and judicial. The Bukuru District has made extraordinary progress under Mr. A. C. Francis with the help of the Niger Company's mining officials.

Another district, the Wurji, which has never been under control before, was visited for the first time. In all these pagan districts difficulty was experienced in even being allowed to enter the country, let alone administer, and in some cases force had to be resorted to, but there is every reason to believe that this will not be necessary in future.

The total population of the Province was estimated last year at 920,000.

The amount collected by caravan tolls shows an increase over last year of £913; £1,940 against £1,027. As the wealth of Bauchi and other large trade centres increases, large caravans prefer to pay their tolls rather than to split up and sell at country markets where cash is not to be found and the demand for luxuries not great. It is noteworthy that caravans often refuse to sell their goods for cowries, and insist on cash payments.

The construction of bungalows and a Court House is proceeding apace.

The eastern part is most suited for transport animals, and so the headquarters for the transport bullocks has been shifted to Gombe. No metalled roads have as yet been made.

Beginnings at sanitation have been made by the Emir in the native town, and the swamp between the station and town drained. Two deaths of Europeans have occurred, one from blackwater fever.

The number of cases tried before the Provincial Court has increased, owing to the assistance given by the Native Administration in bringing cases before the Resident. It is to be noticed that cases of extortion and robbery have diminished.

There are 14 Native Courts; of these it cannot be said that the majority are as yet as efficient as they might be.

Slave dealing is rapidly diminishing. The town of Diba Habe, formerly a noted slave market, has been brought under control. The total slaves freed during 1906 was 161.

ZARIA.

The Resident, Captain C. W. J. Orr, R.A., reports that much time and labour was devoted in the early part of the year to making a settlement with the Emir and Chiefs of the Land Tribute which had been received for the previous year, a task of some magnitude, full enquiry having to be instituted into the numerous differences that arose.

The Tribute is not a very complicated matter in the Gwari and other districts in the western portion of the Province, since these parts are already divided into Chieftainships, and each chief can, as a rule, collect his tax in currency and pay in direct to the Resident, and the Administrative divisions have been fairly accurately defined.

With the Emirate of Zaria, however, affairs are very different, since the towns owned by the various Headmen are dotted at random about the Emirate, the Headmen residing at Zaria and having little or no knowledge of their towns. It therefore became an urgent necessity to divide the Emirate into self-contained districts, each with a Headman residing in his district, and visiting his towns; and this has formed the main work of the year.

A scheme was drawn up and submitted to the Emir, who saw the advantage of it, and it is now being put into execution, and an immense improvement in the collection of the Tribute will result.

The rough assessment of practically the entire Province, with the exception of a few unsettled districts, has been completed, and considerable progress made in mapping.

The population of Zaria town is 22,063, the district of Birni-n-Gwari 2,873, and the total of the Province approximately 230,000—hardly 11 persons to the square mile.

The volume of trade passing through the two Caravan Toll Stations shows imports £58,837, as against £78,181 in the previous year, a decrease of £19,244, which the Resident attributes to evasion of the Toll stations by small traders rather than a diminution of trade. Exports £45,021, as against £44,602 for 1905, an increase of £419.

Caravan tolls have decreased by £300, while tribute has increased by £640; most of the other heads of revenue show slight increases.

The total revenue for the year is £8,281, as against £7,681 in 1905-6.

The Political Staff was increased during the year, and the Province was consequently better toured than at any previous time since its inauguration, the average in the Province for the year being 4¼.

The general health of Europeans and natives has been better than last year, but the housing accommodation of the former is still far from good, consisting only of mud huts.

147 cases were tried in the Provincial Court during the year, with 129 convictions.

Arrests of natives, other than Government servants, have been effected almost entirely through the chiefs, and have been satisfactorily carried out.

Several new Native Courts have been instituted, and on the whole have worked satisfactorily.

The road through the Zaria Province, from Zungeru to Zaria, has been much improved, and some bridging effected. From Zaria to the Kano border, a good cart road was constructed by local labour, and rest houses built outside the towns. The arrangements for stocking transport depôts, the building of rest houses and upkeep, and travellers' supplies, involved an enormous amount of extra work on the Officers of the Province.

Corn was plentiful early in the year, and another good harvest reaped in November, so that the distress caused by the 1903-4 failure has disappeared. The natives are showing an increased tendency to leave the walled towns and live permanently on their farms; fresh land has been taken up and many new farms cultivated.

Several of the Gwari towns south of Zungeru have cultivated cotton from seed given them, and there is every hope that it will become a flourishing industry among them. Zaria continues to provide a certain amount for the Kano market, but

until the railway reaches here, export for the home market is impossible.

Rubber is collected in the country between the Kaduna and Gurara Rivers.

Currency has at last become popular, the bulk of the taxes being paid in silver; and in the Zaria District copper has been freely circulated.

The cowrie rate of exchange in Zaria remained constant throughout the year at 1,600 to 1*s*.

The Church Missionary Society have opened a Mission Station, partly industrial, it is believed, in the Gwari country at Kuta. The station at Ghierku has been practically abandoned, and the headquarters removed to Zaria, where Dr. Miller superintends a small school and keeps a dispensary. The Toronto Industrial Mission at Wushishi does not appear to have made very much headway.

Although some of the pagan tribes are very truculent, on two occasions only has it been necessary to resort to military force to enforce orders; but no fighting took place.

MURI.

The Resident, Captain F. H. Ruxton, reports that the Province has been most unfortunate in the lack of continuity of service of the various Residents in charge during the year, no less than four officers having been in charge. The staff has since been largely increased. The settled population of the Province is slowly increasing, though greatly retarded by the very high rate of infant mortality. It is estimated at about half a million, including the almost unknown Munshi tribe. The general tendency at present is emigration from the towns on to the land, owing to increased security.

After the burning of the Niger Company's store at Abinsi in January, 1906, the traffic on the River Benue practically came to an end, but complete confidence is now restored, a patrol having cleared out the nests of robbers in July.

A line of policy is now being followed by which the small semi-independent Fulani States on the River Benue will be re-absorbed in the Emirate of Muri, thus facilitating administration.

The Ankwe country in the north-west has been visited for the first time since 1900. This country is the most fertile portion of the Province, with the exception of the valley of the River Taraba. No roads have as yet been built, but the bush paths are kept cleared.

The revenue shows an increase of £100, being £4,260, against £4,149. The only head which shows an increase is Tribute,

with an increase of £800, while all other heads show a decrease, there being on tolls a decrease of nearly £300.

In the Provincial Court 40 more convictions were obtained than last year, chiefly on account of evasions of the Revenue Laws; of these, the large majority were contraventions of the Canoe Proclamation.

There are now 13 Native Courts; none too many considering the area and lack of homogeneity of the different independent states.

The trade shows a slight falling off, £26,700, against £31,400 of last year. The Toll Stations are established at Amar, Lau, Ibi, Wase, and Tunga, but the latter was abolished in December, 1906. Cattle and kolas from the south brought in exchange for the cloth from the north form the largest trade, as they always have.

The authorised strength of the police is 84. They are certainly more efficient than they used to be, and extortion seems to have ceased.

Animal transport has been used to a certain extent on the Bauchi road, but the tsetse belts on either bank of the River Benue prevent any extension at present.

The only economic development has been the rubber trade, several firms competing. This comes from over the Southern Nigeria and Kameruns frontiers.

The Zinnas and Wurkuns were visited by a Political Officer with a military escort to open up these two districts. Complete success attended the visits, especially in the latter case, as the trade road to the north, to the important trading community of Lau, is now re-opened.

NASSARAWA.

The Resident, Major J. C. Blakeney, reports good progress in the assessment of Nassarawa Province, though a large part of the east of the Province is still untouched, including the Mada and Munshi tribes. Great progress has been made in getting into touch with the pagans in the Jemaa-n-Darroro District, which is on the main road to the Bauchi tin mines, and excellent work has been done in assessment. But the assessment of tribute will require careful checking and revising, as the incidence is lower than in any other Province, and it is hoped to effect a just increase in this, and put it on an equal basis with other Provinces.

The population, including a portion of that almost unknown tribe the Munshis,is estimated at 601,000. This was greatly over-estimated last year.

The Province is divided into five administrative districts, each with a Political Officer in charge.

There were 63 cases tried in the Provincial Court, including only three cases against slavery laws. There are five Native Courts working, which adjudicated on 277 cases.

The only form of transport used was carriers, but carts have been since started on the Loko-Keffi road leading to the Bauchi tin mines, and are reported to have worked well.

The police consist of one officer and 50 non-commissioned officers and men. Recruiting is easy. The health of the prisoners is good in the dry season but bad in the rains.

The total revenue for the year 1905-6 amounts to £4,820, an increase on last year of £1,083. The most satisfactory increase is in Tribute (£871), total, £2,108; and Caravan Tolls (£223), total, £2,418.

NUPE.

The Acting Resident, Mr. E. Creighton Duff, reports that an enormous amount of work has been got through in connection with assessment, but there still remains a large part to be done.

The movement of the population here, as everywhere, is from the towns on to the land; this is especially the case from Bida City. An increasing number of the hitherto idle ranks have taken to farming and trading. There is a constant return of people from Nassarawa, Ilorin, and Zaria Provinces, fugitives from the Ganaga War in 1881. The total population is returned at 123,500.

The Administrative Divisions are now three, each under a Political Officer.

There is an excellent second class road from Bida to Dakmon, two bridges, with masonry piers and iron rails, having been built, and some embankments over two bad swamps; wheeled traffic has been proved possible all the year round. This road should benefit European traders, as giving cheap transport from Dakmon on the Kaduna River, and allowing them to purchase native produce in Bida where the Niger Company has now opened a station. Three new stations have also been opened at Baro, the intended terminus to the railway, by the Niger Company, Siegler and Company, and John Holt and Company.

One hundred cases were tried by the Provincial Court. There is little difficulty in effecting arrests and causing summonses to be obeyed. The working of the Native Courts (seven) has been generally satisfactory, 121 cases having been dealt with, mostly for debt; these courts freed 24 slaves by manumission.

The total revenue collected amounts to £10,370, an increase on last year (£9,038) of £1,332. By far the largest increase has been made under Caravan Tolls, closer supervision preventing evasion.

The value of the registered trade is as follows:—1904, £55,736; 1905, £117,721; 1906, £129,200. Kolas fell slightly, but stone, potash, live-stock, and imported goods rose substantially.

Assessment has been carried out by personal visits of the Political Staff, and has been completed in the Bida, Kaduna, and Agaie Districts. There still remains the whole of the trans-Kaduna, Kede River, Lapai, Sakka, and Gwari Districts, about three-fifths of the whole Province. The farms and hamlets are being grouped into districts under District Headmen, who have not any opportunities for extortion, as each hamlet knows the exact amount of its share of the tax.

A District Superintendent of constabulary was in charge of the constabulary, which numbers 60 strong.

The ginnery erected at Shonga is rapidly developing the cotton industry. Seed has been distributed in the best growing districts. Excellent crops of all kinds were obtained, and cultivation is being extended everywhere.

The Church Missionary Society School, under the Rev. F. Komlosy's supervision, has shown marked progress. Cotton seed was distributed among the pupils, and records were kept of the success in the individual farms.

Kabba.

Mr. J. A. Ley-Greaves, the Resident, reports that, having been in charge of the Province during the whole period under review, he has had time to visit every district, and in fact almost every town, effecting considerable alterations in the assessment and obtaining much valuable information for the provincial records. The Tribute Tax has now been levied on what it is hoped will prove a fair and equitable basis, and is generally readily obtained. Some difficulty was experienced with the towns near the Lagos border, as happened similarly in Ilorin, the towns of the Lagos hinterland paying no direct taxes to the Government.

The population is estimated at 118,500, Lokoja town accounting for 13,950.

The province is nominally divided into four Administrative Districts, but owing to the shortage in the Political Staff from various causes, it was found impossible to work these districts separately, as originally intended.

The revenue shows a slight increase over last year.

The general health of both Europeans and natives has been good. Several deaths have occurred amongst the former, but in the majority of cases the patients have been brought in from other parts of the Protectorate.

A severe epidemic of small-pox occurred in Lokoja native town, but stringent measures taken in conjunction with the

Native Town Council stamped out the disease, which was also rife at Kabba and Egga, causing many deaths at the latter place early in the year.

Owing to the general absence of crime, and the existence of the Cantonment Court, very little is required of the Provincial Court. Summonses are readily obeyed and arrests easily effected. Of the five Native Courts, three are doing good work, and apparently command every confidence in their respective districts, 152 cases having been dealt with.

The total revenue amounts to £4,321, an increase of £197 on that collected last year.

A falling off has occurred in the Caravan Tolls, accounted for by the fact that several exemptions from tolls were made, which remission has led to a large increase of trade. The work done by the Resident in assessing has borne fruit in the substantial increase of £950, which increase will probably be maintained for some years to come, as the Lokoja trade increases.

The Constabulary force numbers 126, of whom 65 are stationed at Lokoja, and shows an improvement both as regards class of recruits and general efficiency.

Owing to the prevalence of tsetse fly, animal transport is not at present utilised.

The chief exports are rubber, palm kernels, palm oil, benniseed and shea nuts, also a small quantity of gum. There is as regards last year a marked increase in the export of cotton, shea, and ground-nuts, and palm kernels. The British Cotton Growing Association opened a ginnery at Lokoja on the 8th February, 1906, which up to December 31st had ginned 1,847 bales, weighing 159 tons 7 lbs. They have in course of erection at the ginnery an hydraulic baling press, which will greatly facilitate transport. On their experimental farm of 50 acres at Lokoja, the selected native cotton seed gives better results, so far, than the imported.

The only expedition of a military character was directed against the town of Isua for numerous lawless acts, notably robbery, culminating in murder amongst Hausa traders.

Ilorin.

The Resident, Dr. P. M. Dwyer, reports the total volume of the trade; imports and exports registered amounts to £119,833, a very respectable figure. Kolas are the most important; in fact, the increase alone on this trade is £20,000. Further, as all imported cloth is not registered at the toll stations, the total trade is more probably something like £200,000.

At the Lagos Agricultural Show, in November, the Ilorin men obtained eight first prizes, two second, three third, a gold medal, and a special prize offered by His Excellency

Sir Walter Egerton, Governor of Southern Nigeria, who had passed through the Ilorin Province in September, en route to Zungeru. Horses, cattle, sheep, turkeys, leather, cotton, ginned and unginned, brasswork, iron and mats were the Ilorin productions.

In June the chief officials of the Lagos Railway met at Ilorin, and were greatly struck with the open nature of the country on their way up. Important caravan traders in conversation with the Resident show great interest in the idea of a railway especially as they say that the kola trade (this year 201 tons, value £51,450) will be immense, if only the rates are kept low. They will not take the trouble to go to Lagos themselves, but will buy their kolas in Ilorin, since, as it is, the price of imported cloth is almost as low in the up-country markets as at Lagos.

The assessment of the tribute having been kept exceedingly low, there has not been the slightest friction this year in the collection, and this is the more surprising when it is remembered that there are large towns over the Southern Nigeria border which pay nothing at all to their Government. There has been some slight difficulty in the re-arrangements of the District Headmen, as the old absentee landlords, the fief-holders, have not as yet entered into the spirit of the new method of collection, but this will be satisfactorily adjusted.

There were 52 cases tried by the Provincial Court—22 being larceny—and 284 cases tried in the Native Courts.

There has been a regrettable series of attacks by armed bands of ruffians on outlying farm villages. These the police, being so few in number, cannot cope with, as it would entail patrolling the whole Province. False coin is also on the increase, 2*s*. and 1*s*. pieces, good enough even to deceive a European. As regards the police, taking into consideration their small numbers, they have on the whole done good work. There has not been brought against them a single charge of robbery or extortion.

Several buildings have been erected by the Public Works Department. There is a good second-class unmetalled road from Buda Egbe in Southern Nigeria, to the Niger at Ogudu and to Pataji, viâ Lafiaji, both branches passing through Ilorin.

The health of the Europeans has been excellent.

The season has been one of the best for years, every form of crop being in abundance, and many new farms have been opened up.

Over 300 tons of unginned cotton were brought from the Province, and it is anticipated that this will be more than doubled next year. The population is estimated at 179,900, last year's numbers being overestimated.

As in most other Provinces, there is a substantial increase in the revenue collected, namely, £2,000; £8,870 having been

collected, against £6,820 last year. Caravan tolls and tribute have increased by £2,100 and £1,200, respectively; and the increase on the total would have been very large had it not been for the £1,600 previously collected for hawkers' licences, now discontinued, and accordingly lost, all the heads showing slight increases.

YOLA.

Mr. G. N. Barclay, the Resident of Yola Province, reports that the attitude of the Fulanis is all that could be desired. Numbers of immigrants have come to settle from that portion of Adamawa under German Protection, in spite of the new taxation and objectionable—to the Fulani—slave laws. Last year the migration was in the contrary direction, into that part of German Adamawa which was not yet under control. The famine which devastated the country so terribly in 1904 still continues among some of the pagan tribes, but has been alleviated very largely by the abundant crops of the Fulani, and assistance, in the shape of corn, rendered by the Government. It is estimated that fully 50 per cent. of the riverain pagan tribes in the Gongola Valley have died from starvation, and numbers more are still scattered over the country in search of food. To quote two cases: The towns of Banjeran and Shillem originally contained 8,000 and 4,000 apiece, but now only 336 and 676 respectively; such is the effect of a bad famine caused by the destruction of the grain crops by aphis.

It is satisfactory to note that the trade routes to Yola are for the most part safe, from the north-west down the River Gongola past the Longudas, from north past the Kilbas, and from the west past the Zinnas and Mannas. There are still several tribes as yet unvisited, notably the Yangerus, Buras, and Lalas.

The total population is estimated at 185,000.

Uncertainty still exists about the exact boundary line between our own and the German Protectorate south of the Benue, but a temporary line has been agreed upon by the respective Residents.

Crime appears to be on the decrease. In the six Native Courts, which it may be said command every confidence, 131 cases were tried, as against 170 in 1905, a decrease of 29. As, however, these courts mostly deal with petty cases, this cannot alone be taken as a test. In the Provincial Court there were tried only 64 cases, resulting in 73 convictions and 28 acquittals, as against 101 cases in 1905 with 117 convictions and 28 acquittals. A very satisfactory point is the diminution in the "extortion" crimes, three cases in 1906, 12 in 1905, and 16 in 1904. Unfortunately, as previously noticed, witnesses came forward with great reluctance, and their evidence cannot be relied upon.

Telegraphic communication has been established, but it is subject to interruptions, and owing to the rocky nature of the country and several belts of tsetse fly, animal transport is still a failure, and in fact is likely to remain so until a cart road is made to Bornu, and a way can be found round these belts.

The Resident confirms the Resident of Muri in saying that the slave traffic on the river is now a thing of the past, or nearly so.

The total revenue amounts to £3,872, against £2,840 last year, an increase of £1,032. The total volume of trade registered is £19,600 as against £15,400 last year. Native cloths take the lead in value (£5,800), these being more durable, though less gaudy, than the imported stuffs, and much preferred by the Fulani. Cloth weaving is a very important industry, especially in some of the pagan districts.

The Emir and Headmen have completely come round to the new method of taxation inaugurated; the whole has been collected without the slightest difficulty. Of course, the famine-stricken districts have not as yet been taxed. They are still living a hand-to-mouth existence. The former remarks only refer to Adamawa proper.

Some cotton seed has been distributed by the British Cotton Growing Association, and is appreciated by the Fulani—already keen growers of cotton—on account of its superior quality. But the local demand puts a prohibitive price, 3*d.* per lb.—prohibitive, that is to say, to the non-native trader, as there is a large native trade.

Bassa.

The Resident, Mr. D. Cator, reports that for the first time possible the Province has been divided into two Administrative Districts, but these are only tentative at present. They may for convenience be styled Dekini or Western, and Akwacha or Eastern Districts. A company of the Second Northern Nigeria Regiment has been posted throughout the year at Akwacha, and has provided escorts for the Resident from time to time, but little has been accomplished yet at any distance from that place. Several murders and assaults amongst the natives have been reported during the year from the Okpoto country, but, unfortunately, owing to the hostile attitude of the people, no action could be taken, the Resident having clear instructions to avoid any fighting. Sanction has now been received from the Secretary of State to take such measures as may be considered necessary promptly to punish overt acts of violence within reachable distance of headquarters, and this will be acted on as occasion requires, and an endeavour made

effectively to occupy the country by a policy of peaceful penetration. This will take some time, but action similarly from the Southern Nigerian side of the frontier will considerably assist in hastening matters.

The population is estimated at 525,150, of which the Igara and Okpoto are put at 400,000, but this is considered to be overestimated. The figures will be revised as opportunity offers.

Tribute is now generally assessed at 3*s*. per head for adult Hausas, Nupes, and other aliens; 1*s*. for the Igara, Bassa Nge, and Bassa Komo tribes; and 3*d*. for such of the Okpoto tribes as are touched.

Eighty-nine cases were tried in the Provincial Court, of which 39 were slavery cases. Great difficulty is experienced in getting complainants and witnesses to come in; 141 cases were tried in the Native Courts.

The revenue for the year amounted to £2,305, as against £1,940 in 1905-6, an increase of £365. Tribute is increased by £560, and licences by £116, but Caravan Tolls are decreased by £323; the other heads approximate to last year's receipts very closely.

There are three Political Officers now in the Province. Excepting one case of invaliding, through blackwater fever, the health of the Europeans has been good. There was an epidemic of small-pox at Mozum at the beginning of the year amongst the natives; a few cases occurred in November of sleeping sickness amongst the troops at Akwacha.

Crops appear to have been good all round.

The trade in horses to the Igbo country still continues.

A great stimulus in cotton-growing is observed. This crop is chiefly raised by the Bassa Komos, who are purely agricultural. Cowries, at 2,600 to the 1*s*., and brass rods, at 3*d*. to 4¾*d*., each are still in use, but silver is more appreciated, and bronze coins have been introduced and circulated in Dekina.

The Church Missionary Society Mission Stations at Kpata and Akabe continue, but the attendance at school cannot be considered large.

Kontagora.

The Resident, Major W. S. Sharpe, C.M.G., reports that the whole of the Province has been approximately assessed and now, as opportunity offers, each town will be visited by a Political Officer and re-assessed, if necessary. The population is on the increase, and is returned at 80,000, this increase being due to the return of the people owing to the settlement of the country. The Dakkakari tribe is still in a backward state, and cannot be taxed at present owing to starvation and disease; also the islanders of the Niger require better supervision; a

Political Officer is being put over both these districts. The road breaking by the Dakkakari is now a thing of the past. In some small operations in this country the Resident was severely wounded by an arrow. In this Province, as in all others, an increased feeling of security is leading the population back to the land. The Emir remains loyal, though his former life of fighting and raiding makes it difficult to teach him our organisation and system of rule.

The work of the Provincial Court has been lessened by the increased powers of the Native Courts—summonses are readily obeyed, and arrests have met with no opposition; 50 cases were tried by the Native Courts. The Emir and District Headmen loyally back up the Resident, and do all in their power—in their own interests—to put a stop to any dilatoriness displayed by the natives and Village Headmen in paying tribute. There is no extortion, as the fief-holders are the local heads of sub-districts and village groups, and these only are allowed to collect tribute. The work of grouping, and in some cases re-grouping, under the proper district heads has been completed. The health of the European staff, on the whole, has been good, there having been only one case of blackwater fever. Dr. Watson has done much towards the sanitation of the station and the native town, in which native sanitary inspectors have been appointed. No progress can be reported in dispensary work; scarcely any native will come forward willingly to the Doctor, and his native patients are almost entirely confined to Government servants.

Carriers are still the only transport used.

There are excellent cotton-growing districts, especially in the north-east, but their distance from a waterway at present precludes the exportation at a profit. The Assistant Resident at Yelwa is endeavouring to organise a system of cheap transport to Shonga. An agent of the British Cotton Growing Association paid a visit and made several excellent suggestions.

A member of the Church Missionary Society visited Kontagora, but considered that the attitude of the natives did not warrant the establishment of a school.

The revenue of the year amounts to £1,894, as against £1,535 in 1905-6, the increase, accounted for by tolls, being £533, against £481, and tribute £1,481, against £524. Decreases under all other heads.

Borgu.

The Resident, Captain F. M. Fremantle, reports that an entirely new census has been taken, which shows that the total adult population, exclusive of children, is 27,300, this shows an average of 2·5 per square mile. On this census a re-assessment of tribute has been made, and well received; the natives themselves are beginning to recognise their individual liability.

The Resident insists on every penny of the tax being paid, thus trying to instil into the Borgus some little regularity and promptness, so entirely lacking in their characters. Nearly every village has been put on the route sketches, in fact the sketch of the whole Province is completed. Serikin Kaiama throws himself into the work of administration, and has some real influence over the people. Serikin Bussa cannot be said to be so satisfactory, but is eager to accompany the Resident on tour himself. But his idea of being a "big King" appears to be confined to owning land and making further additions to his possessions, not in showing himself worthy of the name.

The judicial work is light, only 17 criminal cases, and three civil, resulting in 13 convictions. The Poison Proclamation will be difficult to carry out, for the use of poison is the secret of the traditional strength of the Borgus. The Native Courts, "existing only in name," are just beginning to send in returns; in time they will be a help to the Administration. There were no slaves freed during the year.

The total revenue collected amounts to £3,319, against £3,546 collected last year, showing a slight decrease. The amount from tribute has more than doubled in the last two years, but caravans show a falling off, £2,175, 1904; £1,965, 1905; £1,766, 1906.

Some of the falling off is due to the cash (no tolls are taken in cash) which traders are taking to Lagos instead of exportable produce for the purchase of kolas. The volume of trade is about £51,300, about a quarter of that in Ilorin; the chief items carried up-country being kolas, £30,000; imported cloth, £2,700; down-country live-stock, £14,200; natron, £950; and skins, £870.

There was one case of blackwater fever amongst the European staff, otherwise the health was good.

Pack transport is at last being introduced, and will probably be feasible for four months in the year.

The Borgus are good but lazy farmers. A fair quantity of cotton, estimated at 30 tons, is grown in the north, and there is a likelihood of its cultivation being extended by accepting cotton in lieu of cash for tribute. Jute (Farin Rama) is grown to a certain extent, but the local price, 10*d.* per lb., debars at present all idea of establishing a trade. Cotton, though the staple is not long, gives more hope.

III.—SLAVERY.

Sokoto.

The Native Courts of the Sokoto Province have freed 106 slaves during the year. The total number of slaves freed during the year is 113, as against 45 for 1905.

Traffic in slaves has almost ceased, and what still exists is carried on by traders travelling from province to province. The Serikin Muslimin has done everything in his power to assist the Resident to carry out the policy of the Protectorate. He invariably supervises the Native Courts in dealing with slavery questions, as he is only too well aware of the fact that the sympathies of the courts must still, naturally, be with the masters.

Kabba.

Eight slaves were freed during the year in this Province. Lokoja appears to be the destination of many slaves. They are brought down more especially from Yola, by way of the Benue River. Special attention has been given to this traffic, but with variable success so far, the cases being extremely difficult of detection.

Bauchi.

Much information has been acquired during the year as to the slave trade, and the bush route followed by the Kano slave caravans. The districts of Waja, Tula, and Tangale have been visited, and are now partially under control. These districts have for some years past supplied a very great number of slaves for the Kano markets. These proceedings are now conducted with the greatest secrecy, and not, as was formerly the case, in the open markets. The town of Aquiam, which is situated in the north of Bauchi Province, was an important slave market for Bornu and Kerrakerre slaves; this town, which is under the Emir of Bauchi, has always maintained a state of semi-independence, and was not thoroughly controlled until this year. It can safely be asserted that the slave trade in Aquiam District has now practically ceased. The Ningi District has continued to trade in slaves this year, and slaves are sold to Kano traders both at Ningi town and various Wurji towns. This trade is being effectively checked. A common practice in Ningi was for a man to strip and sell his brother to Kano traders. The latter would escape in the course of a week and share his purchase money with his brother. I am credibly informed that these fraudulent sales have done much to deter the Kano slave buyers from purchasing in Ningi. There can be no doubt that the famines in the Waja, Tula, Tangale, and Ningi pagan Districts were responsible for a revival of the slave trade, and that the good crops of the year would make it difficult in any case for Kano traders to purchase pagan children to any great extent.

The Alkali's Court of Bauchi and the Native Administration have assisted actively in the suppression of the slave trade. Cases of redemption have been common during the year, amounting to a total of 39 cases. The slaves redeemed are mostly females, who are married by the redeemer. A certain

number of slaves are, however, redeemed by their relations, probably escaped slaves who have earned money as soldiers and carriers. The lot of domestic slaves has undoubtedly improved, and complaints of cruelty on the part of a master are rare.

Bassa.

Forty-nine slaves were freed in the province during the year.

Nassarawa.

The total number of slaves freed in the Nassarawa Province during the year was six. Special attention has recently been paid to the slave traffic on the Benue River, and though there have been secret service agents watching, so far it has been impossible to intercept any gangs.

Kontagora.

As regards slavery, this Province is peculiar. The one constant complaint of the ruling class is that they have no slaves. The power of the Fulani was so utterly broken when Kontagora was taken by Government troops, that thousands of slaves took that opportunity to make their escape. They have since been gradually returning to the villages from which they were originally raided, and are settling down to farming, thus slowly increasing the population. The few slaves that remain to the upper classes seem contented as such. No complaint has ever been made asking for freedom on account of ill-treatment. They look upon their masters as the head of the family, and many raise families without ever wishing to change their condition, knowing that under Government rule they are safe from ill-treatment or disposal by barter.

Zaria.

The number of slaves freed during the present year is 145. The majority of these received their freedom through ransom before the Native Courts, and complaints about runaway slaves have been fewer than formerly. The instances which have come to light of slave-dealing have been few, and those mainly among the pagan tribes some distance from Zaria. It is unquestionable that pagans find the selling of a slave, whether a criminal or so-called witch, or a child, as a convenient form of raising money to pay a debt or tax, and do not, therefore, appreciate in its entirety the law regarding slave-dealing.

Ilorin.

Five slaves were liberated in this Province during the year. The Resident informs me that it is very rare for slave cases to

appear before the court. Domestic slaves form a great part of the population, but they appear happy and contented, and have no desire to escape from bondage.

Muri.

In this Province the number of convictions and number of persons freed by order of the courts alike shows a steady decrease in the slave traffic, so prevalent in this Province up to 1904. It is the opinion of the Resident (Captain F. H. Ruxton) that the through river traffic in slaves has ceased, or almost so. As regards domestic slavery, the attitude of the Government on the subject is now well understood. The number of slaves freed during 1906 was 41.

Nupe.

The total number of slaves freed in the Nupe Provincial Court during the year was 31, as against 9 in 1905. On the whole there have been fewer complaints of the desertion of slaves from their masters than last year.

Yola.

Fifty-four slaves were freed during the year in Yola Province; of this number 32 were freed by the Provincial Court, 3 demanded their freedom, and 15 were found on various roads by police patrols, the owners having decamped at the appearance of the police, and 4 were released by the deaths of their masters. Four hundred and forty-eight have been released altogether since the inauguration of this Province, and the Resident (Mr. G. N. Barclay) reports that slave-dealing is showing a marked decrease, and the Benue traffic from the Gongola and Bassem Districts, due to the famine, has now been almost suppressed owing to a Political Officer being available to supervise these districts.

Kano.

Although the traffic in slaves in the Kano Province is yearly on the decrease, still the fact cannot be disguised that it still exists, and, as stated by Dr. Cargill in 1905, this crime is specially prevalent along the Kano-Ningi frontier.

During the year under review, it was found to be an impossibility to take charge of this district permanently, but occasional visits were paid to it, and through co-operation with the Resident, Bauchi, some considerable amount of good was done in the matter of punishing offenders and restoring captives to their homes.

Bornu.

Since the inauguration of the Bornu Province in 1902, 1,282 slaves were freed, of which number 289 were freed during 1906. Most of them were settled at "Liberty Farm," the

name given to the settlement started for freed slaves too old or unsuitable for the Home, but not fit for being at large in a strange land with a strange language, and whom it is impossible to repatriate. 73 per cent. of the number freed during 1906 were importations from French and German territory. The actual trade in slaves in the Province is small, and is steadily decreasing. Very few seizures have been made during the past nine months in spite of all possible precautions, and the through trade must be considered satisfactorily small; however, while foreign markets are open in the north, and if famines recur, there will be traders ready to run the greatest risks.

In January, 1906, there were 145 inmates in the Bornu Freed Slaves Home, while on 31st December the number shown on the roll was 166. During the year 175 freed slaves were admitted to the Home, while 154 were struck off the list for various reasons. Whether this Home requires to be maintained in future depends entirely upon the number of "raw" slave children imported. The Resident (Mr. W. P. Hewby, C.M.G.) is in hopes that the number will not again increase, and that the present inmates of the Home can soon be drafted into "Liberty Farm."

The increased importation of raw slaves from foreign territory in 1905 necessitated the establishment of this village for the settlement of the adults, mostly pagan savages, from tribes in the basin of the Shari. The population on December 31st was 158 (the sexes being equal in number), some 40 of whom were either transferred or had fled from the Freed Slaves Home. This settlement, by matmaking, thatching, fuel collecting, and farming, is almost self-supporting, and will probably be entirely so by the end of 1907. During the year Government received a very welcome grant of £120 from the "Giles Trust Fund for the relief of Slavery," which amount has been applied to the Bornu Freed Slaves Home.

Freed Slaves Home.

Lucy Memorial.—The "Home" is to be opened at Ibi in the Muri Province as a Memorial to the late Mrs. Karl Kumm (née Lucy Guiness), wife of the General Secretary of the Sudan United Mission—who for 20 years laboured for the moral and mental enlightenment of the natives of Central Africa.

For this purpose a piece of land, of from 200 to 300 acres, has been granted at a nominal rent in the Djen District of the above-mentioned Province.

The Home is, for the present, in charge of Dr. E[illegible], to whom I have instructed the Residents of the Yola and Muri Provinces to render every assistance, and to hand over 12 freed-slave boys, between the ages of 5 and 10 years. These liberated

slave children will receive an agricultural and industrial training as well as religious instruction.

Dr. Karl Kumm informs me that in the autumn of 1907 one of the Sudan United Mission Missionaries, about to return on furlough, will, on his return to Nigeria bring his wife—who is a trained nurse—with him. It is suggested that two other fully-qualified nurses should accompany her, and be stationed in the "Freed Slaves Home." Much good should be the outcome of this institution. The eastern part of the Muri Province is inhabited by pagan tribes, who, especially in famine times, are much given to selling their children to Mohammedan traders.

Zungeru Freed Slave Home.

The number in the Home at the beginning of the year was 202, and there have been 87 admissions, as against 159 in 1905, and 219 in 1904. The number who left the Home during the year is 109, leaving a total of 180 in the Home on 31st December, 1906.

The percentage of deaths, 5 per cent., compares very favourably with 27·3 per cent. in 1902, 15·4 per cent. in 1903, 22·8 per cent. in 1904, and 7·7 per cent. in 1905.

The education of the inmates of the Home has been carried out in the elementary stages alone possible. Laundry work still remains, with hospital training and the making up of all clothing for use in the institution, a source of education to the inmates.

IV.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

Provincial Courts.

The cause lists rendered by the Provincial Courts are now dealt with directly by the Chief Justice instead of being submitted and disposed of by the High Commissioner as heretofore. This almost monopolised the High Commissioner's time for one day each week, and with the increasing business of government it was found impossible to give the necessary attention to this important work; again it was work which the trained legal mind was best qualified to deal with.

Assizes.

In 1906 seven Assizes were held, four at Zungeru and three at Lokoja, when 27 charges were dealt with. A comparison between the returns of 1905 and those of 1906 is impossible, as owing to special instructions issued by the High Commissioner (Sir F. Lugard) to the Acting Chief Justice during the absence of the Chief Justice from the Protectorate, the

Supreme Court was practically closed, and the great majority of criminal charges were brought before a Commissioner of the Provincial Court.

Cantonment Courts.

349 cases were dealt with in the Lokoja Cantonment Court, as compared with 303 in 1905. The total comprises 121 civil suits and 228 actions on the criminal side.

At Zungeru the total returns of the year (614) exceed those of 1905 by 42. They include 74 civil suits (as compared with 138 in 1905) and 540 criminal charges resulting in 474 convictions. Of the latter the great majority fall under the head of Cantonment offences.

With progressive efficiency on the part of the police, with the extension of Cantonment limits, and with the large addition to the floating population of Zungeru, due to the attraction offered to caravans by the Kaduna Bridge, it was only to be expected that there would be a marked increase in the prosecutions for offences against Cantonment Regulations.

Registry.

Fourteen instruments affecting land were recorded in the Registry during the year, and two applications for Patents were registered.

The following Proclamations were enacted during the year:—

1. "The Native Courts Proclamation, 1906."
2. "The Native Revenue Proclamation, 1906."
3. "The Native Liquor Proclamation, 1906."
4. "The Caravans Proclamation, 1906."
5. "The Traders' Licence Proclamation, 1906 (Amendment)."
6. "The Forestry Proclamation, 1906."
7. "The Criminal Procedure Further Amendment Proclamation, 1906."
8. "The Dogs Proclamation, 1906."
9. "The Registration of Non-Natives (Repeal) Proclamation, 1906."
10. "The Cantonments (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
11. "The Lands (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
12. "The Uniform (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
13. "The Canoe Registration (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
14. "The Customs Management (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."

15. "The Constabulary Proclamation, 1906."
16. "The Legalization of Acts under amended or repealed enactments Proclamation, 1906."
17. "The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
18. "The Criminal Code Amendment Proclamation, 1906."
19. "The Southern Nigeria Prisoners Proclamation, 1906."
20. "The Poisons Proclamation, 1906."
21. "The Supreme Court (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
22. "The West African Frontier Force (Northern Nigeria Regiment) (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
23. "The Provincial Courts (Amendment) Proclamation, 1906."
24. "The Registration of Medical Practitioners and Dentists Proclamation, 1906."
25. "The Fugitive Criminals Surrender Proclamation, 1906."

No. 1 of 1907, "The Marriage Proclamation, 1907."

No. 2 of 1907, "The Enforcement of Native Authority Proclamation, 1907."

No. 3 of 1907, "The Judgment Extension Proclamation, 1907."

No. 4 of 1907, "The Caravans (Repeal) Proclamation, 1907."

No. 5 of 1907, "The Canoe Registration (Repeal) Proclamation, 1907."

Various regulations under the various Proclamations were made or repealed.

V.—NORTHERN NIGERIA REGIMENT (WEST AFRICAN FRONTIER FORCE).

Under this head little can be added to what has already appeared in the Annual Report for 1905. The Commandant, Col. A. W. S. Lowry Cole, C.B., D.S.O., reports as follows:—

"The interior economy of the Regiment has been, as far as I have been able to judge, well carried out, discipline has been generally satisfactory, while that of the Mounted Infantry has much improved."

The Acting Commandant, who has just returned to headquarters from tour, reports as follows:—

"I have accompanied the Inspector General of the West African Frontier Force, Brig.-General T. L. N. Morland, C.B.,

D.S.O., and have with him inspected headquarters and five companies of 1st N.N. Regiment, headquarters and five companies mounted infantry, and two sections of No. 2 battery artillery, N.N. Regiment. The Inspector-General was much pleased with all he saw. The mounted infantry have made enormous improvement since I last saw them three years ago. Their drill, field work, scouting, and riding, now leave very little to be desired. Interior economy, discipline, care of horses, lines, and arrangements for food for men and animals, were all very satisfactory."

The following table shows a few statistics for years 1904, 1905, and 1906:—

Year.	Trials by General Court Martial.	Trials by Civil Power.	Trials by Regimental Court Martial.	Serious punishment of trained soldiers.	Serious punishments of recruits.	Deaths.	Discharges.	Desertions.
1904	8	37	12	319	1,555	54	1,008	221
1905	—	29	6	441	831	67	598	178
1906	2	32	10	499		76	901	76

A decided improvement is noticeable in the means of communication between officers, European non-commissioned officers and men, and consequently work is very much more intelligently performed. Great progress has been made in signalling, and every unit has now a body of well-trained signallers, who do really useful, and at the same time accurate, work.

A number of men have been trained as leatherworkers, tailors, range takers, first aid to the wounded, farriers (though in this branch they do not acquire much efficiency), stripping arms, etc., but trained Europeans or non-natives are still required to conduct courses of instruction.

Fire discipline is good, and the system of passing orders is well carried out.

There has been a very marked decrease in the number of desertions. Up to October of the year under review there have been 76, as against 156 the year previous. On the other hand the number of cases of men absconding with their arms is about the same. All except six occurred from Dumjeri (Bornu Province) which adjoins a large tract of French territory which is not administered and is infested by bands of marauders, who periodically cross into our territory for marauding purposes. There is therefore a strong inducement to temporarily dissatisfied men to cross the frontier and join them with comparatively little danger of being arrested. With reference to the formation of a Reserve; a few discharged

men registered their names, but none came up for training last June. As a sum of £300 was available for the purpose, permission was asked for and granted to the Commandant to allow officers commanding training stations to offer a small bounty to any old soldiers living near their stations to enrol and come up for a course of training. This will take place in January, 1907, when it is hoped that when others see that there is something to be earned they will enrol and spontaneously present themselves for training. Flogging has been abolished excepting for the most serious offences.

The military operations in the neighbourbood of Sokoto, at Hadeija, and in the Munshi district were dealt with by Sir F. Lugard in his report for 1905-6. The other occasions when it was necessary to employ the W.A.F.F. were as follows:—

Angass.—This expedition left Bauchi on the 13th April and reached Goshin Dushi, the first town on the Angass country, on the 18th, and on the following day moved to Wussili, where some opposition was met with. Various other towns were visited on subsequent days, and on the 25th the town of Wokos was reached. This town is of considerable size, and has an estimated population of 20,000 inhabitants. It is situated on the rocky precipitous ground some 2,000 feet above the surrounding plain. Other Angass towns were visited, and the force having accomplished its object, returned to Bauchi on the 8th May. The country traversed was rugged and mountainous, and offered great natural difficulties to the operations.

Kwoll.—The force moved to the town of Kwoll on the 11th April and met with considerable opposition. The expedition subsequently visited the towns of Miango and Hoss, at both of which places opposition was met with. The forces returned to Bakuru on the 25th April, the tribes having tendered submission.

Darenge.—The force originally moved as escort to Major and Resident Sharpe, and was authorised to use force if necessary. The expedition reached Darenge on the 10th June and encountered serious opposition. Owing to the thick bush the enemy got to close quarters, and the Resident was severely wounded.

Isua.—Owing to the tribes in this district being well armed with Dane guns and ammunition, and the uncertainty as to how far the neighbouring tribes would combine, it was considered necessary to send a considerable force. The vicinity of the town was reached on the 30th May. On 1st June, all efforts to negotiate having failed, the forces moved against the town, which was cleared after some opposition. The troops remained in the vicinity till the 7th June, when, the tribe having submitted, it returned to Lokoja.

Piri.—Gumshi was reached early on the 9th. The Bassemas offered much opposition, and the country was rocky and diffi-

cult. Other towns in the Piri District were visited, but no hostilities occurred till the town of Libu was reached. Here much opposition was met with. The force returned to Yola on the 8th May.

Benue Patrols.—There were a series of raids on robber gangs along the River Benue by a small party of soldiers in a steam canoe.

Marghi.—This was a punitive expedition carried out against the small Chibbuk tribe of savages—akin to the Marghis and Kilbas,—and has stood out prominently this year, as our troops met the most determined lot of fighters in the strongest position in the Protectorate. Works of bygone writers show that they have defied Bornu armies for generations. For the past four years they have been left alone, as breaking them, without occupation following, would have done harm rather than good. Year after year these people have been the chief marauders on the Yola-Bornu road, and their stronghold, some 20 miles west of the road, has been a refuge for other truculent pagans who have from time to time been punished by Government. The increase of the Bornu Political Staff towards the end of the year rendered occupation of the Marghi Districts feasible, and at the end of November the Chibbuk rocks were attacked by a small force of 170 men under Lieutenants Chapman and Chaytor. The assault was continued for 11 days, and every occasion on which the troops attacked they suffered some losses. At the end of this time the hills were considered taken, our casualties being two officers slightly wounded, 10 rank and file killed, and 40 wounded; this was the end of the first phase of the operations. The bulk of the people had dispersed over the country, but many of them held their extraordinary network of impenetrable tunnels in the north-western part of the hills, and refused all submission. Before, during, and after these operations every effort was made to induce the Chibbuks to come in, but without success. The second phase of the operations began when Lieutenant Wolseley proceeded in mid-December with 80 men to systematically picket the hill. This officer is the only one, so far, who personally knows the wonderful internal formation of this hill. Lieutenant Wolseley, in an attempt to clear the tunnels, had one man killed and 12 wounded, and decided then that further attacks were futile and much too costly. By the most careful picketing and through the chance discovery of the natural water supply, deep down in the centre of the hill, this officer, now late in February, cleared the last man off the rocks. The hillsmen had unlimited food and sufficient water to last probably until the rains, and if, as with more combination might have happened, from 500 to 1,000 of these pagans had held to the tunnels and taken no risks, no force could have removed them. In most cases the arrows were shot at a range of from 5 to

20 yards through rocky apertures, from unseen foes, in passages to which daylight did not penetrate. After three months' operations this unique robbers' den was broken up and the tribe dispersed all over the country, mostly southward.

The following extract from the Resident's report may be of interest, viz.:—"Twice again before the Political Officer and the troops arrived at Chibbuk, the headmen were called upon to come in and submit, but no answer was returned, and the result was a series of the most stubborn fighting for 11 days, in which our troops met with such determined resistance as has seldom, if ever, been seen in the Protectorate; and I venture to state my deliberate opinion that no military operations have taken place during the last seven years in which the troops engaged had such genuine fighting to do under conditions extraordinarily difficult and nerve trying."

Bambu.—By a well thought-out night march the rebel town was seized, and its submission brought about with little loss of life.

Shuah.—This patrol was carried out without casualties or destruction of property; 90 miles were covered in 24 hours, and some of this through heavy swamp.

Amo-Rukuba.—This was a patrol undertaken to open the road from Keffi to the Naraguta tin mines, which were obstructed by these pagan tribes, who also interfered with the working of the mines. Opposition was met with at Amo and Zamagan. The Rukuba District was traversed and submission exacted without further resort to force.

Ziggam.—A force was sent to punish this pagan tribe for raiding the neighbouring Fulani tribes subject to our rule. The expedition effected its object.

Zeina.—This was undertaken to punish the Mumuye tribe for the murder of two policemen and other people; slight opposition was met with.

VI.—POPULATION.

In 1903 I had to bring to the notice of the Secretary of State how incorrect the estimated population was, and instead of putting it down at 20,000,000, that 10,000,000 would be much nearer the mark. Since then Sir Frederick Lugard had further to reduce this estimate, and from figures received from Residents he last year estimated the population at 8,782,183. This year I have had to reduce this figure still further to 7,164,751, which I should say is fairly approximate; it will, however, take some years to get correct figures, as where the country is still unassessed, mostly in pagan zones, the population is merely guessed at. See full details in Appendix VI.

VII.—EDUCATION.

The Church Missionary Society's School at Bida, under the Reverend F. Komlosy, has shown remarkable progress during the June quarter of the year. A really remarkable proficiency in ciphering is shown by the more advanced pupils, and progress in the English class is most marked and satisfactory.

Reporting on a visit to the Church Missionary Society's School on the invitation of the School Authorities, on the 10th of August, the Acting Resident, Nupe (Mr. A. M. Lafone), informs me that he was very much interested in the steady progress maintained in the school. Mr. Komlosy, by his energy and tactfulness, has succeeded in obtaining a representative from each of the "big houses" in Bida. The number of boys on the school books at 30th September numbered 29, while the English class numbered 6, all of whom were making excellent progress.

There is also a separate school for mission boys, these being for the most part boys received from the Freed Slaves Home at Zungeru, numbering 14 in all, and taught under the control of Mr. Gordon, a native of the West Indies. This school is in receipt of £40 per annum to assist in the object the Church Missionary Society have in view, namely, the education of these boys, and teaching them to become useful members of society and worthy of the position some of them may hold later on in the administration of the country.

All the boys attending this school will sooner or later come into landed property, and a special class, in which they would be taught the management of their future estates, would be very useful as well as of great benefit to this Protectorate in the future.

The boys in this school are doing splendidly, they are keen to learn, and their attendance is regular every afternoon. Their progress is very good, and on the occasion of my recent visit to Sokoto, a few of the boys read short paragraphs from an English newspaper.

The school is under the supervision of the Resident.

VIII.—POLICE AND CRIME AND PRISONS DEPARTMENT.

Major Bain, Chief Commissioner of Constabulary, reports the total strength of the constabulary on the 31st December was:—

European officers	30
Native constabulary	1,180

The constabulary were allocated to each of the 17 Provinces, and the Cantonments of Lokoja and Zungeru according to the relative police requirements of each.

Most of the detachments are very efficient, and have done capital work in dealing with the suppression of slave dealing and robbery of caravans, besides their usual police duties. The discipline and behaviour of the constabulary have been remarkably good, considering that they are recruited from Provinces where the natives traditionally regard plundering and abuse as adjuncts of power.

The total number of offenders, exclusive of those dealt with in the Native Courts, brought to justice during the year was 2,874, against 2,928 in the previous year. The most prevalent crimes are slave dealing, robbery with violence, stealing in the various forms known to the law, and extortion, generally accompanied by intimidation or the personation of a Government official. Three hundred and nineteen persons were tried for offences against the laws for suppression of slavery.

The following is a classified summary of the criminal cases tried:—

Crime.	Number of persons tried.
Murder	64
Manslaughter	28
Attempted Murder	8
Other offences against the person	311
Robbery with violence	90
Other offences against property...	679
Offences against the slavery laws	319
Miscellaneous offences	1,375

The Visiting Committee at Zungeru report that on their annual inspection of the Gaol at headquarters, everything was found to be in a most satisfactory condition. The prison books equired to be kept in accordance with section 22 of the regulation to the Prisons Proclamation, 1902, were produced for inspection, and enquiry elicited the information that there was accommodation in the buildings for 300 prisoners, based on the cubic feet allowance of home prisons.

At date of inspection there were 177 prisoners, of whom five were women.

The general health of the prisoners was very good throughout the year, and shows an improvement on all former years.

The following table shows the number of deaths, admissions to hospital, &c., during the last three years;—

Year.	Daily average of prisoners.	Deaths.	Released on Medical grounds.	Admission to Hospital.
1904	177	92	No record.	685
1905	166	28	55	626
1906	186·5	26	21	476

A new system of rationing the prisoners has been introduced under which they now get, as far as possible, the food they are accustomed to eat in their own countries, and statistics to hand show that the majority have put on a little weight after one month's trial. The prisoners, being interrogated by the Committee, had no complaints to make, while one and all appeared to be well nourished.

At Lokoja, the prison was found to be in an equally satisfactory condition.

The number of new prisoners dealt with during the year in the courts was 2,874—a decrease of 54 on the previous year. There was a decrease of 13 in the number of sentences of death imposed; an increase of 83 in the sentences of imprisonment exceeding six months; a decrease of 72 in sentences not exceeding six months; and a decrease of 34 in sentences of fine or other minor punishment.

The health of the prisoners has been good. A prison farm was started at Lokoja, and has proved not only remunerative but has tended to improve the health of the convicts, besides providing a suitable form of useful labour for those unfit for heavier work. A similar farm has also been begun at Zungeru, where difficulty has sometimes been experienced in obtaining regular supplies of native food suited to the different races, and where greater variety in the forms of useful labour was desired for reformatory purposes, with convicts from all classes of natives and from all races in West Africa in the comparatively large prison there.

The native warders, &c., have further improved in efficiency; but their occupation is regarded by better class natives with disfavour, and there is difficulty in getting suitable men even for the highest paid appointments.

The prisoners were mainly employed in carrying bricks and stones and sand for public buildings or works, or in road making, &c. Instruction in bricklaying, shoemaking, tailoring, carpentry, and in other useful trades, was given in suitable cases, and a few of the convicts were employed in working at these trades. The whole of the prisoners' clothing, &c., was made up in the prisons.

The value (calculated at two-thirds of the market rate) of the prisoners' labour in connection with public works, &c., which would otherwise have had to be paid for in cash, was £3,878. If calculated at the ordinary market rates the value of the prisoners' useful labour would have exceeded the entire cost of the Prisons Department.

The following table shows the sentences imposed during the year:—

Number of persons sentenced to—	
1. Death	25
2. Imprisonment exceeding two years ...	91

3. Imprisonment exceeding six months, but not exceeding two years ...	270
4. Imprisonment not exceeding six months (including cases of detention after conviction, in default of finding sureties, &c.)	715
5. Fine and imprisonment	88
6. Fine, deportation, or other minor punishment	1,176
B. Number of Persons—	
1. Executed	16
2. Imprisoned (including cases of commuted or quashed death sentences &c.)	1,085
3. Imprisoned and also fined	88
4. Fined, or deported, or "bound over," &c.	1,175

IX.—CURRENCY.

The currency question is a most difficult one, owing chiefly to the want of a coin of smaller denominational value than a threepenny piece. The issue of coppers has also created a great suspicion of our silver coinage of the higher values, owing to the large number of counterfeit coins which have got into circulation in the shape of tinned pennies and halfpennies, and which are passed on the more ignorant natives, as one and two shilling pieces. In this way incalculable harm has been done to the ready circulation of our coinage. The new coinage has not so far been put into circulation, owing to objections and difficulties with regard to the inscription. It is earnestly to be hoped that the present year will see it introduced, as it is, for economic and other reasons, urgently required now that the cowrie is getting so scarce. The threepenny bit is still, with one or two exceptions in the Provinces where copper is accepted, our lowest form of coin.

The counterfeiters even go the length of milling the edges of the coppers to complete the deception, and to the native blacksmiths—of whom there are several in each village—the tinning is a very simple matter.

In Bornu the Maria Theresa dollar still continues to be the chief money in the Province, and is likely to remain so for some years to come. The mean value assigned to it is three shillings. Every effort has been made to circulate British currency, which passes generally, but it is largely carried away from the Province by traders. Progress is very slow, as it is a case of both trying to circulate sterling and also recognising the dollar as being the chief medium of payment that the

peasantry possess. Even now new dollars are met with, and it is impossible to enforce the Proclamation and prevent dollars passing to and fro over the frontier. Cowries in this Province average about 1,200 to one shilling.

X.—METEOROLOGICAL.

The rainfall during the year was 60·39 inches, or 19·08 inches more than in 1905, and the greatest recorded since observations have been taken. The wettest months were July and September, with 12·94 and 12·86 inches respectively. Rain fell during eight months of the year—April to November inclusive—beginning and ending later than in 1905. The highest fall recorded was 7·27 inches on the 28th July; this is the largest fall ever recorded in Northern Nigeria in one day.

Zungeru.

The maximum shade temperature was 105°, which was recorded on March 3rd; the minimum 55° on November 30th and December 30th. The highest mean temperature for the month was 89° for April, and the lowest 77° for August, the mean temperature for the year being 80°.

The mean relative humidity for the year was 63, the highest mean being 85 for July and August, and the lowest 41 for March—calculated from readings taken at 9 a.m. daily. The lowest actual relative humidity recorded was 19 from hygrometrical readings taken on the 10th and 12th of March.

Lokoja.

The total rainfall was 51·83 inches for the year or 2·19 inches more than last year, the heaviest rainfall having occurred in September—11·95 inches. The maximum shade temperature was 104°, which was recorded on March 18th, and the minimum 55° on January 1st. The highest mean temperature for the month was 87° for March, and the lowest 78° for January—the mean temperature for the year being 81° F. The mean relative humidity for the year was 72—the highest means being 78 in August and September, and the lowest 57 for March.

General.

The highest shade temperature recorded in the Protectorate during the year was 120° at Dumjeri, in North Bornu, on April 26th, and the lowest 40° at Zaria, on January 9th. The highest mean temperature for the year was at Yola, 82°; and the lowest at Zaria, 74°. The greatest rainfall was that at Zaria, 61·05; and the lowest at Amar, 23·49. The maximum fall in one day was at Zungeru, on July 28th—7·27 inches.

The general direction of the wind throughout the Protectorate was from the south-west from June to November, and from the north-east during the remainder of the year. The harmattan lasted with slight intermissions from November to the end of April. The first tornadoes occurred in April, and the rainy reason ended in November.

XI.—MEDICAL REPORT FOR 1906.

By Dr. S. W. Thompstone, C.M.G.,
Principal Medical Officer.

Estimated Population for the year 1906.

The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year was 347, of whom 282 were officials and 65 non-officials—333 being males and 14 females.

The native population was estimated as being approximately 7,000,000.

Deaths.

There were seventeen deaths among the Europeans during the year (including three killed in action), ten being officials and seven non-officials.

Death-rate per 1,000.

The total crude European death-rate for the year, calculated on the average resident population, was 48·99. The death-rate of non-officials was, as in former years, very much higher than that of officials, there having been 10 deaths amongst 282 officials, as against 7 amongst 65 non-officials, giving an official death-rate of 35·46 per thousand, as against a non-official one of 107·69 per thousand.

These death-rates are, as stated above, "crude" death-rates; they are not corrected for age and sex distribution, and are not comparable with those of communities consisting of persons of all ages and both sexes in the normal proportion.

Comparison with previous years.

There has been an increase in the average resident European population, as compared with 1905, of 5, last year's average population having been estimated at 342. The death-rate was higher by 19·76 per thousand, and the invaliding rate by 15·23 per thousand—the latter rate being 158·50 per thousand for the year 1906, as against 143·27 for 1905. The figures, however, dealt with, are so small that conclusions based on comparisons of one year with another are largely fallacious. Taking the average of the six previous years (1900-5), the death-rate shows an increase of 3·8 per thousand, and the invaliding rate of 7·9 per 1,000.

Prevalence of sickness in the different seasons of the year, and general character as to mildness or severity of the diseases prevailing.

The year has been exceptional in the unusual seasonal incidence of sickness—January, which as a rule is one of the most healthy months of the year, having the greatest number of admissions, while September, generally the worst month, showed the fewest. The small number of cases of illness in September is probably to be accounted for by the unusually heavy rains, all watercourses and shallow pools which would have been possible breeding places for mosquitoes having been kept thoroughly flushed out, consequently reducing the number of cases of malaria which generally occur at this time of the year.

The general character of the diseases prevailing showed little or no change, with the exception of cerebro-spinal fever, the cases of this disease met with having been much fewer in number and milder in type.

The case mortality of blackwater fever was the same as last year—20 per cent.—which was 1·6 per ecnt. below the average case mortality from this disease during the past eight years. The actual number of admissions was 25 with 5 deaths, last year having 20 cases with 4 deaths.

Relative mortality in the different seasons.

The greatest number of deaths among Europeans occurred during February, August, and September, and there were no deaths in January, May, or June; during the rest of the year the mortality was evenly distributed through the months.

The native death-rate, as in former years, was highest during the first three months of the year, in the dry season.

Particular diseases that have recurred during the year.

The greatest amount of sickness during the year among Europeans has been due, as in former years, to malaria. The total number of admissions from this disease (excluding blackwater fever for the sake of convenience) were 370, compared with 445 admissions during last year, and 515 the year before—a progressive diminution in the number of cases met with.

There were twenty-five cases of blackwater fever and 22 cases of dysentery during the year, as against 20 and 34 in 1905.

Among the natives treated, there were 1,161 cases of malaria, 364 of dysentery, and 29 of cerebro-spinal fever—this latter disease having been much less prevalent than last year.

General sanitary condition of the Protectorate.

The European stations are generally in as good a sanitary condition as circumstances will allow; better quarters are being provided, and the water supplies have been improved where possible.

Many cases of illness which are returned as occurring at the various stations are not acquired in the stations themselves, but in the bush while travelling from place to place—developing only after the individual has reached his destination. So far as possible, permanent rest houses are being established along the main roads, built outside and at some distance from native towns, where travellers can camp in comparative safety. It is, however, obviously impossible to always insure a sanitary camping ground, and many cases of sickness arise from the hardships necessarily undergone in a new country under such conditions, though all practical means for the eradication of malaria are taken as part of the routine sanitary work.

The condition of the native towns in the immediate vicinity of European stations shows signs of improvement, but native customs are difficult to change, and much remains to be done.

Sanitary condition of the different stations with reference to water supply, drainage, etc.

Zungeru.

The average resident European population during the year was 62·8—58·6 officials and 4·2 non-officials. The sanitary condition of the cantonment is excellent, the drainage being effective, and the water supply good. The drinking water supplied by the condenser on the bank of the Dago is sufficient in amount and excellent in quality. Refuse is carried away and burnt as far as possible, and the conservancy is on the dry-earth system.

The general health of the population has been good, the number of Europeans admitted to hospital during the year having been 65, with 1 death, as compared with 92 admissions, with 2 deaths, in 1905, and 123 admissions, with 4 deaths, in 1904, showing a progressive diminution in both the admission and death-rates.

Gaol.—The sanitary condition is good, and the general health of the prisoners has improved. The cells are kept clean and the yard dry and well swept. The water supply is obtained from the Dago and Kaduna rivers, and is unlimited in amount and of good quality. Refuse is burnt, and the pail system is in use for the removal of excreta. A large new latrine has been completed during the year, which has effected a considerable improvement. The cubic air space available is 244 cubic feet per prisoner, but as the openings in the cells are large and the doors grated, there is no difficulty with the ventilation.

The average number of prisoners was 185, and the quality of the diet good.

Freed Slaves' Home.—Both the compound and the interior of the dormitories are kept clean and in good sanitary condition.

The average number of inmates during the year was 186·81, and their general health was satisfactory.

Ventilation is free and sufficient, and the water supply, which is obtained from the Dago and Kaduna rivers, is good and ample.

The prevalent diseases are stomatitis and intestinal parasites.

Lokoja.

The average resident European population was 76·8, 59·2 being officials and 17·6 non-officials.

The sanitary condition of the cantonment is satisfactory, the drainage being good, and the European compounds and native lines well-kept and clean. The drinking water from the condenser has been of excellent quality and of sufficient amount.

The general health of the Europeans has been fairly good. There were 136 admissions to the European hospital during the year, with 6 deaths—these include cases brought in from out-stations.

Gaol.—The average number of prisoners during the year was 88·25; their general health was good—the prevalent diseases being digestive and parasitic. Many are brought in in a very debilitated condition, and the general standard of physique is much lower than that of the outside population. The gaol is kept clean, the water supply is good, and the diet sufficient and of good quality.

Kano.

The average resident European population during the year was 22·2—20 officials and 2·2 non-officials. The sick list shows 110 admissions and 2 deaths, 76 of the admissions being for malaria and 3 for blackwater fever one of the deaths being due to malaria and one to blackwater fever. The general health of the Europeans has not been good. So far the experimental site at Geza has not proved to be much, if any, better, than the old one at Nassarawa. The question of choosing a healthy site anywhere in the neighbourhood of Kano is a most difficult one; the whole country round has been examined, and apparently it is impossible to find a place without disadvantages from a sanitary point of view within a reasonable distance of the town.

Drainage operations are being carried on, and new permanent houses put up, and it is hoped that the health of the

station will be improved. The water supply is good and the quantity ample. A condenser has been erected and is working well.

Vaccinations performed during the year, and condition of the population in respect of protection from small-pox.

There were 2,447 successful vaccinations performed during the year, an increase over last year of 1,049, all stations being now supplied with small consignments of lymph by each mail. It has been found by experience that the only method by which it can be procured in a fairly active condition is to provide for a small constant fresh supply, which is used immediately on its arrival, the temperature to which it is exposed on its way up country on carriers' heads causing such rapid deterioration that very little of that which is sent out in the hot months is of any use by the time it reaches the more distant stations. All Government employés, native soldiers, and constabulary, who have not had small-pox, have now been vaccinated as far as possible, and considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the native towns in the vicinity of European stations.

General health during the year.

The general health of the European community has been fairly good; the death-rate was higher than in 1905, but the number of cases on the sick list was considerably lower.

The health of the native population was good; there were no serious epidemics of cerebro-spinal fever or small-pox, such as occurred last year—only the usual number of sporadic cases of both diseases being seen. The total number treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries during the year was 16,340; of these 1,161 were cases of malarial fever.

There were two cases of blackwater fever in natives, and three of beri-beri.

Three cases of sleeping sickness were treated among the native troops, and it has been discovered that trypanosomiasis is fairly common in certain parts of the Protectorate, several cases having been diagnosed by gland puncture—the banks of the Benue and the Bassa Province being the parts of the country where most of the cases have been found. Unfortunately the particular district from which it is reported is not yet opened up, and it is only possible to pursue investigations in the immediate vicinity of the station. From enquiries made, it would appear, however, that sleeping sickness is well known to the natives, and has apparently always existed, without spreading to any considerable extent, but as the *glossina palpalis* has been found to be widely distributed along the Niger Valley, there is danger of it extending at any time. A native hospital, established by a native for the treatment of this disease by native remedies, has been discovered near Loko,

and several cures are reported to have been effected. This is now being investigated with a view to finding out if the cases under treatment are sleeping sickness, if cures are made, and the methods used. So far trypanosomes have been found in three out of nine cases in the hospital, but no symptoms of sleeping sickness were present. Incision of the cervical glands is the method of treatment adopted, with the local application of native remedies. The investigation is still proceeding, and a report will be sent in separately when it is concluded.

Venereal diseases are very prevalent in the Northern Provinces—gonorrhœa is commoner near the coast, but syphilis is met with much more frequently in Bornu and the Provinces along the Northern border. There were 409 cases of this disease treated during the year amongst native soldiers and Government employés.

The native quarter in Zungeru was originally laid out to accommodate a much smaller number of inhabitants, and is now overcrowded. Steps should be taken to extend it and cut a wide road through the middle of the present town, with a view to opening it up and preventing the spread of epidemic disease; the question is now under consideration.

One case of Malta fever was diagnosed in a European during the year—the first recorded in the Protectorate.

The courses of lectures on elementary hygiene which were started in Zungeru and Lokoja, were continued this year.

XII.—CANTONMENTS.

Zungeru.

Assessment.

The most important work of the year under review has been the assessment of the Cantonment Rate under the Cantonment Proclamation, 1904. This Proclamation was not brought into operation as regards the assessment and collection of the new rate until the beginning of 1906. To thoroughly carry out this scheme necessitated the breaking up of the native town into "blocks" and the mapping of each block to a scale showing every house and plot, each of which received a consecutive number in the assessment register.

Roads.

The total mileage of roadways, exclusive of those at present under construction, is 6¾ miles. The excessive rainfall did very great damage to many of the roads, which necessitated the laying down of 600 tons of gravel to repair them again.

Native Quarters.

In the portion of Cantonments assessed there are now 435 houses, as against 393 in 1905. These quarters have been

kept in a sanitary condition, and there has been no epidemic of any serious nature, the usual instances of infectious diseases being promptly dealt with by removal to the segregation camp. Last year's compulsory erection of brick houses, though at first much objected to, is now appreciated by all the more permanent residents.

Conservancy.

Conservancy work has been carried on most satisfactorily. It is an ever-increasing item with regard to public latrines, for which no charge is made.

Church Service.

Service has been regularly conducted by the Cantonment Magistrate, and at intervals by visiting clergy of the Church Missionary Society from Bida and Kuta.

Cantonment Courts.

At Zungeru the total returns for the year (614) exceed those of 1905 by 42. They include 74 civil suits (as compared with 138 in 1905) and 540 criminal charges, resulting in 474 convictions. Of the latter the great majority fall under the head of Cantonment offences.

LOKOJA.

Judicial.

There were 121 civil and 228 criminal cases tried in the Cantonment Court during the year. Compared with 1905 the figures are as follows:—

Cases.	1906.	1905.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil	121	144	—	23
Criminal	228	159	69	—

giving a total increase of 46.

The gravelling of all roads with fine gravel has been continued, and all existing roads have been kept clean throughout the year.

Recreation Ground.

The laying out of this ground is now complete, though it will require much labour expended on it for many years to come.

A small racecourse has been laid out and railed at private expense. A six-hole golf course, with the putting greens duly levelled and rolled and mown, has been laid out. The western end of the recreation ground has been laid out as a garden and plantation.

A new polo ground in rear of Nos. 2 and 3 bungalows is being made.

Cantonment Work.

There are now 5⅔ miles of road in the cantonment, of which over four miles are gravelled and the rest earth; the whole was kept clean and in good condition during the year.

Planting.

Hedging has been continued round the recreation ground and compounds, and many trees have been planted along both sides of the roads—cotton-silk, mango, acacia, and various varieties of shade trees.

Labour.

During the year carts were regularly used in the work of the cantonment, and proved most successful and economical.

A mowing machine was also got during the year, and has proved a great saving of labour in keeping the recreation ground in order.

On October 20th the Bishop of the diocese consecrated the Cemetery on the Camp Road, and on Sunday, October 22nd, held an opening service in the Cantonment Church. Fortnightly services have been held since by the Church Missionary Society.

XIII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The erection of civil and military buildings has proceeded apace, but much building still requires to be done before all the officials and military officers are comfortably housed in the Provinces, and much still requires to be done with regard to the housing of the soldiers and police. This department is well organised and is quite able to carry out all public works for which funds are likely to be granted, for some years to come.

RAILWAY.

The only line in the Protectorate runs from Barijuko, on the Kaduna, to Zungeru, and is 22 miles long.

During the year, exclusive of ballast and road metal, 355 trucks of goods and material were hauled, inclusive of 38 trucks of Niger Company's materials, and 18,726 passengers were carried. All Government materials, stores, and passengers, as well as provisions for the Niger Company's store, are carried free. The receipts from passenger traffic were £918 10*s.* 6*d.*, an increase of £137 8*s.* 3*d.* on receipts from this source during 1905.

The total receipts for the year were £1,141 1*s.* 6*d.*, as compared with £1,038 0*s.* 9*d.* during 1905, an increase of £103 0*s.* 9*d.* From 70 to 80 trucks per mensem of ballast for railway, road metal for cantonment roads, fuel for boilers, &c., were brought into Zungeru, a total of nearly 900 trucks.

The cost of maintenance was £1,697, as against £2,200 last year.

Roads.

Zungeru to Zaria: this is the only road in the Protectorate, not including many miles of capital road in cantonments, which has been partially ballasted or metalled. After the rains the whole road was re-cleared and all damage done repaired, and it was ready for cart transport by November, 1906. The Residents have given much attention to the clearing, widening, and rough bridging of the roads in the various Provinces, which has conduced greatly to the comforts of travel and facilities to trade, as before this was done it was with great difficulty that goods could be conveyed along the narrow tracks.

Bridges.

The steel bridge over the Kaduna has at last been completed and opened to traffic in September, 1906. Rails were laid and trains run to the transport camp on the right bank of the Kaduna, thus effecting a great saving of time in the handling of materials for transport to the Northern Provinces. The bridge is very largely used by the natives and trading caravans.

Steel bridges were erected over the Koriga and Little Koriga Rivers on the Zaria Road, the former having a length of 118 feet with fourteen spans, and the latter 80 feet with six spans.

XIV.—MARINE.

The following additions were asked for under 1906-7 estimates:—a new vessel of the Sarota-Empire-Corona type, about 140 feet by 27 feet, estimated to cost about £14,120, and six steel poling canoes.

As the "Corona," the High Commissioner's yacht, was never fully employed, this vessel was placed on the regular mail and passenger service, and the new vessel on the estimates was cancelled. A vessel of the Karonga type, but somewhat more powerful, and of greater depth of side, to be used for the towage of lighters, was asked for and sanctioned, and is now being built. The estimated and sanctioned expenditure to cover the cost of the six steel canoes was divided between two poling canoes and one steel paraffin motor canoe.

Employment of Flotilla.

All vessels have been fully employed during the year. A little more time has been available for necessary repairs than heretofore, in consequence of the putting of the "Corona" on the regular mail service.

A weekly mail service has been maintained between Burutu and Lokoja and Barijuko (during the time the Kaduna is open to steam navigation) for Zungeru. The amount of cargo and passengers carried during the year has been about the same as last, but traders have considerably increased. Besides the ordinary work connected with the regular mail and passenger service, a heavy strain was put on the Marine Department owing to the Munshi outbreak in January, 1906, and the Sokoto rising in February, when the vessels were exceptionally busy, conveying troops from Burutu to Lokoja and Baro.

Gongola Transport.

At the beginning of the year there remained at Numan, on the River Benue, some 400 tons of building material, telegraph poles and bases, for Bauchi and Bornu, to be transported up the Gongola River for distribution at the various depôts for which it was intended, and this was successfully done.

Rise and Fall of River.

The rise this year (1906) has been exceptionally good, and when at its lowest in May, it maintained a depth of about 3 feet at the shallow crossings, thus enabling the largest stern wheelers to keep running between Lokoja and Burutu. During the lowest rivers of the years 1903, 1904, and 1905, the smaller stern wheelers and steam canoes could only be utilised between Lokoja and Burutu. The lowest water was on May 28th, the highest on October 21st, rising 2 feet above 1905, and 9 feet about 1902, and within 1′ 6″ below the highest recorded, in 1901.

Between Lokoja and Mureji the river did not fall as low as in the years 1902, 1903, 1904, and 1905, and the small stern wheelers of the Kampala type kept up the service continually.

Workshops.

The workshops have been fully employed during the year, and at times have been working at great pressure. No new machines have been added during the year.

Revenue.

The revenue from traders, &c., for 1906, shows considerable increase, reaching a total of £5,640 for the whole year. This

amount includes river freight, passages, agency fees, condensed water, landing and discharging fees, and storage charges. The revenue for recent years was:—

Year.	Amount.
	£
1903	905
1904	2,113
1905	2,790
1906	5,640

Condenser.

The condenser has worked very satisfactorily during the whole year, producing on an average 450 gallons daily, or about 160,000 gallons during the year, of pure drinking water. The cost of running the condenser was £305 18*s.*, inclusive of repairs, &c.

The cost works out at a fraction over ½*d.* per gallon, and the water is sold in Lokoja at 1*d.* per gallon. The market value of condensed water comes to £666.

Beacons have been erected on many of the dangerous rocks at Lokoja, and the buoying of the river amongst the rocky channels has been carefully attended to.

Flotilla.

The flotilla consists of the following vessels:—

Name and Description of Vessel.	Speed.	Cargo Capacity.	Passengers.
	Knots.	Tons.	
Corona, Twin screw...	10	150	13
Sarota, Stern wheel	10	150	8
Empire "	8	100	8
Kapelli "	10	40	7
Kampala "	9	10	4
Karonga "	9	10	4
White Swan "	6	5	2
Black Swan "	6	5	2
Snipe "	6·3	5	2
Stork "	6·3	5	2
Pelican "	6·3	5	2
Zaria, Screw Launch	8	—	2
No. 1, Lighter	—	70	—
No. 2, Lighter	—	45	—
No. 3, Lighter	—	45	—
No. 4, Lighter and pontoon	—	90	—
Africa, Hulk...	—	—	—
Nigretia, Hulk	—	—	—
Albatross, Poling canoe, fitted roof ...	—	—	—

Flotilla—cont.

Name and Description of Vessel.	Speed.	Cargo Capacity.	Passengers.
	Knots.	Tons.	
Bittern Poling canoe, fitted roof ...	—	—	—
Cormorant " " " ...	—	—	—
Diver " " " ...	—	—	—
Egret " " " ...	—	—	—
Flamingo, Poling canoe, fitted as pontoon	—	—	—
Gull, Poling canoe, used as barge for towing.	—	—	—
Hawk, Poling canoe, fitted roof ...	—	—	—
Ibis " " " ...	—	—	—
Jackdaw " " " ...	—	—	—
Kingfisher " " " ...	—	—	—
Lapwing " " " ...	—	—	—
Mallard " " " ...	—	—	—
Noddy " " " ...	—	—	—
Osprey " " ...	—	—	—
Lake Chad boat, building			

The following vessels are building in England:—

One Kerosene Motor Canoe 35′ by 6′.

One Karonga type 75′ by 18′.

One Ferry Pontoon for Muraji.

XV.—LAND TRANSPORT.

Marked progress has been made in this department, and very great credit is due to Mr. A. L. Ross, the Chief Transport Officer, for his energetic and able management.

During the first part of the year, work was greatly hampered by a severe epidemic of pleuro-pneumonia. During the latter portion of the year cart-convoys were not practicable until the 18th December, on account of the abnormal rains, which did considerable damage to the roads. The re-organisation of this department did not take place until about the end of 1904, and it was not until 1906 that sufficient staff and material was placed at the disposal of the Chief Transport Officer to allow of really effective work being done.

Increased staff has enabled marked advancement during the year under review, though the main results will not be apparent until the following year.

As an instance of this, during January and February, 1907, the following convoys were despatched from Zungeru:—

Month.	Carts.	Waggons	Bullocks.	Loads.
January	68	2	174	865
February	19	1	52	237
"	8	—	20	92
"	20	—	50	240
"	18	—	44	179
Total	133	3	340	1,613

The introduction of animal transport is gradually, if not rapidly, taking the place of carriers, as each year shows a reduction on the amount expended on carriers,* but until suitably bridged and metalled roads are constructed it will be an impossibility wholly to substitute animal transport, especially carts, during the rains. In the dry season both cart and pack transport are in use throughout the road from Zungeru to Kano, and also in the Bornu Province. Pack transport has been worked with good results in the Sokoto and Kano Provinces, while pack camels have taken the place of pack bullocks at Zaria and Kano with excellent results.

Purchase of Animals.

The principal supply districts are confined to Katsena, Kano and Bornu, and the bullocks obtained from these districts are of a stamp well suited for transport work. No matter how careful a selection is made in purchasing up country, many animals fail on the journey down. It is anticipated that during the next caravan season, it will be possible to make larger purchases of tested animals at Zungeru, from caravans, now that a market has been established. Camels can be purchased to a limited extent at Katsena and Kano. 120 were procured, and it is anticipated that now our requirements are known, a large supply will be forthcoming next year. Reported extensive purchases by the French on their side of the boundary has caused the average price per camel to rise from £4 10*s.* to £5 10*s.*, but so far, in most of the southern provinces, the price has been practically prohibitive.

Animals and Epizootic Diseases.

The general health has been far from good, the casualties being heavy, but not exceeding anticipations. A decided improvement cannot be expected until such time as there is an adequate and qualified purchasing staff available. Pleuro-

* Transport by carts to Zaria costs per ton mile 1*s.* 9*d.*, while carriers cost 2*s.* 9*d.*

pneumonia was prevalent throughout the country during the most part of the year, and is undoubtedly the most difficult disease to contend with in this country. It appears to be endemic in the Zaria District, and cattle passing through that province are liable to be affected. A large percentage of the affected animals succumb, and the cattle which recover are absolutely unfit for transport work; treatment is therefore out of the question. The one way to prevent the spread of this disease from one animal to another is to segregate the affected animals, and as "preventive inoculation" would mean the inoculation of every animal owned by natives, it is out of the question at present. The only other course open is to destroy every authenticated case, and have the carcase burnt. Still another disease is Ixodic Anæmia—Tick fever—Texas fever. This is a very common disease in this country, and it is caused by what is called the "Cusca," equivalent to the "Ixodes Eicinus." The fever originating from this cause is of a low form, and general anæmia is always present. The disease is easily prevented by removing the "ticks" as soon as they are noticed. These are found in the grass, and after the animals have been grazing they should be carefully examined and all the "ticks" removed. This precaution minimises considerably the losses from this cause.

Treatment is practically useless, as the animals take a long time before they are in a fit condition for transport purposes.

There are also a few poisonous grasses and shrubs which occasionally cause deaths among the cattle. A collection of these grasses is being made, and a report will be made on them as soon as possible.

Mange is a frequent source of debility among animals in this country. It is not, however, a very serious form, and is easily amenable to treatment.

Carts and Waggons.

It is generally recognised that the climate of this country is most injurious to wheeled vehicles, and that to last they must be specially constructed and of the best materials and workmanship. Out of 100 carts made in England, 80 had, after eighteen months' service in Northern Nigeria, to be practically rebuilt, and of the balance 12 were condemned as unfit for further use.

Indian Army Transport Cart.

The cart at present chiefly in use is the Indian Army transport cart. Two-wheeled carts are perhaps admirable in many ways, and though they have done useful work, still it is the opinion of the Chief Transport Officer that they are too severe on the animals, and the draught is heavy in comparison with four-wheeled carts.

Four-Wheeled Waggons.

In 1905 a four-wheeled waggon was designed by Mr. Ross, combining the best features of the ordinary American farmer's waggon (or the English timber-truck) and the Indian Army transport cart. By means of the pole connecting the two carriages, the waggon can either be lengthened or shortened, and is suitable for carrying stores and material of all kinds and dimensions within reason. With the same draught this cart will carry twice the load of a two-wheeled cart with the great advantage of not being severe on the animals.

Pack Saddles.

This has so far been a most difficult question. The native bullock saddle, from a practical and economical point of view, is unsuitable, and the Indian soonkah saddle imported in April, 1906, is no better, but I understand the Chief Transport Officer is at last in the hope of getting a saddle to suit the purposes for which it is required; exhaustive experiments will be made with this saddle, which, in the opinion of the officer referred to, could be made in England at a reasonable price.

Base Depots, Zungeru.

At this depôt animals' standings were made, sheltered sick lines erected and workshops, grain stores (four of these native granaries), pharmacy store, and store shed were put up, all being enclosed by a stone wall, and, with the exception of the store shed and pharmacy, the work has entirely been carried out by the Transport Staff and attendants. In addition, the following buildings were erected by the Public Works Department outside the lines:—

A bungalow (for the officer in charge of depot), stone quarters for the Indian attendants, an office and quarters for the clerks.

A large number of trees have been planted, which will in time afford shelter to the animals.

A depot has also been erected at Zaria and Kano.

Grain Depots.

Grain depots in charge of storekeepers have been established with excellent results at Ringa and Ruku on the Zungeru-Zaria Road. In addition to supplying food for natives in Government employ, and grain for transport animals, they provide fresh food for Europeans.

Mule Breeding.

This experiment, which was commenced at Kano towards the end of 1905, under the supervision of a veterinary officer, is making favourable progress.

The following table shows the number of animals purchased, their cost and upkeep, and results to December, 1906:—

—	No. purchased.	Casualties.	Remaining 31st Dec.	Amount.	Stock thrown, to 31st Dec., 1906.	Mares in foal, 31st Dec., 1906.
				£ s. d.		
Jack donkeys (local)	3	1	2	4 18 0	1 mule	—
Jack donkeys (imported).	3	2	1	96 0 0	4 pony foals.	—
Mares (local) ...	27	2	25	112 0 0	—	23
Attendants and upkeep to 31st Dec., 1906.	—	—	—	52 15 9	—	—
Total	33	5	28	265 3 9	5	23

The four pony foals were thrown by mares in foal at time of purchase.

French experiments prove that the local jacks are preferable to imported animals, as the stock produced by them, though small, is more wiry and stands the climate better.

Roads.

The following cart roads have been completed to end of 1906:—

Roads.	Miles.
(*a*) Zungeru-Zaria	164
(*b*) Zaria-Kano	86
(*c*) Loko-Keffi	73
(*d*) Bida-Dakmon	8 (of 12)
(*e*) Bida-Barijuko	43
Total	374

The Chief Transport Officer informs me that there are certain roads in Bornu passable for carts in the dry season, but he is uncertain as to the mileage. The Loko-Keffi road was completed shortly after the end of the year. Mr. Ross brings to my notice the splendid work done by his European staff, and the success which has attended the scheme whereby Indian artificers and bullock drivers have been brought into the Protectorate.

XVI.—MISSIONS.

The Church Missionary Society has two stations in the Hausa and Gwari country: one at Zaria and one started last year in Kuta.

The chief work of the Zaria station is medical As yet there is not a large number of patients, as there is still a good deal of distrust and suspicion. A great many successful cases were dealt with, and some good operations performed. There were in all about 1,600 visits beside a great many patients visited in their own homes.

A school was started two years ago, but with the exception of the children brought up from the Freed Slaves Home (of whom they have twelve), not many scholars attended regularly. Some will come for a few days and then go away again. In spite of this, however, many have learnt to read in Roman characters, and there are altogether quite thirty people now intelligently reading portions of the Scriptures in Roman characters.

A few women have also attended school irregularly, and three or four have learnt to read quite well.

The station at Kuta is a new work, only started in February, 1906, and presents, therefore, the features of a new work: getting to know the people, studying their language, giving medicine to the sick, a small school, and regular visits and Sunday services.

The staff comprises—Zaria: Secretary of the whole Mission, Dr. Miller; Dr. Druett and Mrs. Druett; Mr. Thompson (W. Indian).

Kuta: Revs. Lacy and Low.

Canadian Industrial Mission.—This Society has now amalgamated with the Sudan United Mission, and adopted the latter name.

Medical work has been carried on, and over a thousand patients treated at Wushishi and Pateji. Educational work has also been carried on to a limited extent. At Pateji, about twelve scholars attended school, but at Wushishi only the servants attached to the Mission attend the classes.

Mennonite Brethren in Christ.—This Mission station was opened at Shonga, in the Ilorin Province, a year ago. It is in charge of Mr. A. W. Banfield, who is accompanied by his wife and two other European lady missionaries. A school for the education of natives has been opened for some months, but has not been taken advantage of to any great extent. Language study is the regular daily routine. At present the four Gospels are being translated into Nupe, and a vocabulary of ten thousand words is being prepared for publication.

S n United Mission.—This Mission operates in the Pagan Districts of the Muri and Bauchi Provinces, and is in charge of Dr. Emlyn.

XVII.—MINERALS.

The Principal Surveyor, Dr. Falconer, returned to Lokoja from England in November, and proceeded to Southern Kabba to investigate the occurrences of iron ore previously found there.

In December he was joined by the Assistant Surveyor, and the party proceeded to Awe to commence boring operations on the salt-fields. There was considerable delay in the transport of the machinery, but by the middle of January boring was started on the selected site and was continued, in the charge of the Assistant Surveyor, until the end of April, when a depth of 50 feet had been reached in spite of various mishaps to the boring apparatus. No rock salt was proved at this depth, but a copious supply of brine of the same strength as issues from the springs round the town was found to be held under pressure in a band of sandstones underlying the shales, which outcrop in the neighbourhood of the town.

While this work was in progress the Principal Surveyor continued the investigation of the monazite sand deposits in Northern Kabba. A vein of very pure limestone was located between Wa and Jakura.

The Angass country in Bauchi Province was visited by the Principal Surveyor towards the end of the season, in order that the reported occurrence of tinstone there might be investigated. Though the report proved to be inaccurate and no tinstone was found in that particular district, much useful information was obtained regarding the distribution of this mineral in Northern Nassarawa and Western Bauchi.

Samples of all the minerals collected during the year by the Officers of the Survey have been despatched to the Imperial Institute for investigation.

Tin.

The following report on the tin-mining industry, by Mr. James Scott, C.E., may be of interest:—

The Position of the Mining Area.

The Bauchi Tin Field is situated on the western boundary of the Province of Bauchi, in the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and extends into the Province of Zaria.

The presence of tin in this district has evidently been known to the natives for a considerable time, and they have smelted it on a small scale for many years.

This was first discovered by Mr. Wallace when he opened up the Benue to trade for the Royal Niger Company in 1885, and tin bought from the natives has been exported in small quantities ever since.

After the taking over of the Protectorate by the Imperial Government on 1st January, 1900, the Niger Company despatched an expedition to ascertain the source of the tin, and the first favourable report was made by Mr. Nicolous in 1902.

In September, 1903, Mr. Laws, the present Chief Mining Engineer of the Niger Company, left England with two assistants, and prospected the ground covered by the exclusive licences then held.

In February, 1906, Mr. Laws established the present camp, and by the end of April all machinery and plant had been erected and smelting started.

Exclusive Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases.

The Exclusive Licences to prospect on the Bauchi Tin Field in force on 31st December, 1906, were eight in number, embracing an area of 228 square miles. Two mining leases (of the Naraguta and Jos mining areas) were also held by the Niger Company, the areas of which were four square miles respectively.

The Staff.

At the time of my visits in December, 1906, and January, 1907, the European staff consisted of three persons, two mining engineers and one mine foreman.

They had shortly before lost one of the assistant engineers by death, and a second foreman had been detailed as transport rider to bring specie to the mines.

Two coloured engineers were employed to carry on the work of smelting, also a number of carpenters, smiths, fitters, masons, bricklayers, sawyers, &c., brought from the coast. The numbers employed varied with the seasons, but 100 pagan labourers were constantly employed cutting and carrying wood, clearing bush; and including the labourers employed in getting and sluicing the gravel, and the independent workers who wash tin in the river bed (only in the mining area) and sell it to the Company, the average number employed does not exceed 250 persons.

Buildings and Works.

The European quarters consist of four good mud houses, and a stone and brick mess house with the usual offices.

An earth dam has been constructed across the Kogin Delimi above the workings, and a leat 6 feet wide and 3 feet deep and 3,000 yards long has been cut from it to supply the workings with water.

Description of the Workings.

All the workings visited in December, 1906, were surface alluvial. Work was being carried on in three stopes, in which there were 9, 4, and 2 sluice boxes respectively.

The water for washing the gravel was obtained from the leat above-mentioned. The gravel, which is of varying richness, from 10 lbs. to the ton within two feet of the surface, to 40 lbs. to the ton and over at ten feet below the surface, is washed twice.

The semi-concentrates from several boxes are gathered and all re-washed through one box.

The concentrates are then taken to the dressing floors, where they are again washed by hand in large tubs. This work is done by women. This process gives nearly pure cassiterite.

This, when dry, undergoes further cleaning by women, who pour it from a height of two or three feet into trays, thus separating the silica dust from the cassiterite by the wind.

The cassiterite is then ready for bagging for export. A small portion of the total output is smelted at the mines. The plant for smelting consists of a cupola, having a capacity of about six cwts. per day.

The blast is supplied by two Root's Blowers, driven by a small vertical engine.

The cassiterite is first smelted by charcoal fuel and with a small quantity of red hæmatite as a flux, and after a sufficient number of bars have been obtained (in December, 1906, 232 bars), the bars are refined by being again passed through the cupola with green wood as fuel, and if carefully poured into the moulds, pure metallic tin is obtained.

The charcoal is supplied from four kilns, which easily burn the quantity necessary for the present working.

Naraguta Tin Mines.

The total output of black tin (cassiterite containing 65 per cent. to 70 per cent. metal) for twelve months ending 31st January, 1907, was 129 tons 10 cwts. 1 qr. 21 lbs.

The total output of tin smelted at the mine from the above for eight months ending 31st December, 1906, was 23 tons 4 cwts. 1 qr. 11¾ lbs. The quantity of black tin in stock at 31st January, 1907, was 42 tons 10 cwts. 1 qr. 20·5 lbs.

Geology.

All the rocks in the mining district are igneous and consist of granites, diorite, felspatic gneiss schists, quartz and silicon ironstones (laterite) and concretionary ironstone.

The minerals are cassiterite (oxide of tin), colombite, zircons resulting from the breaking down of the felspatic gneisses, and numerous iron minerals.

All the workings are surface alluvial, the cassiterite being usually found in the gravel—from the surface to an average depth of 12 to 15 feet.

No lode has yet been discovered, but the presence of tin in both the Kogin Delimi and the Kogin N'gell points to the source of the supply being in the granite hills to the south and west of Jos.

Transport.

The progress of the tin mining industry is greatly handicapped by the very primitive methods of transport.

The black tin and ingots are carried from the mines to Loko, on the river Benue, almost entirely by carriers, who are only able to carry a bag of black tin weighing 62 lbs. or an ingot weighing 65 lbs. The distance is about 190 miles and the journey takes 12 days. The Kano-Baro railway will at once give a new and shorter route, and in time no doubt the rail will run to the Bauchi highlands, and so bring the mining district within a couple of days of the Niger River.

From Loko to Keffi a cart road has been constructed, but as several stream crossings have not been bridged, and the road has no bottoming for through traffic, it is little improvement on the old native track.

The hill pagans from the towns in the neighbourhood of the mines have been successfully employed to carry to Jemaa (three days' journey).

Over 1,000 loads were thus shifted in December, 1906. Donkey and bullock transport has been tried, but up till now has not been successful.

Nearly all the donkeys at the mines died of some mysterious sickness which has not been determined.

Water Supply.

Until the supply of water in the mining district is conserved by the construction of dams so as to enable the mining company to carry on operations throughout the year, the mining industry cannot assume large proportions.

However, I understand the Niger Company is at present considering the question of constructing a large dam or series of dams across the Kogin Delimi above the present workings, whereby they would obtain an almost unlimited water supply.

Amount of Refined Tin Recovered.

I understand from the Chief Mining Engineer that the average daily weight of refined tin which their present smelting plant is capable of producing, is approximately 12 ingots of 65 lbs. each, making a daily total of 780 lbs.; the amount of black tin collected daily of course far exceeds this, and an experimental consignment has been sent to England in bags

to be smelted there, and there is a large accumulation now awaiting transport. I understand that the output of tin could be immediately increased with greater facilities for transport.

XVIII.—FINANCE, REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, AND CUSTOMS.

For abstracts of revenue and expenditure for last financial year, *see* Appendix IV.

These statements disclose an excess of £33,239, approximately, of revenue over expenditure during the last financial year. If to this amount is added the excess of assets over liabilities at the beginning of that year, *i.e.*, £46,757, it will be seen that the surplus funds of the Protectorate on the 31st March, 1907, amounted to £79,996.

The progress of the local revenue is most gratifying. It can hardly be expected that this will be continued next year as the amounts from Caravan Tolls and Canoe Taxation will disappear from revenue and are approximately £42,559 and £2,258, so that for the coming year the increase on the Land Tax or Tribute should just about meet this deficit. The increase on this for the past year is over £37,000. The area on which the Land Tax is collected is gradually increasing, and the time which the Residents had to give to toll collecting will now be devoted to this work.

Customs.

The receipts from the import duty on salt, at the rate of £1 per ton, entering Northern Nigeria, fell from £7,614 to £5,933; this was caused by the dislocation of the rubber trade, owing to the new regulations under the Forestry Proclamation, which have since been altered to suit the requirements of the trade.

The export of ivory again fell, being in 1905 three and a half tons, against one ton fifteen cwt. for the present year. It appears evident from this that elephant ivory can no longer be considered an important export from this Protectorate. Nearly all of this used to be purchased by the Hausa traders from the pagans, north of the Congo, and with the opening up of that river to trade the ivory trade has followed that route.

Customs revenue this year is £9,948, while last year it amounted to £11,068; the greater part of this is collected on imported salt.

Exports and imports as shown in Appendix I. are only for the half-year, and rendered by the Southern Nigeria Customs at Idah. I, however, append statements received from the merchants showing the whole year, but they are far from being satisfactory, as few details of imports are given. Appendix II. shows names of and the tonnage carried by vessels, other than Government, entered and cleared at the port of Lokoja.

Native Canoe Trade.

Statistics kept at Egori, although not embracing the whole calendar year, show that there is a large volume of trade on the river, and the number of canoes entered from Southern Nigeria roughly amounts to about 4,000 per annum

Customs Stations.

No new stations have been opened during the year

Timber.

The Forestry Proclamation, 1906, imposes a royalty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* at the place of export, on every log of any tree included in the schedule of the Proclamation. No royalties have as yet been paid.

Transit Trade to French and German Possessions on the Upper Benue River.

A large increase has taken place in this trade, the Government stores and traders' goods being mostly carried in the vessels of the Niger Company.

The stern wheeler "N'Doni" with 1,810 packages, French Government cargo, arrived at Lokoja on 29th, and left for Lere (French territory south of lake Chad), *viâ* Yola and Garua on 30th July. In subsequent years this work is likely to show a large increase, as there are now two large European firms trading in Garua, namely, the Niger Company and Messrs. Pagenstecher and Co., and cargo will be constantly passing up and down river in transit.

XIX.—TRADE.

From information received from the Resident at Bornu I learn that a Cretan trader, by name Mahomed Mustapha, has settled in Maifoni, and is selling European goods for cash; also

English goods in general are becoming much more noticeable in this Province than they were a year ago, whilst English salt is now being found in all the markets, and fetches a much higher price than the native product of the country.

An agent for the German firm of Messrs. Pagenstecher and Company arrived at Yola, intending to open a trading station at that place; unfortunately, however, the steamer conveying goods, &c., for the firm referred to sank in the Lower Niger, in consequence of which trading operations had to be postponed.

In consequence of the intention of the German firms to compete with the Niger Company at Yola, the Agent General of the latter Company opened a station at Garua, and shortly afterwards at Gaundri, both in German territory, the latter place being the centre of the rubber trade. The German firm of Messrs. Randad and Stein also established themselves at Garua and Gaundri. German Adamawa is very rich in rubber, extremely little of which finds its way across the Yola frontier owing to the distance it has to be carried. It is reported that this firm collected rubber to the value of close on £30,000 in 1904-5, which they have not yet had an opportunity of shipping. Information has also reached me to the effect that in the short time the Niger Company has been in Garua, they have already purchased rubber more than sufficient to cover all the expenses incidental to their new venture, and at the same time show a handsome profit. In August last the authorities at Garua imposed an export tax of about £20 per ton on rubber exported from German Adamawa, and this, of course, puts an end to what little rubber trade by native traders has hitherto existed between German territory and Yola.

The Resident at Kano reports that the London and Kano Trading Company propose extending their business to Hadeija, Katsena, and Gummel. In this connection it was pointed out to me by a representative of the firm referred to, that the order entailing the sending of a European in charge of any convoy carrying merchandise between these places was a distinct hardship on them and hampered their trade, and as the Arab traders, being non-natives, were exempt from this rule, I was of opinion that this firm had a real grievance. I therefore cancelled this order for the whole Protectorate.

Mr. Krenthberger, a French trader from Zinder, has also been staying in Kano for some considerable time, and now proposes shortly establishing a factory in Kano.

From Nupe Province, information received shows that the Niger Company and the firms of Holt and Co. and Siegler and Co. have opened trading stations at Baro, the latter firm having also opened another trading factory at Katcha.

Permanent sites at Baro, the proposed terminus of the railway, will be allotted to these firms as soon as possible after

it is decided what land will be required for the railway, in order that they may be enabled to put up buildings more or less fire and burglar proof. Messrs. Holt & Co. have also opened two small stations at Takum and Bakundi, on the Benue River, and selected a piece of ground at Amar, and propose commencing trading operations at the latter place at once, while Messrs. Siegler and Company have commenced operations at Ibi (Muri province).

From the Acting Resident, Nupe Province, I learn that keen competition is taking place between the several European firms trading at Baro for the rubber and ground-nut crops north and north-east of Bida, and that a great improvement can be seen in trade generally. Much of this increase, however, must be put down to the greatly increased supervision over the tolls; so it is more apparent than real.

The value of trade was, in 1904, £55,736; 1905, £117,721; and 1906, £129,200.

Compared with last year kolas fell slightly, but potash—especially stone potash—showed a remarkable increase. Native manufactures and produce remain the same, whilst substantial rises were noticed in both live stock and imported goods.

Lagos traders are now, for the first time, beginning to go to Argungu and Sokoto Province. Formerly all kolas, cloths, &c., were brought into the town by local native traders who had exchanged their local (Argungu) produce for imported goods in the Jega and Sokoto markets, but since the telegraph construction party made their base for two months at Argungu, Yoruba traders from Lokoja and Lagos find that they can trade there with safety both to themselves and their goods, and sell their wares at a good profit.

The principal exports from Sokoto Province consist of live stock, native gowns, skins, and leather goods, while the imports are made up of kolas, English cloths, spices, and salt.

Jega is the principal trade centre in the Province, but more in the nature of an exchange or a transit depot than anything else. The local trade is small. The total trade passing through Jega for 1906 was valued at:—

	£	s.	d.
Imports	38,706	13	6
Exports	15,131	8	3
Total ...	£53,838	6	9

There are no large traders at Sokoto, and the volume of trade passing through is small, but the important markets are

well attended. The chief articles for sale consist mainly of live stock, produce, and food-stuffs, and locally-made goods, such as pottery, horse-trappings, hoes, leather-ware, mats, &c.

From the Resident at Zaria I learn that there is a considerable falling off in the amount collected for Caravan Tolls, and he considers that it is probably caused through small traders avoiding the toll stations, £1,548 less being collected than during the previous year. Imported salt, however, shows an enormous falling off, the value passing through the toll stations of this Province being only £3,947, as compared with £14,164 in 1905. Kolas also show a decrease of £5,792 over the previous year, and other imports a total decrease of £2,455, of which imported cloth accounts for £837. The total value of imports into this Province, the Resident informs me, for 1906 was £58,937, against £78,181 the previous year, showing a total decrease in value of £19,243. Exports show a slight increase in most cases (*e.g.*, potash, £1,384), and live-stock is practically stationary. The total value of exports for 1906 was £45,021, as against £44,602 for 1905, showing an increase of £419. With only two toll stations in a Province upwards of 23,000 square miles in extent it is obvious that only a portion of the total trade will be represented by the returns of the tolls collected.

Trade from the North Coast of Africa to Bornu.

The former wealth of Bornu lay to a great extent in the trade with the surrounding countries. Bornu was the great market where the wares from the Hausa States were exchanged for those from Bagirmi and Kanem, and continual caravans from the north exchanged their goods for the product of the land.

The number and size of these caravans must have been enormous. Even now, after more than ten years' disuse, the road is in most places perfectly preserved, with the old camping places clearly marked, and large stone heaps showing the direction of the road afar off.

With the destruction of Bornu by Rabeh, the trade ceased, and many of the firms at Tripoli went bankrupt. The advent since of a European Power has done away with the slave traffic which once was the chief item of commerce, while new roads have been opened to the west. In spite of this, Arab traders are to be met with all along the route from Tripoli, willing and determined to re-start the old trade.

Salt Industry at Bilma.

While Mr. Vischer (who has recently travelled by the desert route from Tripoli to Kuka) was at Bilma (French

territory), three caravans arrived with 3,000, 4,000, and 6,000 camels respectively. The Asben caravans arrive usually in October, November, and December, and number over 20,000 camels. They bring with them chiefly gero (millet), as the inhabitants of Bilma cultivate only dates—insufficient for their wants. They also carry Manchester goods, camel saddles, &c., for which they exchange salt. A great number of the camels carry only grass, as no food for these animals is found on the road or at Bilma. It can be assumed that each camel leaves the oasis with at least four loaves of salt, each weighing 28 lbs., which makes a total export per annum to Air of 80,000 loaves, about 1,000 tons, two-thirds of which, a French Officer at this place assured Mr. Vischer, went to Northern Nigeria. There is no rainfall at Bilma, but anywhere in the oasis water is found at a depth of one foot or even less. At the places where the ground contains much salt, the water is collected in a number of holes. The salt then forms a thick crust on the surface of the water: when sufficiently thick the crust is broken and the salt falls to the bottom of the tank, a new crust is formed, and so on till the mass of the broken pieces of salt nearly comes to the surface. The salt is then collected and formed into loaves, which are stored away till the arrival of the caravans from Air.

Ilorin Trade.

The volume of trade passing through Ilorin during 1906 is as follows:—

Imports.

Class of Goods.		Amount.	Value.		
			£	s.	d.
Kolas	Tons.	201¼	51,453	1	0
Spices	"	2¼	148	15	0
Beads and glass	"	¼	21	10	0
Ilorin gowns (transit)	No.	18,921	4,800	14	0
Straw work	"	125	7	10	0
Fowls (transit)	"	280	7	0	0
Imported cloth	Tons.	114	15,423	3	0
Native hardware	"	¼	30	15	0
Camwood	"	44	94	10	0
Total		—	71,986	18	0

Exports.

Class of Goods.		Amount.	Value.		
			£	s.	d.
Loose Potash	Tons	366	13,191	14	0
Stone Potash	"	186	6,760	0	0
Sandals	Pairs	97,346	224	7	0
Cotton Yarn	Tons	8¼	325	3	0
Indigo (Balls)	No.	3,582	53	5	0
Native Cloths	"	1,500	505	10	0
Calabashes	"	17,379	234	13	0
Skins	"	1,742	80	15	0
Horses	"	254	957	15	0
Cattle	"	2,845	9,779	5	0
Sheep	"	7,726	3,613	17	0
Native Hardware	"	460	20	5	0
Lantana Stone	lbs.	12	392	0	6
Cotton (unginned)	Tons.	338	2,366	0	6
Silver Coin		—	9,342	0	0
Total		—	47,846	9	0

The total volume of trade imports and exports amounts to the respectable sum of £119,833 2*s*. Kolas are by far the most important of all the imports, and there is every likelihood of this being greatly increased; the year under review gave the imported value as over £20,000 more than the previous year, which is a very remarkable increase. The silver coin mentioned in exports was money taken to Lagos by caravan people to purchase goods with. In examining these trade statistics it should be remembered that all the English cloth that has passed through Ilorin (untaxed) is not shown, and even at the lowest computation this must be put down as valued at £80,000, so that the volume of trade passing through this Province is roughly £200,000, and when the railway reaches Ilorin the increase on these figures should be very great indeed. It cannot be denied that there is each year an increase of trade, there being an increasing demand for English goods of all kinds. This prosperity is due in great part to the peaceful condition of the Province; the native is no longer afraid of leaving his town, and is opening up farms in all directions, which permits of his enjoying luxuries undreamt of in the past. Again, there is a large circulation of cash; time-expired soldiers and police, as well as carriers, at once turn their attention to trade and lay in a stock of kolas and English cloth, and passing from market to market, do a large and unostentatious business.

Other Provinces.

The total volume of trade in the Yola Province during the year amounted to £19,600, on which tolls to the amount of

£1,334 0*s.* 9*d.* were collected, against a total of £15,400 trade and £1,022 0*s.* 4*d.* tolls the preceding year, an increase of £4,200 on the one and £312 0*s.* 5*d.* on the other. The total value of goods on which customs were paid during 1906 was £1,055, the duties collected amounting to £108 1*s.* 1*d.*, as against £930 and £137 15*s.* 6*d.* in 1905. Native cloths take the lead in value of merchandise traded in, having advanced from the fourth position in 1905 to the premier one in 1906 with a total value of goods handled by merchants of £5,864, as against £2,184 the previous year, an increase of £3,680. When English cotton goods were allowed to pass toll free, traders abandoned travelling with native cotton goods which were taxed 15 per cent., and traded solely in imported cloth, and the great danger of an important native industry being crushed out through an unfair application of the caravan tolls appeared. This was pointed out just in time, and all goods traded in were placed on exactly the same footing as regards tolls. The native cloth, though less showy than English cloth, is much more durable and better value to the native than the cloth imported and described by the Resident as "grey baft," and no native, he reports, will take the English material if he can possibly get the native article, even though he may have to pay more for the latter. Cloth weaving is the most important industry in the Yola Province, and has, in the opinion of the Resident, a great future before it if encouraged. Next to cloth in importance comes potash, with a value of £4,546, as against £2,647 in 1905, an increase of £1,899 accounted for by the increased safety of the Yola-Bornu road. Next in importance comes cattle, which last year held premier position, with a total value of £4,154, as against £4,670 the preceding year, a decrease of £516. Salt, with a value of £3,389, as against £2,865 in 1905, an increase of £524. Imported kolas to the value of £1,145, as against £921 the previous year, an increase of £224. English cottons dropped from £1,478 in 1905 to £810 in 1906, a decrease of £668, while no other item touched £1,000. Horses were dealt in during the year under review to the extent of £300, as against £284 last year, while ivory amounted to £179, as against £316 in 1905. Hardware, donkeys, sheep, and goats, antimony, scents, sandals, beads, skins, and other sundries were dealt in to small amounts.

The value of the trade in Bornu as indicated by goods on which tolls have been paid stands at a little under £25,000. The Resident estimates the value of the passing trade for the year at £40,000 or £18,000 less than it was estimated at the end of 1904.

The volume of trade in the Borgu Province amounted during the year to the sum of £51,375. The chief imports consisted of kolas £30,160, English cloth £2,746, native cloth £851, and exports of live-stock £14,267, natron £946, skins £877, and

salt £1,115. The total tonnage of goods carried throughout the year amounted to close on 700 tons.

XX.—ECONOMIC.

Mr. Birtwistle, Commercial Intelligence Officer for Southern Nigeria, and Mr. Dudgeon, Superintendent of Agriculture for the British West African Colonies, have both visited and toured portions of Northern Nigeria.

Cotton.

The British Cotton Growing Association commenced ginning at the Newton Ginnery, Lokoja, on the 1st of February, 1906, and up to the 31st of December had ginned and shipped 1,847 bales, weighing 159 tons, so that very satisfactory progress has been made during the year.

A new ginnery, with baling press worked by hydraulic power, has been erected at Lokoja, so that from now all bales from Northern Nigeria will be compressed into half their present size or made the uniform weight of 400 lbs., which will facilitate handling in shipping and lessen the cost of freight, &c.

At Agudu, near Shonga, in Ilorin Province, a 3 gin (70 saws each) ginnery, with all the latest improvements and storage accommodation, was completed at the beginning of the year, and up to the present over 1,000 bales of cotton have been shipped therefrom. The yearly output from this ginnery will not be less than 3,000 or 4,000 bales. Additional storage in the dry season is required, and is now being put up.

The cotton in the Ilorin Province is all of the woolly seeded variety.

At Lokoja a considerable amount of seed cotton has been dealt with from Nassarawa and Bassa Provinces, all of the clean black seeded kind, a variety that produces the best lint from West Africa. In the Southern portion of Kabba Province this variety is largely cultivated by the inhabitants, and the lint made into native cloth.

It not only has the best fibre, but owing to the cleanness of the seed after ginning, is the most suitable for making cotton cake and extracting the oil.

Owing to its superiority over other varieties, instructions have been received by the manager at Lokoja from the British Cotton Growing Association in England to save all the seed and only distribute this kind to the natives. Two

hundred tons have also been ordered for distribution in the cotton growing districts of Southern Nigeria, and smaller quantities for other districts.

To develop cotton growing in these Provinces and stimulate the natives to grow it, a large plantation should be made at some convenient cotton-growing centre in either Nassarawa or Bassa Provinces under a capable manager, also a permanent travelling agriculturist appointed to encourage the natives to grow it, to select buying stations, and arrange about the transport of the seed cotton to the nearest ginnery, thus showing the natives that a reliable market can always be had for their produce. I recommend that nothing less than 1*d*. per lb. for seed cotton should be paid.

It is also to be hoped that a new ginnery will be built at some convenient centre up the Benue, such as Loko or Ibi.

In inland towns such as Kabba, Nassarawa, Keffi, Dekina, Bida, &c., it would be advisable that one gin, say of 50 saws, be erected and worked by horse or donkey power. The lint could then be easily transported to some convenient buying station and the seed selected and again distributed to the native farmers. At Yola, also on the Benue, and at Yelwa, on the higher Niger, it would be advisable to have one of these gins worked by horse power to receive the seed cotton from the Bornu and Argungu Districts respectively. It is more than likely that at both of these places (Yola and Yelwa) power ginneries will in the future require to be erected.

Now that it has been practically settled that the railway will be at Zaria in about three years' time it would be advisable that a representative of the British Cotton Growing Association be stationed at Zaria to work up the cotton interests in that country and encourage the natives only to grow the best kinds of cotton. A horse-power saw gin could also easily be erected there and the lint transported by donkeys to the nearest point for shipment.

No doubt this would be at a loss for a year or two, but when the railway got there, it would then be an established venture, and there would be little or no time lost in getting traffic for the railway to its fullest extent, and realising the hope that Zaria will be one of the centres of the cotton business in Northern Nigeria.

Very large tracts of land suitable for cotton planting are to be found on the banks of the Niger and Benue Rivers, where the question of land transport need hardly be considered, but, unfortunately, over the greater part of this area the population is sparse, and it will take years to undo the terrible effects of the last century of slave raiding. I need only add that all the officials in the Protectorate are most willing and keen to assist in every possible way the enterprise shown by the British Cotton Growing Association.

Leather Industry.

The skins used are those of the goat and sheep, of which there are various kinds. After the skins are tanned the bulk of them are tanned red, while a few are dressed pure white or cream colour, others yellow, blue or green. Some of the dyes used are from imported aniline dyes. Prices of the skins at Kano are from 6*d.* to 9*d.* each. From enquiries made at home I find that leather merchants would prefer to have the skins sent home undyed.

Tobacco.

There are various varieties grown for local consumption only, but there are extensive areas available for its cultivation. In the future a large export of this may be expected, but exhaustive experiments will have to be made of the various kinds grown locally as well as with imported seeds, so that a selection of the kind most suitable to the country may be settled.

Ground Nuts.

Ground-nuts are grown throughout the Protectorate and could be grown for export in immense quantities.

These grow only in the various belts of forest along the streams, and the quantity is not sufficient for food consumption, all of it being used for food.

Shea Butter.

Shea butter trees are found in great quantities in many parts of the Protectorate, especially in Nupe, Zaria, and Nassarawa. Most of this product goes to waste for lack of transport or for lack of population to gather it.

Gum Arabic.

This is found in quantity in the Northern Hausa States and in Bornu, where large forests of the trees are found; very little of the gum is collected however. The gum freely exudes from the stem and branches during the dry season and coagulates at once, generally forming pear shaped globules of a beautiful amber colour.

Timber for Export.

Owing to the annual burning of the country there are few areas where timber grows to any great extent, and what there is will be required for local consumption. So far the best area found is on the banks of the Gurara River, a short distance above Lokoja, and the best timber is being cut for the Government saw mill at Lokoja.

Rubber.

Thousands of acres, at a nominal rental, could be rented from Government for the purpose of growing

rubber, with ground equal to any in the world, but no one applies or tries to take advantage of this privilege. 25,000 rubber trees (Funtumia elastica) were planted last year in the Lokoja Government Plantation, of these 6,000 died during the dry season. After the next rains the remaining 19,000 should be strong enough to resist the rigours of the dry season, all the gaps will be filled up and another forty acres are to be planted out from the nurseries where the following rubber seedlings are grown and given to Residents to experiment with, and also given free to natives who may apply:—Funtumia elastica, Castiloa elastica, Para rubber and Ceara rubber.

Forestry.

It is reported by the Assistant Forestry Officer that the rubber plantation in the Gurara River district is in a distinctly unsatisfactory state, 1,500 Funtumia elastica out of a total of 3,000 planted having died during the year; the reasons given for this condition of affairs being that, owing to lack of proper supervision the under growth was allowed to grow up too much round the young trees. The soil in the neighbourhood is good, and were the plantation properly looked after, rubber trees would do well, and to attain this end, cleaning operations will be commenced during the coming year, and more young trees planted.

Hitherto a large and increasing trade in rubber has been done, but unfortunately at the expense of the vines and trees. For export of rubber, *see* Customs Appendix.

Farin Rama.

This fibre is being exported; the supply will not be great this year as plantations were only made with a view to local consumption. In 1907 a considerable amount will be planted for export, and as this fibre grows like a weed, and the samples sent to the Niger Company at Ibi are reported upon as excellent, it is probable that the cultivation of this article will prove a source of wealth in the future.

Beeswax.

This article could be got in large quantities, especially from the pagan communities, where bee keeping is known.

Grain and Food Stuffs.

It is very satisfactory to learn from the Residents that the year under review has been one of the best seasons for many years. Many new farms were opened up and an abundance of every kind of crop grown, so that the distress caused by the failure of 1903 to 1904 harvest has disappeared. The

natives show an increased tendency to leave the walled towns and live permanently on their farms.

XXI.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Considerable progress has been made in this department during 1906. The idea of securing a system, uniform and elastic and suited to local circumstances has been steadily persevered with, and the increase in the postal and telegraph work has been expeditiously and inexpensively met.

Work in the Postmaster-General's department has increased enormously, and will continue doing so until such time as Zungeru and Kano are in a position to act as independent head offices with their out-stations as sub-offices.

Accounts from every office in the Protectorate are cleared and dealt with in Lokoja, but until such time as the staff is increased in proportion to the amount of work done, it will be an impossibility to invest Zungeru and Kano with the full powers of a head office.

Much good work has been done in the accounting system introduced by the Postmaster-General, and now in operation. Quarterly accounts are exchanged between all the coast colonies as well as with the United Kingdom.

Mail work shows very satisfactory growth, the inland business, viz., between province and province, is increasing rapidly. Foreign and colonial work has generally grown, the most noticeable increase being in the parcel post. This is very largely due to the enormous business carried on with England and Tripoli by Arab traders, who continue to send and receive goods through the post. In addition to this many officials stationed up country have regular supplies of provisions forwarded to them by this system. In view of the increased transport charges introduced last April, this growth is very satisfactory.

Letter have been received from most of the Benue stations reporting the arrivals of the mails with commendable regularity and despatch. The mail runners through the Bauchi and Bornu Provinces are now supplied under contract by the various chiefs, and though this arrangement is a little more expensive than the old system, it is extremely satisfactory.

TELEGRAPHS.

A very fair state of efficiency now exists in the personnel of the telegraph department, and it is thought that the difficulty previously experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of

operators has been overcome. The number of official telegrams shows a decrease, chiefly owing to the careful check exercised to see that needless telegrams are not sent.

The construction is not all that could be desired. The Benue line has given much trouble, the Munshis having cut and carried away close on a mile of line at Sinkai in the Muri Province, while the Pagans between Amar and Yola cut the line in thirty places, and the sub-fluvial cables at Jamatar, Sendridi and Amar broke away during the rains. The Zaria-Bauchi-Nafada extension has been unsatisfactory. The fault is supposed to be that of too hasty construction, but the interruptions have been neither so frequent nor of such long duration as those of 1905.

(*a*) Sokoto Line.

The last 90 miles were erected and the telegraph office opened at Sokoto on the 18th June, 1906. From Zungeru to Sokoto the line is erected on iron poles, and passes through Yelwa (telegraph office), Ambrusa and Argungu to Sokoto.

(*b*) Zungeru to Kano.

Forty-two miles of the line between Zungeru and Zaria, and nearly all the line from Zaria to Kano, is still carried on wooden poles.

(*c*) Zaria to Bauchi.

222 miles. The reconstruction of this line on the new alignment proceeded from both ends at once, and has been completed from Zaria to Rahama: distance approximately 100 miles. The line is to be carried on iron poles throughout, and from Rahama to Bauchi every third pole is of iron.

(*d*) Bauchi to Nafada.

120 miles. This line was completed on iron poles and the telegraph office at Nafada was opened.

(*e*) Nafada to Maifoni.

150 miles. Approximately 75 miles of this line have been erected, and the materials for the remaining length are on, or adjacent to, the proposed alignment.

(*f*) Benue Telegraphs.

The line from Lokoja to Yola was completed during 1905. Several cables laid across large tributaries of the Benue have not been satisfactory, and are being replaced by wires on high sectional poles. Communication with Yola is, however, frequently interrupted. The interruptions have in several

cases been caused by the removal and cutting of brackets, wire, &c., by natives, necessitating the sending of new materials from the base, with a consequent protracted interruption.

It should be noticed that, in all lines under construction during the year under report, all joints are being soldered; this is also being gradually carried out over all telegraph lines previously erected.

The mileage of telegraph line erected during 1906 was:—

	Miles.
Jega to Sokoto	90
Bauchi to Zaria	172
Bauchi to Nafada	120
Nafada to Maifoni	75
Total (miles of line) ...	457

To complete the telegraph circles there remain 250 miles to be erected to join Sokoto and Katsena with Kano, 200 miles to join Maifoni to Yola, and 110 to join Yelwa on the Niger with Jebba. The temporary lines carried on wooden poles, which are so liable to destruction, are fast being superseded by permanent lines on iron poles.

The approximate length of telegraph lines erected in the Protectorate is 2,200 miles.

The money order system does not show the abnormal increase of 1905 over 1904, but now that it has settled down, a steady and growing increase is expected. The system is extremely popular, and has up till now proved of great convenience.

Arrangements are being made for remitters of money orders to be acquainted when a money order is paid, and it is hoped that this innovation will be introduced as from April 1st, 1907.

Complaints from European officials reporting losses and delays to mails have not been nearly so great as in former years. The revenue of the post and telegraphs for 1906 was approximately £3,600, in addition to which about £1,300 was collected as customs duties.

The increase over 1905, excluding customs, is approximately £450, or 14 per cent.; including customs duties, the increase is £1,000 or 25 per cent. The increased expenditure was £2,490 or 27 per cent.

On December 31st, 1906, there were 21 telegraph stations and 27 post offices. The staff numbered 9 European officials, 10 postal clerks, 37 operators, 10 learners, 6 native linesmen, (a skilled or clerical non-European staff of 63) and a non-clerical staff of 140.

Postal matter received and despatched from the general post office, Lokoja, was as follows:—

Money Orders.

Issued in Northern Nigeria, payable in	1906.	1905.	Issued in other Countries, payable in Northern Nigeria.	1906.	1905,
	£	£		£	£
United Kingdom ...	12,758	12,538	United Kingdom...	379	235
Sierra Leone ...	1,144	1,439	Sierra Leone ...	56	57
Gold Coast... ...	1,708	2,251	Gold Coast ...	225	54
Southern Nigeria ...	7,570	6,620	Southern Nigeria...	218	129
Northern Nigeria ...	1,829	1,482			
Total	25,009	24,330	Total	878	475

Total for 1906, £25,887. Total for 1905, £24,805.
Increase for 1906, £1,082, or 4·4 per cent.

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1906.

Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	£		£
Sale of Stamps	3,200	Salaries, wages, stores, Inland Mail Service, &c.	11,469
Money Order Commission	152	Share of Subsidy to Ocean Steamers.	170
Share of Postage from other Colonies.	200	Share of Postage to other Countries.	10
Miscellaneous	10		
Customs dues collected on parcels.	1,300		
Total Revenue ...	4,862		
Estimated Value of Postage on Official Correspondence.	3,400		
Estimated value of Fees on Official Telegrams.	3,300		
Total Value of Work done	11,562	Total Expenditure ...	11,589

Year.	Letters.				Post Cards.	Newspapers and Book Packets.		Gross Total.	Increase for 1906.
	Foreign and Colonial.		Inland.						
	Private.	Official.	Private.	Official.		Foreign and Colonial.	Inland.		
1906	180,000	6,000	5,000	60,000	5,000	77,500	1,000	334,500	19,830, or 6·3 per cent.
1905	177,670	5,000	1,400	60,000	4,300	66,000	300	314,670	

Statement of Revenue and Expenditure for 1906—cont.

Year.	Parcels.			
	Foreign and Colonial.	Inland.	Total.	Increase.
1906 ...	12,780	1,400	14,180	3,720 or 36.5 per cent.
1905 ...	9,710	750	10,460	

Year.	Telegrams.					
	Inland.		Foreign.		Gross Total.	Decrease for 1906.
	Private.	Official.	Private.	Official.		
1906 ...	15,000	105,000	984	280	121,264	7,166 or 6·7 per cent.
1905 ...	9,310	118,000	920	200	128,430	

XXII.—TAXATION.

The Land Revenue or General Tax first introduced as a tentative measure in 1901 and since greatly elaborated and made workable, will have, before finality can be reached, to be revised, a work which will require much thought and experience to bear on the subject, as it includes Land Tenure. Meanwhile the assessment of the Provinces is progressing steadily. Great progress has been made in the divisions of the Emirates into homologous districts, each with a Headman in charge. Many of the office-holders formerly idling their time in the native cities, have gone out, and are administering their estates, and the Emirs and Headmen are learning to grasp and appreciate our methods, and the assessment collection and payment of taxes are becoming easier.

The greater part of the Protectorate has now been mapped and approximately assessed, and as this is done a closer assessment will be made, and care taken to make the incidence bear fairly on each individual.

Caravan Tolls.

It was with much pleasure that I received a telegram from the Secretary of State informing me that he agreed to the abolition of the toll system as from the 1st April, 1907, and the news of this measure was received with much satisfaction throughout the Protectorate.

Canoe Tax.

I am glad to state the Secretary of State has concurred in the proposals put forward by me on this subject, and the tax will be abolished as from the 1st April, 1907.

The capitation tax of five shillings per head on all carriers engaged by merchants, has also been repealed.

XXIII.—FRENCH AND GERMANS.

During the year under review, our relations with the local representatives of France and Germany have been of a most cordial and gratifying nature.

Personal acquaintance and a readiness to assist, and, as far as possible, meet each other's wishes in matters of dispute, have done much to remove all questions likely to cause friction; and every opportunity has been taken to arrange meetings between the Protectorate officers and the representatives of other Powers administrating districts on the frontiers.

During the early part of the year a certain amount of friction existed, owing to one of the German native chiefs raiding the southern border of the Yola Province. To obviate this difficulty, a line was cut through the disputed area, approximating to the imaginary line laid down by the Boundary Commission, and this was agreed to by the German Resident as a temporary boundary pending its proper delimitation. Since the cutting of this line all friction on this part of the frontier has ceased.

XXIV.—SENUSSISM.

Monsieur Duchesne who, in the temporary absence from Paris of Monsieur Binger, directed the African Department of the Ministry of the Colonies in 1905, says that no reports have been received from West Africa which could give rise to the belief that there was any increase of activity on the part of the Senussists. The natives of the French Possessions on that coast were but lukewarm followers of the Prophet. They were childlike people, and, beyond the amusement afforded to them by the daily salaam or prayer, which entailed a considerable amount of shouting and gesticulation, their religion meant but little to them. For these reasons he did not believe that there was much to be feared in those districts from the fanatical tenets of Senussism. The case was very different in Algiers and in Tunis, and also in Egypt. It is a most difficult matter to arrive at a just appreciation of the importance or future of

the movement, diametrically opposite views being held with regard to it by those best qualified to form and express an opinion on the subject.

Some maintain that it constitutes a most serious and ever increasing danger. Others hold that if treated with tact and prudence it could easily be held in check. To avoid anything in the nature of an armed conflict, has been the aim of the French Government all along, and by every available means to improve their relations with the chiefs, and thus gain over their followers.

This is, as everyone knows, no easy task, for so great is the mystery in which the whole matter is shrouded, that it is almost impossible to be certain whether the old chief whose death was previously reported, actually died or not. The views held on this matter by Monsieur Duchesne were laid before the Residents of (*a*) Zaria, (*b*) Kano, (*c*) Sokoto, and (*d*) Bornu, from whom the following replies were received:—

(*a*) Captain C. W. Orr (Zaria Province) did not think the Senussi movement was likely to affect his Province, as Mohammedanism there is more or less of a veneer, and Monsieur Duchesne's description of the attitude of the natives to it corresponds exactly to his own ideas on the subject.

(*b*) Dr. Cargill, C.M.G. (Kano Province), thinks Mohammedanism is rather more than a thin veneer. Even the most superficial and child-like native, he reports, is stung to the quick by being called a Kaffiri (non-Mohammedan). He may not understand the faith, but he feels its moral force and potency. As regards the Senussi, he does not fear the sect as a proselytising agent but as an organisation, which, if driven into a corner by the French, might stir up a great jehad and repeat the success of the Egyptian Mahdi.

(*c*) Major Burdon, C.M.G. (Sokoto Province), informs me that the Senussi movement does not affect the Province.

(*d*) Mr. Hewby, C.M.G. (Bornu Province), is rather surprised to read M. Duchesne's remarks, which seem applicable more to the natives of the coast possessions than to the interior tribes. While he agrees with Dr. Cargill's remarks, he thinks it will be time enough to pay serious attention in Nigeria to the Senussi movement when their forces are driven by the French into a corner in this direction, or if they should inflict a real defeat upon the French. Bornu, he goes on to say, is not a fanatically inclined province. The people have bitter recollections both of the Fulani to westward and the quasi-Arabs to eastward of them; and the Senussi movement has not yet affected the province under his charge.

Reporting, under date of 14th March, 1906, the Hon. Oliver Howard, Resident in Bauchi, informs me that a certain Mallam Senussi was said to be collecting a large following near Lake Chad, and that Niebe, Rabeh's son, was with him. His

informant had been sent by the Emir of Bauchi, as Mr. Howard wished to ascertain whether the recent disturbances and constant rumours that a Mahdi was coming to Bima had anything to do with the Senussi, and the information brought back was to the effect that Mallam Senussi intended coming to Bima; he added, however, that he did not think that at the time he was in British territory. The Resident, while declining to believe that it was the Senussi himself, believed that he was an emissary of the Senussi, and that he had been organising a rising in the Protectorate for some time. He further asserts that the Senussi had been on bad terms with the Emir of Wadai for some time past, and doubtless he realises that now that the French have occupied Wadai it will no longer be possible for him to evade the white man, and this being so, the tradition that the Mahdi would raise his flag at Bima might induce him to select this place as his headquarters.

Major McClintock (of Bornu Province), however, was inclined to discredit the information received from the Resident, Bauchi, with reference to the Senussi movement east of Chad. He says that its connection with Bornu is remote, and that from the information he had received which he believes to be genuine, two Senussi Mallams were preaching the Senussi doctrine in or near the town of Ain, in Borku. This place is many hundreds of miles north-east of Bornu and between our frontier and Borku there is a large French force who have lately defeated a Wadai army, but he is positive that the Wadai people *are* devout followers of the Senussi, though Senussi has not yet assisted them with any armed force. I am inclined to agree with Major McClintock in that the vague rumours of Senussi movements in the north-east, and the rumour of the advance of the Senussi army on Kanem cannot at present be taken seriously or held to constitute any present danger. Reports received speak vaguely of a movement southwards from Borku, which is some 600 miles from Bornu, and almost as near to Egyptian as to Nigerian territory. The French have a powerful force operating against Wadai, which is at present in the vicinity of Fitri, and it is generally understood that this body of troops would be reinforced by troops from Zinder—in any case, should there be a militant Senussi movement about to be inaugurated, it would in all probability be adequately dealt with by the French, and it would be a very long time indeed before it reached our frontier. Finally, there appears no special reason why such a movement should be directed towards Northern Nigeria. The Shehu of Bornu, equally with the Fulani, who acknowledge the Serikin Muslimin of Sokoto as their religious head, is opposed to Senussism—which, moreover, at the present moment has all its energies concentrated on its struggle with the French advance on Wadai. I think the case is well summed up by Mr. Justin Alvarez, in reporting the death of the Senussi El Mahdi, in September, 1902: "I con-

sider it an event of no inconsiderable importance, as it is impossible to say whether the Senussi order will ever recover from the blow it has received." Whether his view that "another Mahdist peril of a far different type to the Sudanese variety, but none the less dangerous on account of the ramifications or the order being more widely spread, may be said to have passed away," will prove to be an accurate forecast of events, is difficult to say, but up to the present time little or no information has been received tending to show that his forecast is likely to prove incorrect.

It appears a remarkable thing that the alleged false "prophet," who appeared in Bauchi some months ago, and the one who appeared at Fort Lamy in January, should have been so easily located, taken and disposed of, if they were emissaries of the mysterious Senussi, whose machinations are supposed to be dangerous chiefly for their undermining secrecy.

More notable than any other occurrence seems to be the exodus during the past three years of thousands of Fulani of all sorts, but mostly Mellawa from the French Middle Niger. These people have all "posed" as "pilgrims to Mecca," and, though some parties have had quite extensive herds and flocks, have passed through Bornu free of dues; yet practically none of them have gone to Mecca.

Some have gone to the "Bornu Mallam," others are squatting in Baghirmi and Wadai, but the majority of them are settling in the Nile Valley, that is to say, they are simply trekking from the Niger to the Nile.

... ...

APPENDIX I.

APPROXIMATE IMPORTS and EXPORTS. Returns sent by Trading Firms.

Imports.

Article.	Quantity and Value.
Salt	5,933 tons.
Guns	800 only.
Powder	2,000 lbs.
Iron bars	30,860 bars.
Kerosene	3,000 cases.
Tobacco	25,000 lbs.
Ad valorem cottons and sundries, value	£116,173
Kolas, value	£21,924

Approximate Exports.

Article.	Quantity and Value.
Shea butter	113 tons
Oil seeds	4,466 „
Gum arabic	313 „
Ivory	1 ton 15 cwt.
Rubber...	573 tons.
Wood oil	712 gals.
Other products, value about	£2,000
Cotton	1847 bales (159 tons.)
Cotton seed	169 tons.

SPECIFIC IMPORTS into NORTHERN NIGERIA *via* Niger River for half year ending 31st December, 1906.

Article.	Total Value.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
Aerated waters	31	2	1
Ale, Beer, &c.	336	15	7
„ „	39	1	10
Cigarettes	226	1	5
Pistols and revolvers	40	0	0
Kola nuts	3,136	11	6
Kerosene	372	6	6
Sugar	1,411	3	1
Spirits unenumerated	27	19	9
Salt	9,002	6	4
Tobacco, unmanufactured... ...	332	15	3
Whisky	1,090	12	3
Wines, claret	166	12	6
„ other kind	53	15	10
Spirits, brandy	55	18	11
„ gin and Geneva	330	15	7
„ rum	1	15	0
Cartridges	82	13	5
Wines, sparkling	405	3	5
Lead...	9	13	7
Cigars	39	17	6
Guns, danes...	160	0	0
„ other than danes	2	10	0
Gunpowder	7	10	0
Tea	29	8	4
Spirits, liqueurs	9	6	0
Tobacco, manufactured	3	18	2
Total value	17,405	13	10

Ad Valorem IMPORTS into NORTHERN NIGERIA for half year ending 31st December, 1906.

Article.	Total Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Beads	880	10	6
Brushware	4	18	11
Cotton goods	41,191	8	11
Cordage and twine...	84	5	7
Clocks and watches	26	17	7
Chemicals and drugs	317	9	7
Canvas and tarpaulin	18	5	5
Earthenware	841	14	9
Furniture	235	4	6
Glassware	103	2	8
Goods unenumerated	5,856	9	11
Hardware and cutlery	3,605	4	6
Leather goods	214	1	2
Matches	272	3	6
Provisions	5,117	15	6
Perfumery	181	18	5
Silk goods	371	17	7
Stationery	184	10	6
Soap	427	0	7
Wearing apparel	491	1	4
Flour	404	4	11
Haberdashery	150	3	2
Rice	63	7	6
Umbrellas	94	7	10
Woollen goods	343	16	7
Pipes, smoking	7	0	0
Beef and pork	9	15	11
Musical instruments	8	14	3
Brass and copperware	2	5	8
Jewellery and plate	19	0	0
Wood and straw manufactures ...	6	12	0
Oils, other kinds	0	12	0
Bread and biscuits	2	2	9
Fish, salted and cured	6	17	6
Total value	61,543	1	6

FREE IMPORTS into NORTHERN NIGERIA for half year ending 31st December, 1906.

Article.	Total Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Bags and sacks	1,187	19	8
Books, printed	63	15	4
Building material	6,103	16	10
Carried forward	7,355	11	10

Free Imports—cont.

Article.	Total Value.		
	£	s.	d.
Brought forward	7,355	11	10
Coals...	420	1	3
Fresh provisions	49	2	0
Goods, unenumerated, foreign ...	623	3	7
" " native ...	249	13	2
Grindstones...	0	9	8
Hardware and cutlery	517	11	3
Machinery	106	6	10
Boats and canoes	519	12	6
Coopers' stores	151	4	7
Leather goods	76	17	5
Specie, commercial	520	0	0
" government	10,900	0	0
Vehicles	16	7	9
Canvas and tarpaulin	2	8	0
Cordage and twine...	32	11	10
Engine stores	286	18	11
Masts and spars	7	0	0
Wood and straw manufactures ...	9	0	0
Arms and ammunition	22	13	5
Scientific instruments	11	10	0
Packages, &c.	26	15	5
Uniforms and accoutrements ...	73	15	0
Total value	21,978	14	5

EXPORTS from NORTHERN NIGERIA for the half year ending 31st December, 1906.

Article.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Corn .. .. .. tons	·5	7 2 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7 2 0
Cotton seeds .. .. lbs.	2,240	2 10 0	10	37 0 0	—	—	212,339	1,579 5 1	22,904	20 9 0	41,837	36 19 0	1,676 3 1
Ground nuts .. .. cwts.	111	44 8 0	1,357	541 13 0	784	416 2 0	234	93 15 6	523	210 0 6	894	357 17 6	1,663 16 6
Ivory .. .. .. lbs.	1,522	429 12 0	1,292	333 18 0	1,029	309 16 3	83	25 2 6	592	181 15 7	—	—	1,280 4 4
Kola nuts .. .. tons	1	39 6 6	lbs. 31,726	90 2 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	Pks. 12	4 2 6	133 11 9
Palm kernels .. .. tons	206	2,079 19 5	839	6,294 11 10	283	2,999 9 6	191	1,521 16 5	280	2,819 8 6	74	778 0 9	16,493 8 5
Goods unenumerated. ..	30	847 11 9	5,737	759 9 11	281	883 8 6	805	1,340 6 6	363	1,119 7 6	1,644	329 9 7	5,279 4 9
Goods unemunerated foreign	—	—	—	—	86	159 18 0	16	19 15 0	34	167 5 0	—	—	346 18 0
Rubber .. .. .. lbs.	37,209·5	3,062 13 7	156,437	11,396 16 5	80,126	4,171 10	120,050	6,386 2 11	110,225	5,712 1 1	52,654	3,614 15 11	34,344 0 9
Beads	2	12 11 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	60 0 0	72 11 6
Cotton goods .. .. pkgs.	3	13 10 4	—	—	1	25 0 0	26	109 9 0	22	90 15 0	42	206 2 6	444 16 10
Hardware and cutlery ..	1	0 15 0	—	—	—	—	3	38 0 0	41	12 10 0	2	14 0 0	65 5 0
Kerosene.. .. imp. gals.	8·3	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Provisions	51	68 2 0	—	—	—	—	59	38 17 0	9	20 18 0	234	321 12 10	449 9 10
Specie commercial	3	3,323 17 3	—	161 16 9	2	1,372 4 6	—	—	5	1,537 10 0	—	—	6,395 8 6
Benniseed .. .. lbs.	—	—	800	4 0 0	89,207	312 0 6	61,928	187 7 7	162,110	507 3 7	6,706	20 19 0	1,031 10 8
Cotton, raw .. .. lbs.	—	—	4,059	125 0 6	—	—	58,171	2,258 0 0	88,855	1,935 6 0	11,570	445 0 0	4,763 6 6
Gums .. .. .. lbs.	—	—	118,077	897 10 10	71,250	540 15 0	318,993	2,412 1 6	336	5 5 0	224	3 10 0	3,859 2 4
Gum, Arabic .. .. cwt.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174,397	1,482 18 0	—	—	1,482 18 0
Shea nuts .. .. tons	—	—	139	2,753 0 0	331	6,6 2 12 0	628	12,266 11 6	558·5	9,890 8 2	106	2,134 16 0	33,667 7 8
Capsicums .. .. lbs.	—	—	—	—	84	0 11 3	—	—	414	2 15 0	—	—	3 6 3
Shea butter .. .. tons	—	—	—	—	52	730 6 6	1	9 7 6	14	191 11 9	21	132 5 0	1,063 10 9
Aërated waters .. doz.	—	—	—	—	50	10 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 10 0

EXPORTS from NORTHERN NIGERIA for the half year ending 31st December, 1906—*continued.*

Article.	July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Total.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Books printed	—	—	—	—	1	9 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 10 0
Furniture	—	—	—	—	7	52 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	52 10 0
Haberdashery	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 0	14	46 0 0	—	—	—	—	47 0 0
Musical instruments	—	—	—	—	2	15 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	15 0 0
Machinery	—	—	—	—	2	10 0 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	10 0 0
Wearing apparel	—	—	—	—	4	12 10 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	12 10 0
Bags and sacks .. pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7 0 0	—	—	—	—	7 0 0
Building material .. pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	107 15 0	5	2 0 0	—	—	109 15 0
Ale, beer, &c. .. doz. qts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	21 0 0	—	—	28	42 15 0	63 15 0
Ale, beer, &c. .. doz. pts.	—	—	—	—	—	—	100	42 0 0	—	—	—	—	42 0 0
Cigars .. .. .. No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,400	7 4 0	—	—	1,500	15 0 0	22 4 0
Cigarettes .. .. No.	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,500	7 10 0	—	—	—	—	7 10 0
Coopers' stores.. .. pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	80 0 0	17	9 2 6	—	—	89 2 6
Glassware .. .. pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 12 8	—	—	—	—	1 12 8
Fresh provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2 0 0	—	—	—	—	2 0 0
Leather goods .. ..pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	6 0 0	1	12 10 0	—	—	18 10 0
Spirits, liqueurs imp. gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	18 0 0	—	—	—	—	18 0 0
Stationery .. .. pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 0 0	—	—	—	—	1 0 0
Tobacco, manufactured lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	0 3 9	—	—	—	—	0 3 9
Wines, claret .. .. gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	21 0 0	—	—	—	—	21 0 0
Wines, other kinds .. gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1 0 0	16	19 4 0	—	—	20 4 0
Fibre .. .. .. pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	0 16 0	—	—	0 16 0
Chemicals and drugs.. pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	5 5 0	5 5 0
Oil beans.. .. .. lbs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	0 12 9	—	—	0 12 9
Oil wood .. .. .. gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	220	11 0 0	Pks. 1	10 0 0	21 0 0
Perfumery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1 3 4	1 3 4
Earthenware .. .. pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3 10 0	1	3 0 0	6 10 0
Spirits, gin and Geneva gals.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	23 14 0	23 14 0
Total .. .. £	—	9,932 19 4	—	23,396 0 1	—	18,654 14 9	—	28,655 5 5	—	25,966 2 11	—	8,559 18 11	115,165 1 5

APPENDIX II.

RETURN for 1906 of MERCHANT VESSELS *Entered* at the Port of Lokoja.

Name of Vessel.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No. of times Entered.	Tonnage.	Total Tonnage for Year.
1. Egga ..	1	—	7	5	4	6	2	1	1	1	2	2	32	16	512
2. Empire ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	372	372
3. Gurara ..	1	3	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	5	3	—	17	37	629
4. Kaduna ..	2	3	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	2	27	85	2,295
5. Karonga ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	40	40
6. Liberty ..	2	2	2	3	—	1	3	2	2	3	2	3	25	372	9,300
7. Ndoni ..	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	1	2	1	3	2	24	85	2,040
8. Nkissi ..	2	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	2	—	—	20	85	1,700
9. Nupe ..	1	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	15	126	1,890
10. Rattler ..	3	3	3	—	4	2	3	6	6	3	6	3	42	14	588
11. Yola ..	4	2	—	4	4	2	1	—	—	—	1	2	20	38	760
12. Wasp ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6
13 Scarbrough	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	3	2	—	1	12	468	5,616
14. Swale ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	110	330
15. Soudan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	5	152	760
16. Ribago ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	441	1,323
17. Brunhilde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1,367	1,367
18. Diana ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1,208	1,208
19. Halstead ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	—	6	131	786
20. Sarota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	231	231
21. Yakoba ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	249	249
Total ..	18	21	23	21	18	20	23	23	29	24	21	17	258	—	32,002

RETURN for 1906 of MERCHANT VESSELS *Cleared* at the Port of Lokoja.

Name of Vessel.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	No. of times Cleared.	Tonnage.	Total Tonnage for Year.
1. Egga ..	2	1	7	5	4	5	2	1	2	—	2	2	33	16	528
2. Empire ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	372	372
3. Gurara ..	2	4	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	5	3	—	19	37	703
4. Kaduna ..	3	3	2	2	2	2	3	2	4	2	1	2	28	85	2,380
5 Karonga ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Liberty ..	2	2	2	2	—	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	22	372	8,184
7. Ndoni ..	2	2	2	3	2	1	3	—	3	1	3	2	24	85	2,040
8. Nkissi ..	2	3	3	2	2	—	2	1	3	2	—	—	20	85	1,700
9. Nupe ..	1	1	2	1	—	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	13	126	1,638
10. Rattler ..	2	2	3	—	4	3	3	6	7	4	5	2	41	14	574
11 Yola ..	5	2	—	3	4	1	1	—	—	—	1	2	19	38	722
12. Wasp ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	6
13. Scarbrough	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	3	2	—	—	11	468	5,148
14. Swale ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	110	220
15. Soudan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	5	152	760
16. Ribago ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	3	441	1,323
17. Brunhilde	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1,367	1,367
18. Diana ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1,208	1,208
19. Halstead ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	5	131	655
20. Sarota ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
21. Yakoba ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	249	249
Total ..	21	21	22	19	19	16	24	20	33	22	20	13	250	—	29,777

APPENDIX III.

RETURN of SALT liable to duties and the amounts collected thereon during the year ended 31st March, 1906.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.			Duty collected.			Remarks.
	cwt.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Sokoto	187	109	10	0	14	13	6	Native trade.
Issa	215	120	0	0	6	0	0	"
Yellu	16	4	6	9	1	11	0	"
Fort Goldie ...	1,294	583	4	6	61	4	6	"
Illo	90	45	1	9	9	4	6	"
Ilesha	3,336	1,455	18	0	168	16	0	"
Dumjiri ...	1,801	900	10	0	180	8	0	"
Kuka	64	32	0	0	6	8	0	"
Ejuli	779½	233	16	0	38	19	6	"
Gbebe	299½	89	17	0	14	19	6	"
Arotun... ...	253	101	4	0	12	13	0	"
Egori	10,025	2,506	5	0	501	5	0	"
Lokoja... ...	136,028	34,007	0	0	6,801	8	0	European firms.
Total ...	154,388	40,188	13	0	7,817	10	6	

RETURN of KOLAS liable to duties and the amounts collected thereon during the year ended 31st March, 1906.

Station.	Quantity.	Value.			Duty collected, 2s. per 100 lbs.			Remarks.
	lbs.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Bakundi ...	13,755	333	10	6	38	6	7	
Takum ...	148,460	1,484	19	0	210	2	6	
Fort Goldie ...	2,550	51	0	0	2	11	0	
Illo	716,290	19,668	17	6	716	12	0	
Ilesha	3,690	65	17	6	3	15	0	
Drunjiri ...	4,050	30	7	6	4	2	0	
Kuka	2,200	16	5	0	2	4	0	
Jegga	300	6	0	0	0	6	0	
Yola	26,769	267	15	0	50	8	0	
Totals ...	918,064	21,924	12	0	1,028	7	1	

RETURN of TIN exported from NORTHERN NIGERIA during the year ended 31st December, 1906.

Period, Quarter ended	Ingots.			Sands.			Total.		
	Tons.	cwts.	lbs.	Tons.	cwts.	lbs.	Tons.	cwts.	lbs.
31st March ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30th June	—	—	—	0	2	25	0	2	25
30th September ...	7	0	101½	0	12	67	7	13	56½
31st December ...	4	2	0	0	7	74	4	9	74
Total ...	11	2	101½	1	2	54	12	5	43½

APPENDIX IV.

Abstract of Revenue for the years 1899–1900 to 1906–7.

Heads of Revenue.	1899–1900 (One Quarter). Actual.	1900–1. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Actual.	1905–6. Actual.	1906–7. Actual.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue..	13 17 10	332 5 5	631 0 8	7,826 4 2	39,249 16 4	69.433 5 10	85,546 6 0	113,447 9 2
Payments for Specific Services, Fees, &c.	24 12 0	415 19 3	1,393 14 10	2,579 18 10	4,087 8 5	5,872 8 11	6,860 5 3	11,204 10 7
Post Office and Telegrams	—	641 3 0	1,283 11 1	2,051 5 10	934 12 5	1,708 10 0	2,672 17 7	5,842 13 8
Interest	—	28 14 9	29 11 9	35 12 3	—	—	—	—
Rents of Government Property	—	—	1 0 0	255 2 0	495 16 8	1,179 1 9	936 2 0	1,115 11 3
Customs	—	—	—	—	6,463 2 4	11,285 18 1	11,068 16 10	9,896 7 11
Miscellaneous	—	761 11 8	1,085 1 10	3,567 8 10	2,496 1 8	2,860 1 5	1,883 9 2	580 13 11
Rebate from Niger Company	—	—	—	—	—	1,687 0 0	—	—
Repayment by Southern Nigeria for loan of Northern Nigeria Troops.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,576 14 7	—
Total Local Revenue	38 9 10	2,179 14 1	4,424 0 2	16,315 11 11	53,726 17 10	94,026 6 0	110,544 11 5	142,087 6 6
Imperial Grant in Aid	56,530 0 0	88,800 0 0	280,000 0 0	290,000 0 0	405,000 0 0	405,000 0 0	320,000 0 0	315,000 0 0
Contribution from Southern Nigeria ..	—	44,750 0 0	34,000 0 0	34,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	75,000 0 0
" " Lagos	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	—
Deferred Pay and Reward Fund, W.A.F.F.	—	—	—	16,693 13 6	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue .. .. £	56,568 9 10	135,729 14 1	318,424 0 2	357,009 5 5	508,726 17 10	559,526 6 0	505,544 11 5	532,087 6 6

Abstract of Expenditure for the years 1899–1900 to 1906–7.

Heads of Expenditure.	1899–1900, Civil only (One Quarter). Actual.	1900–1, Civil only. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Actual.	1905–6. Actual.	1906–7. Actual.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
High Commissioner's Office and Government House.	758 11 8	3,858 3 2	3,848 18 0	4,297 12 8	5,264 4 2	6,636 15 4	6,783 8 5	5,706 19 5
Political	491 13 11	7,470 11 6	11,413 14 4	24,263 14 2	33,852 15 4	44,500 9 5	53,072 13 1	58,045 11 1
Stipends to Chiefs	15 0 0	125 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cantonment Magistrates and Freed Slaves Home.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,575 3 4	4,594 0 0

ABSTRACT of EXPENDITURE for the years 1899–1900 to 1906–7—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1899–1900, Civil only (One Quarter). Actual.	1900–1. Civil only. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Actual.	1905–6. Actual.	1906–7. Actual.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Judicial	438 3 11	1,719 17 9	1,798 0 7	2,562 0 10	3,413 16 5	3,394 16 5	2,208 1 1	2,690 9 11
Secretariat	310 9 8	1,901 8 0	2,145 3 7	2,145 7 3	2,375 7 9	3,174 12 11	—	—
Secretariat and Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,898 17 9	5,263 11 4
Treasury	545 14 2	2,983 16 1	3,733 12 8	5,745 7 7	6,318 19 8	6,913 19 3	7,344 5 11	7,397 18 10
Post and Telegraphs	426 2 5	5,530 2 8	5,726 2 3	6,201 5 3	7,154 17 2	7,580 5 9	8,553 5 9	12,117 15 2
Medical	1,255 15 6	6,744 17 8	16,360 2 7	20,327 18 1	22,068 19 5	26,306 3 10	27,838 8 1	28,577 5 6
Printing	71 0 10	361 4 11	956 1 11	1,105 4 1	1,214 13 7	1,415 10 11	—	—
Audit	—	506 12 8	832 7 4	859 3 6	1,224 5 11	1,443 14 9	1,644 16 5	1,668 16 0
Police and Prisons	159 3 0	1,522 18 3	3,596 12 11	5,422 13 6	—	—	—	—
Police	—	—	—	—	20,013 4 10	30,668 1 1	33,735 15 2	39,558 6 4
Prisons	—	—	—	—	2,578 6 7	2,969 8 4	4,647 11 1	4,819 18 3
Storekeepers and Transport	374 16 0	2,501 0 9	4,197 5 8	4,278 8 1	4,108 16 4	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	3,588 17 11	22,333 16 9	29,472 17 2
West African Frontier Force	—	—	132,583 1 8	139,132 2 9	191,445 9 2	190,259 5 0	181,470 11 0	169,561 8 0
" " " " 3rd Battalion	—	—	—	3,285 18 10	—	—	—	—
Marine and Workshops	1,774 6 9	15,756 19 1	29,103 2 8	23,897 5 0	26,197 7 0	27,021 10 11	31,636 7 4	29,726 1 7
Customs	—	—	—	—	1,002 12 11	1,463 5 0	1,564 15 8	1,296 6
Economic Department (Botanical and Forestry).	—	—	—	—	592 2 0	2,037 8 5	3,283 4 6	2,907 10 10
Revenue	—	—	—	—	3,862 12 9	6,174 19 7	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,190 12 4	5,439 12 2	27,840 10 11	40,885 11 3	52,436 12 1	45,640 10 9	26,448 17 8	25,176 9 6
" Passages of Europeans, 3rd Battalion.	—	—	—	720 0 0	—	—	—	—
Public Works Department and Recurrent	28 6 10	6,153 2 11	10,014 16 10	12,647 5 1	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	10,388 8 7	12,145 10 0	14,426 8 6	14,362 12 11
" " Recurrent	—	—	—	—	4,834 17 10	4,831 9 11	3,227 19 2	5,402 8 8
" " Extraordinary . ..	30,198 5 4	22,686 15 4	42,998 5 2	78,665 15 10	79,986 2 7	51,289 7 0	50,799 15 11	49,348 4 4
New Steamers	7 8 2	11,191 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Survey	—	—	1,383 6 11	—	—	—	—	—
Burutu Works	—	—	—	6,406 11 5	1,224 18 3	372 10 1	—	—
Telegraph Construction, Zaria Extension and Lagos-Jebba Reconstruction, unprovided for.	—	—	—	6,543 16 6	—	—	—	—
Telegraph Construction (Special Vote)..	—	—	—	—	17,376 14 6	36,611 9 3	—	—
Jebba-Ogbomosho Telegraph Construction.	—	—	—	—	—	1,105 9 7	—	—
Special Survey	—	—	—	—	—	—	523 12 6	1,129 2 4
W.A.F.F. Expenditure prior to year 1901-2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,242 1 4	24 13 4
Total .. .. .. £	38,045 10 6	96,457 0 0	298,519 6 0	389,391 1 8	498,986 4 10	520,545 11 5	498,259 16 5	498,848 6 7

Zungeru,
14th September, 1907.

J. H. BRATT,
Acting Treasurer.

APPENDIX V.

Nosological Return, 1906.

Diseases.	Europeans.					Natives.				
	Remaining at end of 1905.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining at end of 1906.	Remaining at end of 1905.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining at end of 1906.
Blackwater fever ..	2	25	5	27	2	—	2	—	2	—
Beri-beri	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	1
Cerebro-spinal fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	15	29	—
Chicken-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Cow-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Dysentery	—	22	—	22	1	5	359	41	364	8
Erysipelas	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
Gonorrhœa	—	—	—	—	—	28	806	—	834	37
Influenza	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	16	1
Madura disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Malaria	7	370	4	377	8	4	1,157	3	1,161	7
Measles	—	1	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—
Malta fever	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—
Phagedæna	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pyæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Septicæmia	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—
Sleeping sickness ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	3	—
Small-pox	—	1	—	1	—	5	135	42	140	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	12	397	—	409	15
Tuberculosis	—	3	1	3	—	—	1	—	1	—
Yaws	—	—	—	—	—	5	187	—	192	3
Alcoholism..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anæmia	1	44	—	45	—	3	189	21	192	8
Gout	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Scurvy	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Parasitic diseases ..	3	—	—	3	—	14	1,319	2	1,333	21
Sunstroke	—	11	—	11	—	—	2	1	2	—
Unclassified fevers ..	—	2	2	—	—	1	15	—	16	1
Food Posioning	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ostœma	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of nervous system.	—	—	—	—	—	2	265	5	267	—
Neuritis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vertigo	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Headache	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	1	7	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sciatica	—	3	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
Neurasthenia	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the eye ..	—	—	—	—	—	24	584	—	606	10
Conjunctivitis	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iritis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the ear ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	107	—	109	2
Accumulation of wax in ear.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of middle ear.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the nose:										
Inflammation of soft parts.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Disease of the circulatory system.	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	4	50	2
Disordered action of heart.	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the respiratory system.	—	—	—	—	—	8	1,046	27	1,054	21
Laryngitis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	18	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhage of the lung	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the digestive system.	—	—	—	—	—	10	2,540	22	2,550	10
Inflammation of the mouth.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dental caries	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toothache	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the tongue.	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

Nosological Return—cont.

Diseases.	Europeans.					Natives.				
	Remaining at end of 1905.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining at end of 1906.	Remaining at end of 1905.	Yearly Admissions.	Total Deaths.	Total Cases Treated.	Remaining at end of 1906.
Diseases of the digestive system—*cont.*										
Sore throat	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the tonsils.	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the pharynx.	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the stomach.	—	21	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—
Indigestion	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appendicitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colitis	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	—	35	—	35	1	—	—	—	—	—
Constipation	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colic	—	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fissure of the anus ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Piles	—	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the liver.	1	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess of the liver ..	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperæmia of the liver	—	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the lymphatic system.	—	—	—	—	—	9	259	—	268	13
Splenitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the lymphatic glands.	—	6	—	6	—	—		—	—	—
Inflammation of the lymphatic vessels.	1	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the genito-urinary system.	—	—	—	—	—	4	184	3	186	2
Acute Nephritis ..	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation of the bladder.	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retention of urine ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peri urethral abscess..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phimosis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hæmatocele	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epididymitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abortion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Diseases of the organs of locomotion.	—	—	—	—	—	—	134	1	134	—
Synovitis..	—	5	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Myalgia	—	26	—	26	2	9	908	2	917	13
Diseases of the connective tissue.	—	—	—	—	—	15	710	1	725	13
Inflammation	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Abscess	—	10	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of the skin ..	—	—	—	—	—	23	1,086	—	1,109	45
Urticaria	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eczema	—	10	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—
Boil	—	24	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbuncle	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dermatitis	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sebaceous cyst ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prickly heat	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alopecia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whitlow	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the skin	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Injuries	2	50	—	52	1	59	3,476	29	3,535	55
Dislocation of humerus	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dislocation of fingers ..	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wounds in action ..	—	10	3	10	—	—	99	38	99	—
Undefined	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	5	—
No appreciable disease..	—	1	—	1	—	—	4	—	4	—
Uncertified..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	15	885	17	900	18	242	16,098	262	16,340	293

APPENDIX VI.

POPULATION, exclusive of Persons in Government employ.

District.	Natives.			Non-Natives.					
				Europeans.			Coloured.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kabba	18,420	19,081	37,501	29	2	31	101	30	131
Egbirra, &c. ..	24,186	28,133	52,319	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lokoja	6,390	7,566	13,956	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kotonkarifi ..	6,731	8,069	14,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	55,727	62,849	118,576	29	2	31	101	30	131
Ilorin	32,011	49,322	81,333	6	4	10	—	—	—
Nupe	21,511	30,046	51,597	—	—	—	—	—	—
Igbona	17,132	26,013	43,145	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yagba	1,624	2,279	3,903	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	72,318	107,660	179,978	6	4	10	—	—	—
Muri	214,932	285,869	500,801	18	1	19	13	1	14
Bassa	253,075	272,075	525,150	3	0	3	7	2	9
Yola..	35,000	35,000	70,000	3	0	3	6	0	6
Bassemas ..	4,800	6,200	11,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Battas	5,000	7,000	12,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gongola ..	2,100	2,900	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumuyes ..	6,300	8,700	15,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kilba	4,200	5,800	10,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other tribes ..	28,788	33,212	62,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	86,188	98,812	185,000	3	0	3	6	0	6
Kano district ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Katsena district	250,000	250,000	500,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Daura and Kazuri.	12,000	12,000	24,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gummel and Katagum.	95,000	95,000	190,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	1,357,000	1,357,000	2,714,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sokoto	200,000	215,074	415,074	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gano . ..	41,992	49,662	91,654	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jega . ..	9,600	8,200	17,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argungu ..	16,971	19,799	36,770	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .	268,563	292,735	561,298	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zaria	98,000	132,000	230,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kontagora. ..	17,699	15,473	33,172	—	—	—	1	—	1
Yelwa	11,610	12,147	23,757	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sakaba . ..	11,498	11,755	23,253	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	40,807	39,375	80,182	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nupe, No. 1 division.	37,131	37,120	74,241	3	—	3	15	10	25
Nupe, No. 2 division.	16,697	16,698	33,395	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nupe, No. 3 division.	7,965	7,965	15,930	1	—	1	3	2	5
Total ..	61,783	61,783	123,566	4	—	4	18	12	30

Population—cont.

District.	Natives.			Non-Natives.					
				Europeans.			Coloured.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Females.	Males.	Total.
Bauchi	200,000	200,000	400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gombe .. .	30,000	30,000	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Semi Moslems.	30,000	30,000	60,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pagans	200,000	200,000	400,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	460,000	460,000	920,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nassarawa ..	25,000	25,850	50,850	2	—	2	1	—	1
Keffi	17,905	15,150	33,055	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lafia	5,080	7,720	12,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jemma - n - Dar roro.	50,500	71,000	121,500	—	—	—	1	—	1
Abuja	5,800	7,000	12,800	—	—	—	—	—	—
Munshis and other unknown Pagans.	175,000	195,000	370,000	—	—	—	3	—	3
Total .	279,285	321,720	601,005	2	—	2	5	—	5
Bussa .. .	6,020	5,436	11,456	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kaiama	2,249	2,366	4,615	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leaba	142	183	325	—	—	—	1	—	1
Laoji .. .	1,177	1,227	2,404	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lafagu	795	776	1,571	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gomba	544	500	1,044	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gendenni ..	231	227	458	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	11,158	10,715	21,873	—	—	—	1	—	1
Eastern Bornu—									
Brabim	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Christians ..	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	3	3
Mohammedan, Kanuri, Arabs.	64,000	90,000	154,000	—	—	—	4	3	7
PaganGamergu, &c.	600	1,000	1,600	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southern Bornu—									
Christians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohammedan	1,000	1,000	2,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pagan	18,000	21,000	39,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western—									
Christians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohammedan, KanuriFulani.	37,230	65,380	102,610	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pagans Bedde Nzezimi.	12,000	18,000	30,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
South-Western—									
Christians ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mohammedan, KanuriFulani.	7,493	9,979	17,472	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pagans (Biu, Babur, Tera, Kenkeri, Gamawa.)	23,096	33,539	56,635	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	163,424	239,898	403,322	—	—	—	4	6	10
Grand Total	3,422,260	3,742,491	7,164,751	—	—	—	—	—	—

Summary of Population.

Natives.

Province.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kabba	55,727	62,849	118,576
Ilorin	72,318	107,660	179,978
Muri	214,932	285,869	500,801
Bassa	253,075	272,075	525,150
Yola...	86,188	98,812	185,000
Kano	1,357,000	1,357,000	2,714,000
Sokoto	268,563	292,735	561,298
Zaria	98,000	132,000	230,000
Kontagora	40,807	39,375	80,182
Nupe	61,783	61,783	123,566
Bauchi	460,000	460,000	920,000
Nassarawa	279,285	321,720	600,005
Borgu	11,158	10,715	21,873
Bornu	163,424	239,898	403,322
Grand Total ...	3,422,260	3,742,491	7,164,751

APPENDIX VII.

Return of Slaves Freed in Northern Nigeria from 1st January, 1906 to 31st December, 1906.

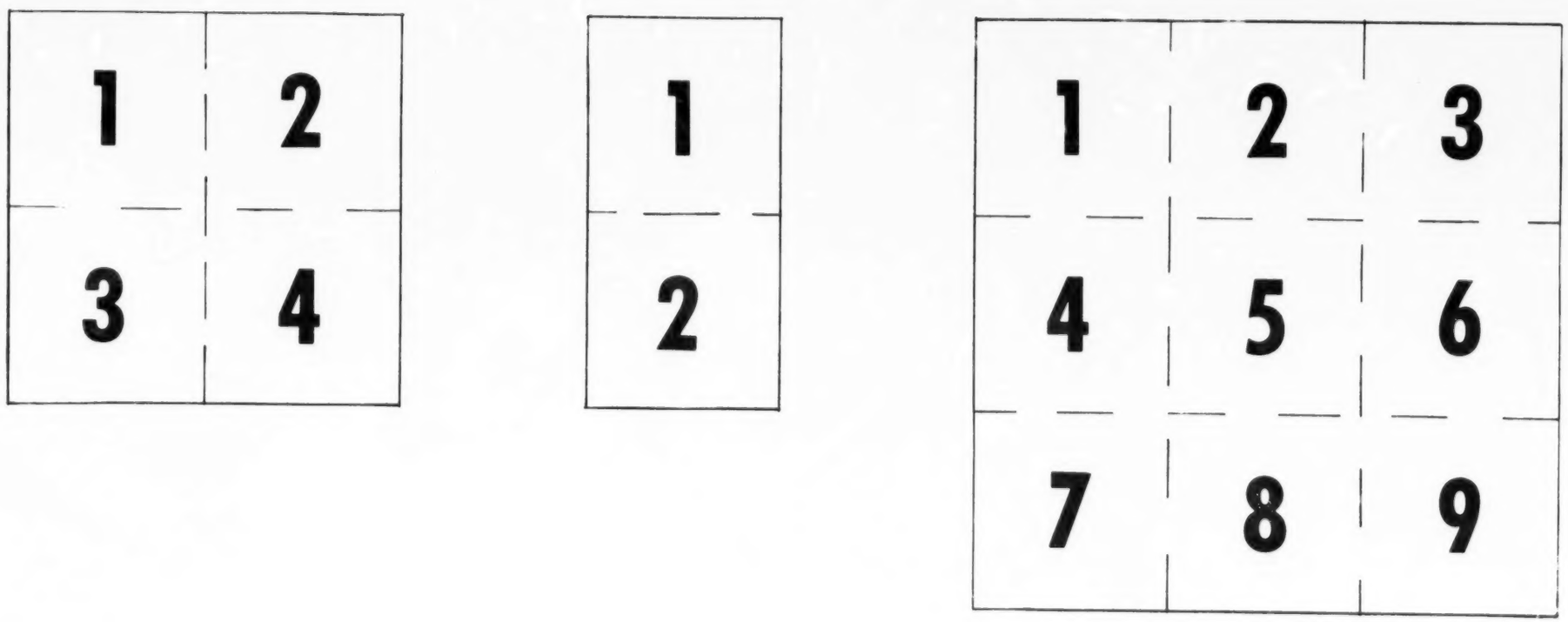
—	Sokoto.	Kano	Bornu	Bauchi.	Zaria.	Kontagora.	Borgu.	Kabba.	Bassa.	Ilorin.	Nassarawa.	Yola.	Muri.	Nupe	Total.	Disposal of those sent to Freed Slave Homes in— Zungeru.	Bornu.
Sent to Freed Slaves Homes	—	—	136	—	—	3	—	—	19	—	—	3	9	6	176*	—	—
Lodged in Liberty Farm Bornu	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	—
Allowed to follow their own inclinations	42	6	56	107	75	—	—	1	16	1	6	13	18	25	366	2	112
Restored to relatives	20	—	11	11	13	—	—	—	6	—	—	38	5	—	104	—	6
Died	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	4	16	27
Married	22	7	2	32	57	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	123	1	5
Allotted to guardians	29	—	3	10	—	—	—	7	6	2	—	—	7	—	64	82	1
Enlisted in W.A.F.F.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Apprenticed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1
Totals	113	13	289	161	145	3	—	8	49	5	6	54	41	31	918	109	154
Remaining in Freed Slaves Homes on 31st December, 1906																180	166
Totals dealt with in Freed Slaves Homes during year																289	320
In Freed Slaves Homes 1st January, 1906																202	145
Received from provinces during year																87*	175*
Totals																289	320

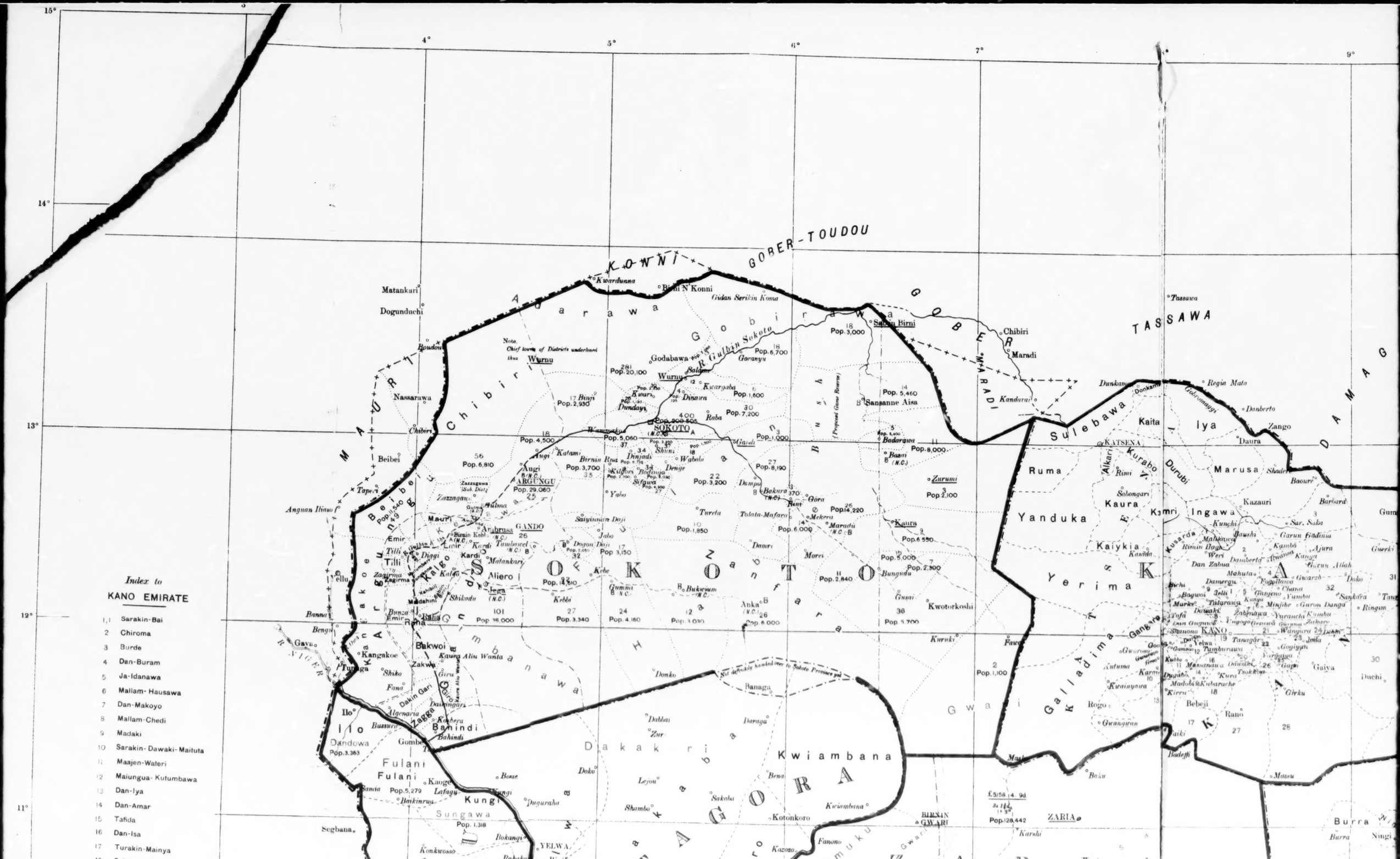
Remarks.

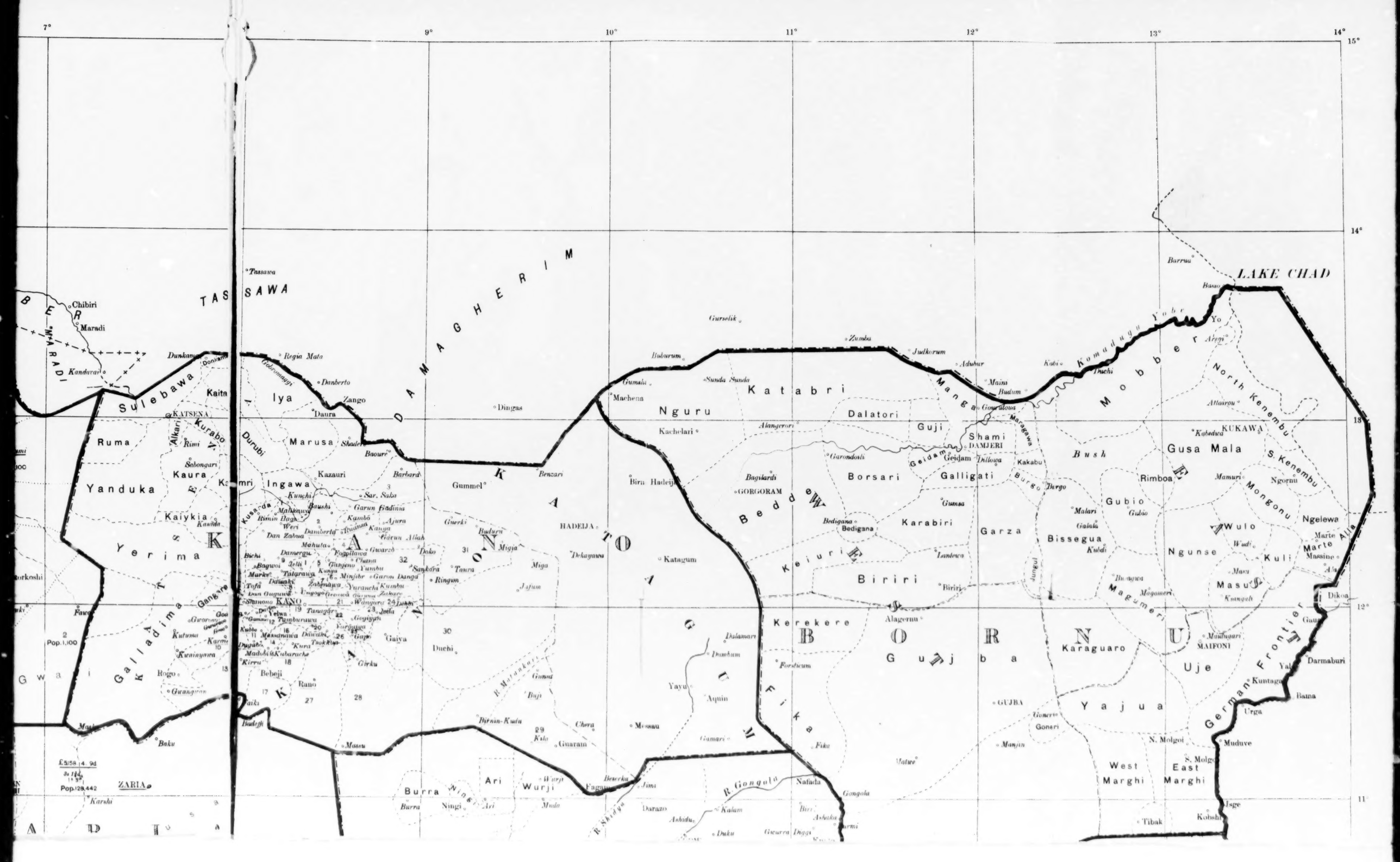
* Left provinces latter part 1905 and arrived in homes in 1906 .. 39
Received from other sources 47
86
—

Total number of slaves freed from 1st January, 1900 (date of establishment of Protectorate) to 31st December, 1906—3,989.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.




Index to
KANO EMIRATE
1,1 Sarakin-Bai
2 Chiroma
3 Burde
4 Dan-Buram
5 Ja-Idanawa
6 Mallam-Hausawa
7 Dan-Makoyo
8 Mallam-Chedi
9 Madaki
10 Sarakin-Dawaki-Maituta
11 Maajen-Wateri
12 Maiungua-Kutumbawa
13 Dan-Iya
14 Dan-Amar
15 Tafida
16 Dan-Isa
17 Turakin-Mainya
KONNI
GOBER-TOUDOU
TASSAWA
SOKOTO
KANO
KATSENA
ARGUNGU
GANDO
YELWA
ZARIA
BIRNIN GWARI
Kwiambana
Dakakari
Gwai
Sulebawa
Kaita
Ruma
Yanduka
Kaura
Kaiykia
Yerima
Marusa
Ingawa
Kazauri
Iya
Daura
Zango
Danberto
Regia Mato
Tassawa
Chibiri
Maradi
Kandarai
Sansanne Aisa
Zurumi
Kwotorkoshi
Matankari
Dogunduchi
Boudou
Nassarawa
Beibei
Tilli
Aliero
Bakwoi
Kangakoe
Ilo
Dandowa
Fulani
Kungi
Sungawa
Segbana
Banindi
Bunza
Bena
Kotonkoro
Fanono
Kwiambana
Banaga
Baraga
Donku
Dakkaba
Kwarbunna
Birni N'Konni
Gidan Serikin Koma
Godabawa
Wurnu
Salame
Kwargaba
Dinawa
Raba
Goranyu
Dundayi
Gulbin Sokoto
Note.
Chief towns of Districts underlined thus Wurnu
Not definitely handed over to Sokoto Province yet
£5158 | 4. 9d
Sh 114
1 : 92
Pop. 126,442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LAKE CHAD
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KATAGUM
BORNU
Chibiri
Maradi
Kandavai
Dunkaman
Donkami
Sulebawa
Kaita
KATSENA
Ruma
Rimi
Sabongari
Kaura
Yanduka
Kaiykia
Yerima
Kurabo
Alkari
Kamri
Galladima
Gangara
Gwai
Kutuma
Kwainymra
Rogo
Guangiran
Baku
ZARIA
Karshi
Pop. 1,100
£5,158 | 4. 9d
Pop. 128,442
Regia Mata
Danberto
Zango
Daura
Iya
Durubi
Marusa
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Baouré
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Barbard
Ingawa
Kunchi
Sar. Saka
Baushi
Garun Gadina
Kusarda
Mahburawa
Rimin Dagi
Kambó
Ajura
Weri
Damberta
Kanga
Dan Zabua
Mahuta
Damergu
Fogpilawa
Gwarzo
Doko
Bichi
Bagwai
Zelli
Gasgeno
Chuna
Sankara
Taura
Ringim
Marke
Talgrawa
Kunya
Yumbu
Minjibir
Garun Danga
Tofa
Dawaki
Zabmawa
Yuranchi
Kumbu
Ban Gugunu
Ungogo
Gezawa
Zakara
Shanono
KANO
Wangara
Jodi
Dala
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Gumel
Duchi
Rano
Bebeji
Kura
Tsakkala
Madobi
Kubarachi
Kirru
Girku
Bade
Massu
Burra
Ari
Wurji
Muda
Ningi
Biram-Kwalu
Chera
Guaram
Beserka
Fagam
Jimi
Darazo
Ashidu
Duku
Kalam
Gwarra
Diggo
Nafada
Gongola
R. Gongola
R. Shidya
Messau
Yayu
Aquin
Gamari
Fika
Vatare
Dalamari
Dambam
Forsheum
Kerekere
Alagernu
Biriri
Karabiri
Garza
Bissegua
Kubdi
Gubio
Rimboa
Gusa Mala
Bush
Borsari
Galligati
Geidam
Dillowa
Kakabu
Shami
DAMJERI
Guji
Dalatori
Katabri
Nguru
Kachelari
Alangerori
Machena
Gumshi
Sunda Sunda
Buburum
Gurselik
Zumba
Judkorum
Adubur
Mains
Budum
Gourdalowa
Kabi
Kumadugu
Yobe
Buchi
Mobber
Barrua
Basan
Yo
Aregi
North Kenembu
Attairou
KUKAWA
Kabadwa
S. Kenembu
Mongonu
Mamuri
Ngornu
Ngelewa
Marte
Alla
Massine
Dikoa
Wulo
Wudi
Kuli
Ngunse
Masu
Maca
Kwaqalt
Magumeri
Magomeri
Bunagwa
Karaguaro
MAIFONI
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Uje
Yajua
Gujba
GUJBA
Goneri
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N. Molgoi
S. Molgoi
West Marghi
East Marghi
Tibak
Kobshi
Isge
Muduve
Urga
Kuntaga
Bama
Darmaburi
Yale
German Frontier
Bedde
Bedigana
GORGORAM
Bagilardi
Garondoli
Gunsa
Landerwa
Jungul
Biri
Ashaka
Gurmi
Katagum
Dekayawa
Hadeja
Biri Hadeja
Benzari
Gummel
Guerki
Buduru
Miga
Jajum
Tauraa
Duchi
Gaiya
Girku
Bade
Massu
Burra
Ari
Wurji
Muda
Ningi
Biram-Kwalu
Chera
Guaram
Beserka
Fagam
Jimi
Darazo
Ashidu
Duku
Kalam
Gwarra
Diggo
Nafada
Gongola
R. Gongola
R. Shidya
Messau
Yayu
Aquin
Gamari
Fika
Vatare
Dalamari
Dambam
Forsheum
Kerekere
Alagernu
Biriri
Karabiri
Garza
Bissegua
Kubdi
Gubio
Rimboa
Gusa Mala
Bush
Borsari
Galligati
Geidam
Dillowa
Kakabu
Shami
DAMJERI
Guji
Dalatori
Katabri
Nguru
Kachelari
Alangerori
Machena
Gumshi
Sunda Sunda
Buburum
Gurselik
Zumba
Judkorum
Adubur
Mains
Budum
Gourdalowa
Kabi
Kumadugu
Yobe
Buchi
Mobber
Barrua
Basan
Yo
Aregi
North Kenembu
Attairou
KUKAWA
Kabadwa
S. Kenembu
Mongonu
Mamuri
Ngornu
Ngelewa
Marte
Alla
Massine
Dikoa
Wulo
Wudi
Kuli
Ngunse
Masu
Maca
Kwaqalt
Magumeri
Magomeri
Bunagwa
Karaguaro
MAIFONI
Mandugari
Uje
Yajua
Gujba
GUJBA
Goneri
Manja
N. Molgoi
S. Molgoi
West Marghi
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Ashaka
Gurmi
Katagum
Dekayawa
Hadeja
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Benzari
Gummel
Guerki
Buduru
Miga
Jajum
Tauraa
Duchi
Gaiya
Girku
Bade
Massu
Burra
Ari
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Muda
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Guaram
Beserka
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Jimi
Darazo
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Duku
Kalam
Gwarra
Diggo
Nafada
Gongola
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R. Shidya
Messau
Yayu
Aquin
Gamari
Fika
Vatare
Dalamari
Dambam
Forsheum
Kerekere
Alagernu
Biriri
Karabiri
Garza
Bissegua
Kubdi
Gubio
Rimboa
Gusa Mala
Bush
Borsari
Galligati
Geidam
Dillowa
Kakabu
Shami
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Guji
Dalatori
Katabri
Nguru
Kachelari
Alangerori
Machena
Gumshi
Sunda Sunda
Buburum
Gurselik
Zumba
Judkorum
Adubur
Mains
Budum
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Kumadugu
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Buchi
Mobber
Barrua
Basan
Yo
Aregi
North Kenembu
Attairou
KUKAWA
Kabadwa
S. Kenembu
Mongonu
Mamuri
Ngornu
Ngelewa
Marte
Alla
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Dikoa
Wulo
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Bunagwa
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MAIFONI
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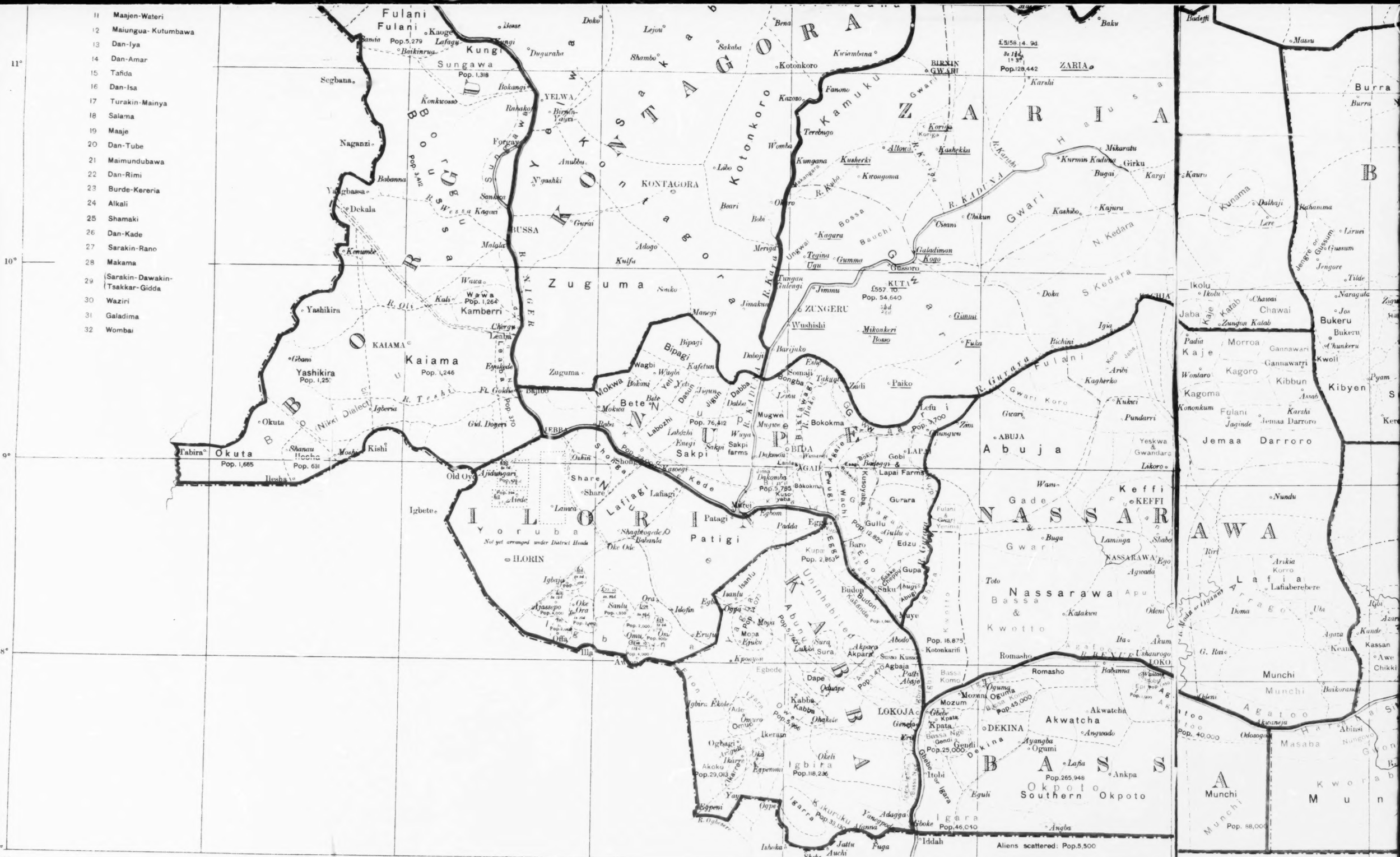
Manja
N. Molgoi
S. Molgoi
West Marghi
East Marghi
Tibak
Kobshi
Isge
Muduve
Urga
Kuntaga
Bama
Darmaburi
Yale
German Frontier

11 Maajen-Wateri
12 Maiungua- Kutumbawa
13 Dan-Iya
14 Dan-Amar
15 Tafida
16 Dan-Isa
17 Turakin-Mainya
18 Salama
19 Maaje
20 Dan-Tube
21 Maimundubawa
22 Dan-Rimi
23 Burde-Kereria
24 Alkali
25 Shamaki
26 Dan-Kade
27 Sarakin-Rano
28 Makama
29 (Sarakin-Dawakin-Tsakkar-Gidda
30 Waziri
31 Galadima
32 Wombai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Bobanna
Dekala
Kemumbo
Yashikira
KAIAMA
Kaiama
Pop. 1,246
Yashikira
Pop. 1,25
Okuta
Pop. 1,685
Tabira
Kishi
Pop. 631
Ilesha
Old Oyo
Ajidungari
Aiede
Igbete
Share
Lafiagi
Patagi
ILORIN
Yoruba
Not yet arranged under District Heads
Ogbomosho
Oyo
Ibadan
Ilesha
Ife
Ondo
Benin
Zuguma
Wawa
Pop. 1,264
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Bussa
Kontagora
Yelwa
Birnin-Yauri
Gwandu
Kotonkoro
Kotonkoro
Kamuku
Zungeru
Wushishi
Bipagi
Bete
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Bokokma
Mugwe
Bida
Agaie
Lapai
Gurara
Gulu
Edzu
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Pop. 54,640
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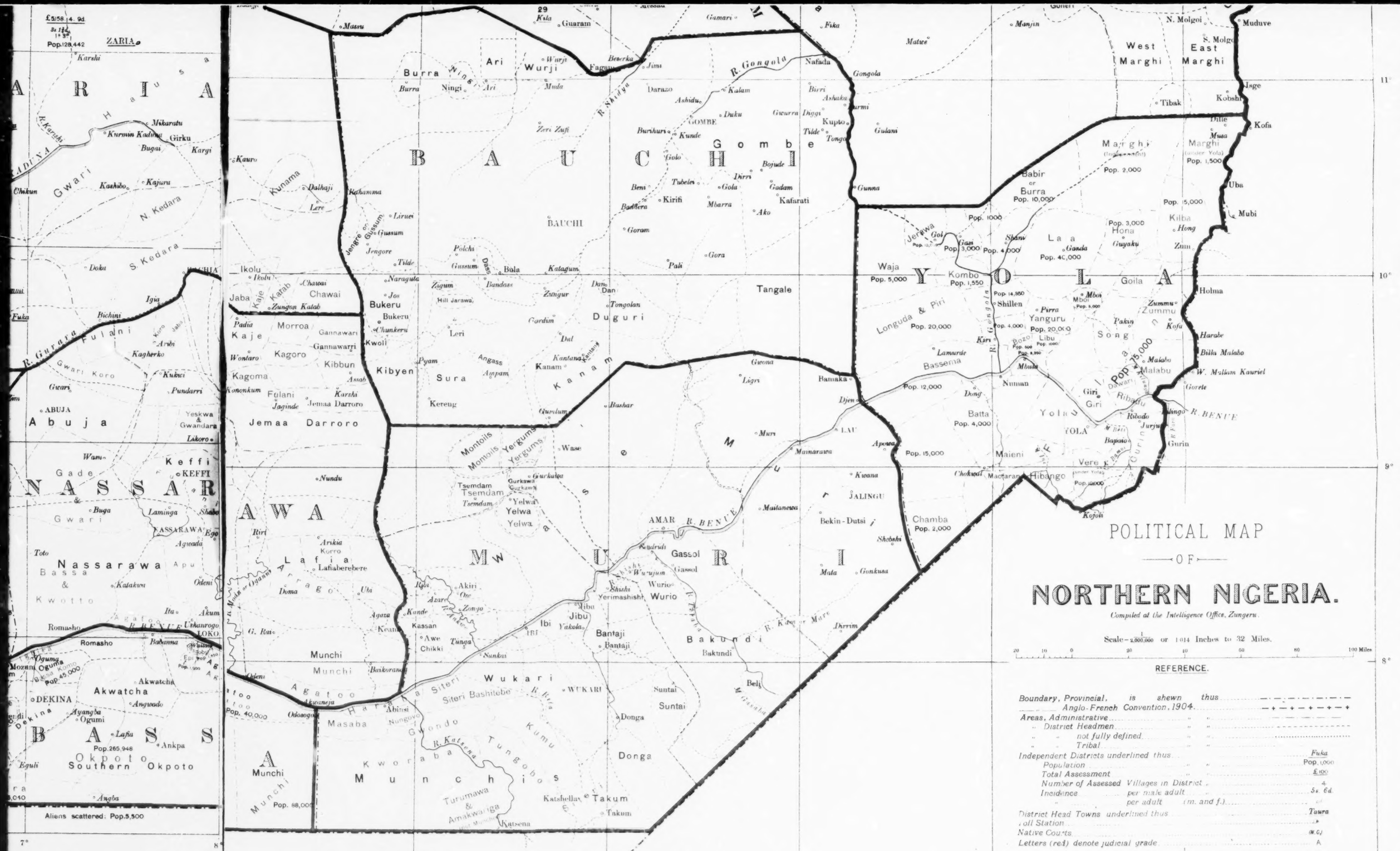
Galadiman Kogo
Kagara
Bauchi
Bossa
Gwari
Zaria
Pop. 128,442
Zaria
Kachia
Kagoro
Kaje
Jaba
Chawai
Morroa
Kagoma
Jemaa Darroro
Abuja
Keffi
KEFFI
Nassarawa
Nassarawa
Bassa
Kwotto
Romasho
Akwatcha
Lokoja
Pop. 15,875
Kotonkarifi
Dekina
Bassa
Okpoto
Southern Okpoto
Igbira
Pop. 118,236
Igara
Pop. 46,040
Aliens scattered: Pop. 5,500
Munchi
Pop. 58,000
Bukeru
Kibyen
Kwoll
Lafia
Pop. 40,000
Masaba
Kwora
Munchi
Burra
Kunama
Kauro
Kachamma
Jengore
Ikolu
Chawai
Jos
Kwoll
Kibbun
Karshi
Jemaa Darroro
Nundu
Lafia
Arikia
Lafiaberebere
Doma
Uba
Agaza
Kwora
Kassan
Awe
Chikki
Abinsi
Nungovo
Gwari
Kagoro
Kibbun
Kagoma
Konokum
Fulani
Jaginde
Karshi
Jemaa Darroro
Kaje
Morroa
Gannawari
Kwoll
Kibyen
Wontaro
Kagoro
Kibbun
Kagoma
Kagherko
Kukuri
Pundarri
Yeskwa
Gwandaro
Lakoro
Keffi
KEFFI
Gade
Gwar
Buga
Laminga
Shabo
NASSARAWA
Ego
Agwada
Toto
Nassarawa
Bassa
Kwotto
Katakwa
Romasho
Akwatcha
Angwado
Ayangba
Ogumi
Lafia
Ankpa
Pop. 265,948
Okpoto
Southern Okpoto
Eguli
Igara
Pop. 46,040
Iddah
Angba


POLITICAL MAP
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA.
Compiled at the Intelligence Office, Zungeru.
Scale - 1/2,000,000 or 1.014 Inches to 32 Miles.
REFERENCE.
Boundary, Provincial, is shewn thus
Anglo-French Convention, 1904.
Areas, Administrative
District Headmen
not fully defined
Tribal
Independent Districts underlined thus
Population
Total Assessment
Number of Assessed Villages in District
Incidence per male adult
per adult (m. and f.)
District Head Towns underlined thus
Toll Station
Native Courts
Letters (red) denote judicial grade
BAUCHI
YOLA
NASSARA
BASSA
AWA
MUNCHI
Gombe
Adamawa
Abuja
Aliens scattered: Pop.5,500

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
521	Hong Kong	1906
522	Falkland Islands	"
523	Ashanti	"
524	Jamaica	1905–1906
525	Uganda	"
526	St. Helena	1906
527	Ceylon	"
528	Bermuda...	"
529	Gibraltar	"
530	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
531	Sierra Leone	"
532	Colonial Survey Committee	1906–1907
533	Weihaiwei	1906
534	Gold Coast	"
535	Malta	1906–1907
536	Gambia	1906
537	British Central Africa Protectorate	1906–1907
538	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
539	Leeward Islands	"
540	Straits Settlements	1906
541	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
542	Somaliland Protectorate	"
543	Bahamas...	1906–1907
544	Barbados	"
545	Trinidad and Tobago	"
546	Grenada	"
547	Mauritius	"
548	Fiji	1906
549	Jamaica	1906–1907
550	British Guiana	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony.	Subject.
36	West Indies	Work of Imperial Department of Agriculture.
37	Ceylon	Mineral Survey (1904–5).
38	St. Helena	Agriculture.
39	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
40	Northern Nigeria	Taxation of Natives.
41	East Africa Protectorate ...	Report on Kenia Forests.
42	Ceylon	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
43	Caicos Islands	Fibre.
44	East Africa Protectorate ...	Survey Department.

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1907.

2

Gt. Brit. Colonial office.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 594.

311
117
12

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1907-8.

(For Report for 1906-7, *see* No. 551.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
February, 1909.

LONDON:
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No. 594.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1906–7, *see* No. 551.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zungeru,
15th October, 1908.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith my report for 1907-8. Though I was present in the Protectorate when the report for 1906-7 was due, I had not been here in any of the months embracing the period under review. Mr. (now Sir William) Wallace having administered the Government during the whole financial year, under the circumstances, he was, with your concurrence, directed to draw up the last published report.

I have, &c.,

E. P. C. GIROUARD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable,
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT FOR 1907-8.

I.—GENERAL.

(1.) Short Review of Previous History as a British Protectorate.

Northern Nigeria was taken over by the Crown from the Royal Niger Company on January 1st, 1900. At that time the operations of the Company were limited to the river valleys of the Niger and Benue, and their trading posts were in no case established more than 50 miles from the river banks. Sir F. Lugard established his capital originally at Quendon, a point 30 miles below Lokoja, on the Niger, subsequently moved (in January, 1900) to Jebba, and finally, in September, 1902, to Zungeru. The last move synchronized with the intended occupation of the Northern Provinces. This occupation was carried out in 1903-4 with practically no loss of life, and but little expenditure of money. The whole Protectorate was then organised into sixteen provinces, in charge of political officers called Residents. The headquarters of the usual chief departments of Government were organised at Zungeru, except the Post Office and Marine which remained at Lokoja. Efficient road transport was taken in hand, and the nucleus of a railway system was initiated by the construction of a tramway to avoid a dangerous reach of water on the Kaduna River, whereby the capital was placed in touch with the main artery of communication in the Protectorate, the Niger River.

The work accomplished between 1903 and 1907 was of a diversified and arduous administrative character, but has resulted in the almost complete pacification of the country, and the foundation of a solid basis for the construction and advance of all the institutions of the Protectorate. With people of such widely differing races, religions, and advancement, doubtless we may witness from time to time retrogression or even rebellion; time and patience, however, combined with a knowledge of conditions, customs, and languages, will gradually improve the position as a whole. There would appear to be no reason at present to anticipate any untoward effects or actions, but conditions are such as to demand the presence of an efficient and fairly large military force to meet all emergencies. Improvement in communications, so long pressed for by my predecessor, is now in process of being realised, and with it should be witnessed expansion of trade, security and ensured peace to the entire country. In 1906 Sir F. Lugard resigned the Government which he had initiated, improved, and perfected. Mr. (now Sir William) Wallace assumed the government of the Protectorate in May, 1906, and carried it on until my arrival in April, 1907.

(2.) Policy.

The most important question of policy was that of our attitude towards the native rulers we found in the country on our arrival, some ruling over Mohammedan or semi-Mohammedan communities that were, comparatively speaking, advanced and organised, others over pagan communities of ranging degrees of advancement. With regard to the Mohammedan communities, doubt has been expressed in some quarters as to the depth of the Moslem faith in the Hausa States and Bornu. It is averred on the one hand that it is a thin veneer easily thrown off, on the other that it has a real and established hold on the peoples. The best evidence, to my mind, of its strength and hold, is to be seen in the pilgrimage to Mecca. Over 5,000 pilgrims annually cross the frontiers of Bornu eastwards on a journey which has, until quite recently, occupied from three to seven years. Their number is recruited from a Mohammedan population of 3,500,000.

The general policy adopted since the establishment of the Protectorate has been to support native rule and rulers, their councils and courts, customs and traditions, where not repugnant to our ideals. It was felt that there was need of an increased knowledge on our part of methods of rule and native law and custom before any dislocation of institutions should take place—institutions which, however faulty, had the traditional sanction of the people. In so far as the Residents were concerned, they were to be administrators in the true sense of the word, not direct rulers. By their sympathy, patience, and knowledge of language and customs, it was hoped not only to utilise existing machinery, but gradually to improve it, and thereby better the condition of the people. This general policy is being continued as initiated. Its final results cannot, as yet, be determined, but interim advancement and improvement is both encouraging and material. There are not wanting advocates of more direct rule, but even if it were possible to support that policy—which I am not prepared to do—it is quite out of the question on financial grounds. Direct personal rule of British officers would not be acceptable to the people, who look to their natural leaders for guidance and control.

It is not from the present generation of rulers that we must look for much advancement, and what is required on our part in our dealings with them is great and enduring patience. Exasperating it may be to witness slow progress, but this will not be hastened or accomplished by upsetting ideals and customs but little understood. Such a line of action may have some momentary merit in a particular Province or Emirate, but would have a disastrous effect if in any way adopted as a general policy.

(3.) Condition of the Country.

Very few countries have witnessed such great changes for the better in such a short space of time as has been the case in Northern Nigeria. In 1900 some 30,000 square miles out of a total of 250,000 were under some form of organised control. The whole of the remainder was controlled and ruled under conditions

giving no guarantee of liberty or even life. Slave-raiding with all its attendant horrors was being carried on by the northern Mohammedans upon the southern pagans, and the latter, divided into a vast number of small tribes, were constantly engaged in intertribal warfare. Extortionate taxation was exacted in most directions in the north, and in Bornu the countryside was being devastated, and the population exterminated, by Zubehr's cruel lieutenant, Rabeh. In the south, cannibalism, slave dealing, witchcraft, and trial by ordeal, were rife. In no direction were native traders, even when travelling within their own provinces, safe from the murderous attack of organised robber bands and their chiefs. No European trader had, for purely trade purposes, established a single post 50 miles from the Niger or Benue River.

By 1908 the whole condition of the country has entirely changed. Sixteen provinces comprising the entire Protectorate have been organised by the never ceasing efforts of Residents acting upon the policy previously described. The character of the work and its difficulties are only too clearly witnessed by the list of political officers who have laid down their lives in its accomplishment, and the lasting effects left upon the constitutions of many of those who remain to carry on the administration, lightened though it may be of many of its previous personal discomforts and pioneer work.

The sixteen provinces are now being combined into larger units, as the central government no longer finds it possible, necessary, or desirable to take into account petty details of provincial administration. The foundation work has given similarity of organisation, and continuity in administration has ensured continuity of policy. The northern Mohammedan States have been purged of many radical defects, and purified in their executive, administrative, and judicial functions. The confidence of the southern pagans has been gradually won, as often by patience, diplomacy, and tact, as by resort to arms. The result is that, to-day, the unadministered area of the Protectorate does not exceed the administered in 1900. Roads have been opened up, though they are as yet but little used by European traders, whose area of action has been restricted by the necessity of the employment of head carriage at prohibitive cost through the tsetse belts which separate the rivers from the Mohammedan States. Native trade, however, has steadily increased, and all the main caravan routes are thronged with natives pursuing their way in safety, unhampered by any trade restrictions or local imposts.

The policy now adopted of rail communication between the sea and the interior by means of the Niger River navigation and the Baro-Kano Railway, and the Southern Nigerian Government Railway Extension to a junction with the former, marks a fresh stage in development, and will go far towards further insurance of the peace of the country, and the development of the trade of the northern Mohammedan States.

(4.) Relations with Adjoining Colonies.

These have been of the most cordial description. The Southern Nigerian Government has done all in its power to forward

mutual interests of all kinds. The Anglo-German Boundary Commission now determining the frontier lying between Yola and the Cross River have carried on their work without interruption. The Government of the German Kameruns have been given every encouragement in the use of the Niger and Benue transport service, and the political officers of adjoining German and British Provinces have been affording one another every assistance in matters of joint interest.

With the French Colony of Dahomey on our western boundary no question of any importance has arisen. To the north an Anglo-French Boundary Commission have completed the delimitation of our northern frontier from the River Niger to Lake Chad without any hitch whatever. The Commissioners, Major O'Shee, R.E., and Captain Tilho, have been given every assistance possible, and have expressed their appreciation of the Government's efforts on their behalf. The French Commissioners are returning to Europe by way of Zungeru. The British Commissioners have returned to England. The Governor-General of French West-Africa was approached with a view to obtaining his collaboration in securing the connection of the Northern Nigerian and French West Africa telegraph systems which are within 50 miles of each other in the north-eastern part of the Protectorate. The proposal met with a cordial reception, and as a result of mutual representations, the Colonial Departments in Europe have signified their approval of the project, which will be carried out in 1909-10.

(5.) Senussism.

The latest information of this Saharan confraternity is not of a disturbing character. It is now averred that they have never preached a Jihad or Holy War; they are not an organised brotherhood in West Africa, and are looked on askance by the majority of orthodox Moslems, as they have varied the ritual. It would appear that they are not ascetics but are quite equal to enjoying most of the good things of life which come their way. It is said they desire to avoid political conflict and are not a warlike community. Their hostility to the French is said to be attributable to their independence being threatened by French expansion. If the general accounts of them which come through are true it would not appear as if the Senussi movement would in any way affect the Protectorate. The French Government are now moreover administering the whole of the territory immediately contiguous to our northern boundary, which lessens opportunity for dissemination of any Saharan ideas in this country.

(6.) Land Tenure in Northern Nigeria.

This most important question has been under very serious consideration during the past year. A memorandum on the subject was drafted, and, with Residents' observations, forwarded for the consideration of the Secretary of State, with the recommendation that expert advice should be sought upon a subject of such

vital importance to the present and future welfare of the inhabitants of the Protectorate, and, in view of the early development of communications, one calling for immediate solution. The condition of tenure obtaining in Northern Nigeria disclosed a situation apparently allowing of a policy which would promise lasting benefits and protection to the native population. Attention was also called to the tenure of land granted to Europeans, and more particularly traders. Leases for such land have, in the past, been limited to 21 years, a wise restriction under pioneer conditions. The time would appear to have come, however, when this period might be lengthened.

It is a great satisfaction that the appointment of a highly representative and expert committee to consider the whole question has now been approved.

(7.) Missions.

Several missionary bodies and societies have established centres in the Protectorate. Though their assistance is welcomed in the pagan provinces, more particularly when their efforts are devoted to utilitarian objects, it has not been found possible, in the present state of the country, to encourage advances in the Mohammedan States. In this regard, the policy of my predecessor and myself is identical with that adopted with the full concurrence of the Home authorities by Lord Cromer in the Soudan under almost similar circumstances. The latter policy is outlined in Lord Cromer's report upon the Soudan for the year 1905,* and is, I understand, still adhered to.

II.—ECONOMICS.†

(8.) Forestry Department.

The staff of this small department have been chiefly engaged throughout the year on the Lokoja Reserve, which consists of an area of about 250 acres, and 100 acres, approximately, of new ground have been cleared and planted with *Funtumia Elastica*, *Castilloa Elastica*, and Para rubber. The deficiency in rainfall has prevented a larger area being covered. There are, however, now 30,000 seedlings ready for planting next year. A considerable quantity of fruit trees have been grown and distributed to the provinces.

Rubber.

The Gurara Rubber plantation is doing well, notwithstanding the damage occasioned by fire. In the Bassa Province a rubber plantation has been started.

---

* Egypt, No. 1, 1905.

† A summary of the economic investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1907 for the Protectorate is contained in Appendix E.

Tobacco.

Experiments are proceeding with both Sumatra and Manilla tobacco, but they are not sufficiently advanced to allow of their value being determined.

(9.) Cotton Growing.

During 1907, 1,176 bales of cotton were exported by the British Cotton Growing Association, the main portion of which came from the ginnery at Ogudu, in the Ilorin Province. Of the total quantity of seed cotton purchased, viz., 439 tons, 372 were dealt with at Ogudu.

The year has unfortunately not been a successful one. The rains were not only late, but very scanty, and a great proportion of the cotton crop was a complete failure.

The representative of the British Cotton Growing Association visited the northern provinces of the Protectorate, and was much impressed with the possibilities of its future. It will, however, not be practicable to take advantage of this source of supply until the railway reaches Zaria, probably in 1911. Even then, no enormous expansion will be immediately witnessed, but doubtless, with patience, and by meeting native requirements in other directions, and stimulating their enterprise, cotton prospects for export will gradually improve.

(10.) Other Economic Products.

Tobacco.

The Inspector of Agriculture for British West Africa reports with reference to native tobaccos in Northern Nigeria: "It is difficult to say what the prospects of tobacco growing are in this country, and until specimens from all the growing districts be obtained, and can be properly examined in England, I cannot suggest any action being taken. It has doubtless been shown that one of the native tobaccos possesses points which render it suited for certain uses in European markets; it is also clear that there are extensive areas in Northern Nigeria which are as yet untouched; but the population of the country is by no means large for the area, and it will probably be some time before it will be in a position to grow tobacco extensively for export."

The Forestry Department are taking this matter up, and have as previously stated sown both Sumatra and Manilla tobacco in the Lokoja plantation; both are doing well, and it is hoped to be able to send samples of leaf for examination, and distribute seed to natives if the experiment is successful.

Gums and Resins.

Many varieties of gums and resins are found, and have been examined. The widest and best known distribution is that of Bornu and Yola. The product is similar in character to the gum arabic of the Egyptian Soudan. Lack of good communication prevents a large expansion in this trade.

Another resinous gum which has been examined is that of the Kontagora Province, identified by the Imperial Institute as the product of the Acacia Caffra, further samples of which are being obtained. It is roughly valued at 22*s.* to 24*s.* per hundredweight, and would appear to resemble the gums of Bornu. Considerable attention has been paid to *Daniella Thurifera* or West African Balsam of Copaiba. The wood oil from this tree has, in the past, been exported for medicinal purposes, but it is also said to exude a copal like resin, which may be of commercial value. Samples are being collected for examination by the Imperial Institute.

Shea Butter and Shea Nuts (Butyrospermum Parkii).

The shea-nut tree is widely distributed over many provinces of Northern Nigeria, but is probably seen at its best in the Provinces of Bida and Zaria and in the upper Benue valley.

The Baro-Kano Railway passes, in the Bida Province, through a continuous shea butter belt from about mile 20 to mile 60. This country is also continuously cultivated, the shea trees being fairly carefully tended by the farmers. In this province the fruit is largely collected and sold to traders, or used for domestic purposes. From mile 100 to 150 of the same railway, the tree is seen in large quantities; here its collection is not carried out systematically, and it is doubtful if much reaches the market. In the Zaria Province are to be seen, along the line of railway and elsewhere, very large areas covered with the finest shea butter trees and fruit in the Protectorate. Owing to the distance from markets, collection is made for local consumption only. Here there is likely to grow up with the railway a very flourishing trade in this article. The Imperial Institute have from time to time examined and reported upon the product. From their latest communications it would appear that the percentage of fat in the nuts varies considerably, samples examined giving percentages rising from 40 to 55. The saponification value varied from 179·0 to 182·0. The Director of the Imperial Institute states that its value at present is about the same as that of soft palm oil, such as Bonny or Calabar, or say, £27 to £27 10*s.* a ton (December, 1907). A demand for shea butter in the manufacture of butter substitutes is noted on the continent: in England it is apparently mainly utilised in candle or soap manufacture, and, owing to variation in supply, is not being systematically used.

Rubber.

Owing to the general depression in the rubber market, the output of native rubber has been greatly reduced. It is feared that the destruction of the vine roots still continues. An attempt is to be made by legislation to try and improve the standard, but it will take many years to accomplish, and can only be ensured by the hearty co-operation of all buyers. The Government plantations at Lokoja and in the Bassa Province are doing well, and a new plantation has been started at Zungeru.

Ground Nuts.

The cultivation of ground-nuts was reported last year as being carried on only in the forest belts. This description of its culture is hardly correct, as very large areas of ordinary farming country are taken up in its production. There would appear to be a very promising future for its export.

Timber.

The small areas of good timber existing in Northern Nigeria would appear to be required in the development of the country. Doubtless some mahogany is to be found, but it would not appear economical or politic to allow of its ruthless exploitation.

Fibres.

Samples of native cordage and twine were forwarded to the Imperial Institute, and well reported on. It will probably, in the near future, be found possible to export fibres of excellent quality, and in fairly large quantities. Native chiefs in certain centres are being encouraged to grow small patches of ramie in all villages, and with the advent of good communications a market will be found for this produce.

Skins.

This trade from Kano, Yola, and Bornu continues to develop, and should, with rapid and cheap communications, become one of the staple exports.

Remi Tsaonia (Hausa Silk).

The caterpillar which produces this silk has been identified and samples of the cocoons and silk have been forwarded for analysis.

(11.) Minerals.

Mineral Survey.

The second report of the results of the Mineral Survey, for 1904-5, has been published*. This report more particularly gives details of the composition of the various classes of natural salt, commonly called potash, which are generally used throughout both Northern and Southern Nigeria.

The third survey party, for 1907-8, arrived in the country in December, 1907. The results of their work, which extended over a period of seven months, have not yet been received.

(12.) Tin.

The Niger Company has continued the work on its licensed areas in the Bauchi Province, and is now exporting some 500 tons of black tin per annum. The main difficulty in the development of this promising industry is its situation. With the construction of the railway through Zaria it should be possible to place the mines in close connection with it by means of a road, which should also serve the Bauchi Province.

---

* Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous, No. 46, February, 1908.

(13.) Trade and Customs.

It is a matter of some difficulty to estimate the external trade of Northern Nigeria, as the statistics of imports and exports through Southern Nigeria are included in the returns from that Colony. The trade *viâ* the Niger River is, however, recorded by the Southern Nigerian customs authorities, and is given in Appendix A.

The results are not, on the whole, unsatisfactory. In the last half-year of 1906, the imports were at the rate of £200,000 per annum; in 1907 imports amounted to £385,000, of which Government accounted for £160,000, mainly specie. The exports in 1907 were £235,500, and for the half-year of 1906, £115,000.

The year has, as I have said before, been an unfortunate one, owing to the very small rainfall, and the fall in the price of rubber.

There is undoubtedly a tendency to increase the exports of such staple products as ground-nuts, capsicums, and shea nuts, and the improvement in communications will assist in this.

In imports, cotton goods, hardware, and cutlery show large increases; and duty-paid goods generally are increasing satisfactorily.

When caravan tolls were being collected, it was possible to obtain a fairer idea of the total trade.

The salt trade would appear to be increasing satisfactorily. Export of ivory has fallen to almost nothing. Tin ingot and ore have largely increased. The transit trade for German territory *viâ* the Benue has largely increased.

The gross tonnage for the year of merchant vessels entered at the port of Lokoja was 30,713 tons, which can be divided up as follows:—

	1906. Tons.	1907. Tons.
The Niger Company, Limited ...	27,768	28,648
Messrs. John Holt & Company ...	4,103	744
Messrs. H. Siegler & Company ...	231	105
Messrs. L. Pagenstecher & Company	—	1,216
	32,002	30,713

The falling off is due to the fact that the Government Transport Service has been largely used by all European firms and native traders except the Niger Company.

Two steamers have been added to the traders' fleets.

(14.) Customs.

Examination of river cargoes has been carried out at Egori and Lokoja. The seizures effected have resulted in the confiscation of 280 bottles of trade gin and 148 bags of salt. A preventive launch on the river would increase the efficiency of the service, but cannot at present be supplied.

(15.) Currency.

The new subsidiary coinage of one penny, and one-tenth of a penny, was very well received, and the supply does not equal the demand. The "tenth" proved unsatisfactory in composition, and mintage has been stopped, but fresh supplies of a different composition are now being forwarded. This coinage will, undoubtedly, very rapidly supersede the cowrie, and eventually displace it almost altogether.

The circulation of the Maria Theresa dollar continues in Bornu, and cannot be eradicated without joint action on the part of the British, German, and French Governments. This, I understand, is not yet feasible for political reasons, though all three Governments recognise the ultimate necessity for its extinction. In the meanwhile, the Government of the Protectorate have been obliged to take steps to get rid of the accumulations on hand by sale in the open markets of other provinces in the Protectorate, where it is in some demand for silversmiths' work.

III.—FINANCE.

(16.) General Financial Condition.

Abstracts of the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate since its inauguration in 1900-1 are given in Appendix B. The results must be considered to be of a highly progressive character.

There are three main revenue earning departments: (1) the Political, which deals with the collection of the Land Revenue, in addition to its administrative and judicial functions, (2) the Marine, and (3) the Post Office.

(1) The Political Department, responsible in 1903-4 for the collection of £32,672 on an expenditure of £34,000, collected in 1906-7 £113,000 on an expenditure of £58,000. The staff by this time was hopelessly inadequate to deal with the great task of assessing these land revenues, and with the current political and judicial affairs of the provinces.

(2) The Marine Department earnings are very difficult of computation in so far as charges against Government are concerned, for though it is quite practicable to estimate the amounts due by Government on ordinary cargo and passengers carried under normal conditions, the abnormal duties of this department involve charges difficult of separation, which moreover would never be incurred by a commercial concern. I refer to several conditions; (1) the necessity of using small steam canoes and native canoes for low river service—administration must proceed regularly throughout the year, and we are, therefore, compelled to keep up expensive services on low stages of water for the conveyance of officials, mails, troops, and frequently stores, though the bulk of the latter are dealt with by the larger steamers on high water; (2) the free carriage of mails, &c., &c.

The civil receipts of this department have, however, increased very satisfactorily, and the service has been of real value in developing the country by preventing monopoly in carriage or trade. Totalling in 1901-2 £290 on an expenditure of £29,000, by 1907-8 they attained £17,000 on an expenditure of £36,000.

(3) The Post Office is at present worked at a loss, which is not surprising if the vast extent of the country served is considered.

Letters and parcels increased from 314,000 in 1905, to 334,000 in 1906 or 6 per cent., to 394,000 in 1907 or 18 per cent.; parcels from 10,460 in 1905, to 14,180 in 1906, and to 18,960 in 1907, an increase over 1905 of nearly 80 per cent. Actual receipts and expenditure have increased from £1,708 receipts and £7,580 expenditure in 1904-5, to £5,845 receipts and £13,000 expenditure in 1907.

The position financially for 1908-9, estimated for in October, 1907, was a difficult one to solve on existing conditions. Very large increases had unavoidably to be faced in the marine and postal departments, and any failure to increase the political department would entail heavy loss in revenue. On the other hand it had been determined that the expenditure should not exceed £500,000. The estimated excess of expenditure over that figure amounted to £14,000, and could only be met by an increase over £500,000 or a reduction of existing establishments. Fortunately, a re-organisation of the Constabulary was possible, whereby a reduction of £14,000 was effected, thus balancing expenditure without in any way affecting the efficiency of Government.

(17.) Accounts for 1907–8.

The estimates for 1907-8 were as follows:—

	£
Revenue	465,000
Expenditure	500,000

The deficit of £35,000 was found from the excess of Protectorate assets over liabilities, which stood at £79,996 on the 31st March, 1907.

The accounts for 1907-8 have now been finally closed, and figures of actual revenue and expenditure are available:—

	£	s.	d.
Revenue	508,005	0	4
Expenditure	498,302	5	0
Excess of revenue over expenditure	£9,702	15	4

The result is particularly satisfactory in view of the abolition of caravan tolls and canoe tax, which realised £44,770 in 1906-7. It is largely due to a very substantial increase in the land revenue, obtained by the efforts of the political staff in closer and more accurate assessment. The local revenue, estimated at £100,000, has amounted to £143,005. The marine department, estimated at £3,670, has furnished £17,000, another very satisfactory result. The consequence is that the credit balance of the Protectorate on the 31st March, 1908, was £89,699 4*s*. 8*d*.

IV.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(18.) Niger and Benue Navigation.

The Niger and Benue rivers, navigable throughout the year for various classes of craft, form a great system of natural communication traversing the Protectorate from north to south for 500 miles, and from west to east from Lokoja to Yola. Owing, however, to the great range of height between high and low water, these rivers in their present condition vary in value from month to month as a means of communication: thus the Niger, navigable as far as Lokoja and Baro for vessels drawing from 9 to 11 feet from mid-July to mid-October, is only available for vessels of a draught from 1 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in the months of April, May, and June.

In the past no serious investigation was made of the possibilities of improving the navigation of the rivers, nor was any survey work instituted to determine the nature and extent of the obstructions which lowered their value in the dry months of the year. These obstructions are mainly in the nature of sand-bars, which begin to form on the fall of the water in December, and at low water make navigation impracticable except for boats of very shallow draught. In April, 1907, a survey of these bars was instituted, and as a result of investigation it was ascertained that the total length of bar channels between the sea and Baro had been greatly exaggerated. The actual bars, some fifteen in number, present an obstruction of between three and four miles at a maximum in a distance of 400 miles. There seemed, therefore, to be a reasonable chance of improving the bars at a moderate cost.

It was known that in America the Mississippi River had been materially improved by the use of suction dredgers, which rapidly cleared channels through the bars at low water. The problem on the Niger appeared considerably simpler than that which has been dealt with on the Mississippi. On the latter river the rise and fall of water varies from month to month from ten to twenty-five feet, whereas on the River Niger the rise and fall are annual. The materials which go to form the obstructions are invariably sand, and the number of floating or sunken trees or snags is remarkably small as compared with the American river.

The whole matter was referred, with full details, to one of the leading experts on the subject of river improvement by means of suction dredgers. This expert, Mr. A. W. Robinson, M.I.C.E., declared it to be his opinion that the navigation conditions of the Niger at low water could be considerably improved by suction dredging. One dredger of his design has now been ordered, and will probably be delivered in time to deal with the low water conditions of 1910.

On the Mississippi, where goods amounting to 30,000,000 tons are handled, the aim has been to produce a nine foot channel. The difficulties overcome must have been immense, when it is considered that on 270 miles of the river, 38 crossings have to be dealt with almost continuously throughout the year. On the

Niger there would appear no necessity to aim at anything approaching a 9-ft. channel, and the primary policy might be restricted to securing a channel which would allow of the use of our largest stern-wheelers throughout the year. This would entail the dredging of a 4-ft. channel.

Owing to the position of the Benue River, the Niger River below Lokoja, at its junction with the Benue, always has more water on the bars in the dry season than at any crossing above Lokoja. Some sixty miles above the latter place, the Government have begun the construction of a railway towards Kano. Baro, the point selected, can be reached by ocean-going steamers for some three months in the year, but at low water cannot be attained even by the shallow draught stern-wheelers which reach Lokoja. The primary object, in dredging, will therefore be directed towards securing the same depth of channel between Lokoja and Baro as exists in ordinary years between Lokoja and the sea, thus affording Baro the facilities possessed by Lokoja to-day. To effect this, five crossings only will have to be dealt with, having a total length of about 800 yards. It is confidently hoped that the one dredger which has now been ordered will readily carry out this work. Upon the success of this experiment will depend any expansion in the policy of increasing the navigable value of the Niger generally. It is to be remarked here that, should the experiment prove unsuccessful (which is not anticipated), the dredger is designed on the lines of ordinary stern-wheel cargo vessels and could, by removal of dredging machinery, be put into use for transport purposes.

I have gone somewhat into detail in this matter, not only from a point of view of general interest, but also because it has been reported that the Government were proposing vast expenditure upon the dredging of the river, whereas the total sum involved is only £30,000, a large proportion of which would be recoverable if the experiment proved a failure. I am, however, most sanguine as to the results of this experiment, and my views are shared by officials of many years' experience of the river, who consider that in suction dredging will be found an economical, rapid, and effective method of increasing the value of the Niger navigation to an almost unlimited extent, and thus provide the cheapest line of communication for exports and imports from and to the interior.

(19.) Niger and Benue Government Transport.

(See Appendix C.)

The Niger and Benue Government Transport undertake the carriage of mails, passengers, and cargo on the Niger and Benue Rivers. The following vessels are employed on the service:—

Four large stern-wheelers, with accommodation for 15 to 20 first-class passengers, and from 100 to 200 tons of cargo.

Four small stern-wheelers, and five stern-wheel steam canoes. (Both of these classes are mainly utilised at low water.)

Seventeen steel poling barges.

All the vessels have run practically throughout the year, and have been worked to their very utmost. The transport has been the heaviest on record, some 13,000 tons of cargo and 13,021 passengers having been carried to and from various points on the Niger, Benue, and Kaduna Rivers.

The total revenue from carriage of traders' cargo, passengers, agency fees, &c., was close upon £17,000.

Owing to the heavy work which has been thrown on this department for many years, the flotilla cannot be said to be in a very good condition. The vessels, moreover, are in some cases either of an obsolete type, or designed more for the carriage of passengers than of freight.

During the year one addition was made, that of a stern-wheeler, at a cost of £4,500. Accidents, however, have deprived us temporarily of the use of this new vessel, as also of the stern-wheeler "Karonga," one of the older types, which sank in the delta, and has become a total wreck.

In the course of the year, as the result of recommendations of a Committee which sat at the Colonial Office, the Northern Nigeria Government was given the duty of carrying out the amalgamated service on the River Niger, and the Southern Nigeria Government handed over the stern-wheeler "Valiant," a vessel of large passenger accommodation, but somewhat limited as a freight carrier, if her dimensions and cost are considered. It was unfortunate for the initiation of an amalgamated service that the Northern Nigeria Marine was faced not only with the loss of two boats, but also with the most abnormally low dry-weather conditions ever witnessed by us on the Niger. The consequence was that a considerable number of complaints were made against the service, more particularly from petty traders from both Northern and Southern Nigeria. Taking everything into account however, it would seem that the Marine Department has, under many difficulties, done extremely good work.

One recommendation of the Committee on the amalgamation, however, has still to be carried out. They had suggested that it would be advisable to work, for goods purposes, a system of tugs and lighters. After an enquiry into the accounts and cost of running the various steamers already in service, it became quite apparent that vessels constructed very often at considerable cost, had entirely sacrificed, in the interest of passenger accommodation, their value as freight carriers. These boats also, owing to their size, and the complicated nature of their machinery, had a large European staff, whereas the smaller vessels devoted to the carriage or towing of freight were almost entirely manned by native crews. As our main requirement on the river was an addition to our freight carrying capacity, I had no hesitation in supporting the policy of the introduction of stern-wheel tugs and lighters. Three powerful vessels of this type, and fourteen 100-ton steel lighters, were placed on order at the latter end of 1907, and are now due on the Niger. Considerable delay has occurred in their delivery, owing to the strikes on the Clyde.

There has been in the past some complaint as to the goods rates charged by the Marine Department for the river service, and a

new schedule of rates has now been drawn up and published for general use. It is being claimed, on the one hand, by traders that the published rates are too high, while, on the other hand, other navigation services established on the river complain that they are too low for profits. From the tariff it will be seen that for Baro, 300 miles from the sea, six classes of goods are allowed for, and that the rates upon these classes vary from 27*s.* 6*d.* to 40*s.* at high water, and from 40*s.* to 60*s.* at low water; high water being July the 15th to December the 15th.

We have, during the year, had occasion to place contracts for the carriage of 25,000 tons of material from the United Kingdom to Baro. This material it is intended to take up the river Niger in branch-boats of 900 to 1,200 tons capacity. The rate secured for the carriage of these materials of all classes is 42*s.* a ton. As the ocean freight from the United Kingdom to the mouth of the Niger is 21*s.*, it is presumed that the contractors are telling off a sum of 21*s.* a ton for the carriage on the Niger River. From an examination of these facts, it would appear that the Government rates for high water are fair, but certainly not too low. The low water rates, which are applied to a season when vessels are exposed to grave dangers in navigation (two have been lost this year), would appear none too high.

The new tow-boats will have a towing and carrying capacity of 240 tons. They will be entirely manned by native crews, and subject to little or no delay in loading or off-loading. Allowing for all working charges, depreciation, interest, &c., on these vessels, it should be quite possible to effect reductions in the goods rates now obtaining. The use of the vessels will in any case allow of an extension of the period allowed for high water rates, probably by two months, and, if the dredging of the river is undertaken, the eventual application of these rates to the entire year.

With the improvement of the river, and the successful use of larger tugs and lighters, there would seem every possibility of reducing the rates still further, and I can confidently anticipate such rates obtaining as 20*s.* to 30*s.* up, and 15*s.* to 20*s.* down.

Yet another experiment which promises well in the development of river traffic and the introduction of low rates for goods carriage, is that of the proposed introduction of sailing craft. It is remarkable that no sailing craft of any kind exists to-day upon the Niger River. Possibly in the past natives have been precluded from their use owing to the fact that they were not expert boat builders, and had to content themselves with dug-out canoes hollowed from single logs. Many thousands of these are to be seen on the river, and the riparian populations have acquired considerable skill in their use, poling being resorted to as a motive power. Another circumstance, too, which may have militated against the introduction of sailing boats was the lack of canvas of suitable dimensions.

The meteorological statistics of the Protectorate show that for nearly 300 days in the year breezes of varying strength blow up

the Niger in its lower reaches. A more peculiar fact is that upon the Benue River, which runs at right angles to the Niger, similar up-stream breezes prevail.

In a comparison of conditions between the River Niger and the Nile the current in both rivers will be found to be almost identical, yet, although upon the latter are to be found many thousands of boats of native construction, and of very shallow draught, having a carrying capacity of from 4 to 25 tons, and a very large sail area, not one such craft exists upon the River Niger. I therefore suggested the desirability of instituting experiments, and am securing the designs of the Nile sailing craft with a view to the introduction of a local industry in their construction.

RAILWAYS.

(20.) BARO-KANO RAILWAY.

Down to 1907, the only railway existing in the Protectorate was a light line of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge extending 22 miles from Barijuko to Zungeru. This line had been constructed from the furthest navigable point of the river Kaduna to the site selected for the new capital, Zungeru; all the construction materials for that town were carried over it, and it has since been in constant use to carry Protectorate materials and passengers proceeding either to or from the capital and the northern provinces.

My predecessor constantly urged the vital necessity of railway construction from the Niger River towards the interior in the direction of Zaria and Kano. It was felt that the country neither required nor was in a position to construct a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway on the standards adopted in other British West African Colonies, their cost per mile having been from £6,000 to £10,000. Sir Frederick Lugard urged that the original necessities of development would be met by the provision of a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge railway somewhat similar to the Zungeru-Barijuko Tramway, and estimates for an extension on this standard varied from £1,760 to £2,500 a mile.

My earliest duty on entering this country was, after careful investigation, to formulate a railway policy which would meet its requirements, and determine the standard of construction which should be adopted. I was able to forward in May last a detailed report upon the subject, in which I recommended the construction by the Public Works Department of the Protectorate, assisted by all other departments, of a light 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railway from Baro, on the Niger River, to Kano, a distance of 400 miles, on an estimate of £3,000 per mile. On the 8th August I was informed that its construction had been sanctioned, as also the extension of the Lagos Government Railway to a junction with it *viâ* Jebba and Zungeru. Previously prepared indents for the necessary materials and stores for the first 150 miles were immediately forwarded to the Crown Agents for the Colonies. Survey work was initiated from Baro. A detailed

location survey had been undertaken from that point 315 miles to Zaria in 1903 by the Consulting Engineers for the West African Government Railways.

The gradients adopted had been 1 in 75 for the first 112 miles, beyond that point gradients of 1 in 50; combined with curves of 400 feet radius. An estimate of about £5,100 per mile for the first 100 miles, and of £4,260 as from Zungeru to Zaria, was submitted.

It was not apparent, after an examination of the country, that there was any necessity for the adoption on even a so-called pioneer line of such excessive gradients and sharp curvature. Instructions were therefore issued that on the first 100 miles gradients of 1 in 143 up to Kano and 1 in 166 down, combined with a minimum curve of 955 feet radius, should if possible be obtained. At the outset, considerable difficulty was experienced from lack of staff, but by enlisting the assistance of our small Public Works staff, and of officers from other departments of Government, by January, 1908, 33 miles of final location had been completed and earthworks were in full swing, though greatly hampered by lack of tools, being entirely dependent at the start upon loans from the slender resources of the Public Works Department and local purchase. Large numbers of native-made hoes were utilised, and tin basins commonly sold by the traders to natives were purchased for the earthworks, it being impossible to secure any large quantity of strong baskets locally. The first gang of men, recruited from the Bida Province, was organised in October.

The locally recruited gangs work under the direct supervision of the provincial Political Officers to ensure personal payments and individual satisfaction.

The native Emirs have taken the greatest personal interest in the works and have constantly visited them. The utilisation of local native labour has permitted of these people reaping the benefits of construction, has added to the spread of the new subsidiary coinage, which is most popular, and has obviated difficulties as to food and crime invariably associated with the importation of labour from other centres of differing language, religion, and race.

The average local labour employed upon the railway from January to June, 1908, has been as follows:—

January	2,426	April	3,820
February	4,364	May	4,264
March	4,822	June	4,362

By May, 1908, the line was under construction throughout the Bida Province (90 miles), and the surveys had progressed to mile 120.

Owing to the non-arrival of bridge material, there has been grave delay in bridge construction. By the provision of diversions and low-crib bridges, it is hoped that the track-laying of the first 150 miles, which will begin in November, 1908, will not be seriously delayed.

Type camps were built in October and November, 1907, at intervals roughly of five miles up to mile 120. They consist of excellent large native-built huts, and have proved invaluable both to the survey and construction staffs, and will be subsequently used by the track-laying parties. Portable mosquito-proof shelters have been used with great success, the use of mosquito custains being dispensed with. These provisions have contributed largely towards the maintenance of the health of the European staff. The health of the Europeans on the railway has this year, on the whole, proved good. There have, however, been one death, two cases of blackwater fever, and several invalidings, but the improvement has been most marked, especially at Baro, where during the rains of 1907 every one of the officials, some of whom had been in the country for years without illness, had more or less severe fever.

Owing to the presence of tsetse, animal transport cannot be used, and all materials necessary prior to track-laying for the survey, construction, or bridge parties have to be carried on men's heads. The Bako River, along the valley of which the railway proceeds for the first 120 miles, has, however, been cleared of obstructions for 60 miles, and is proving invaluable in the transport of materials by native and steam canoes.

There is throughout the first 100 miles of railway a considerable amount of good local timber. Native carpenters, though unaccustomed to work to dimensions, have been gradually taught to cut excellent sleepers, totalling to date nearly 6,000. The railway also, in part of its course, traverses a virgin forest. The experiment of introducing expert lumber-men from Canada to develop it has been tried since January, and with marked success. The forest has been scientifically laid out, and a great deal of valuable timber has been cut, which will be carried at a later date to saw mills which are being established at Baro.

The terminus of the Baro-Kano Railway on the Niger is situated in a horse-shoe formed by hills abutting on the river. A considerable amount of earthworks have been completed, and large stacking grounds for materials which are about to arrive have been laid out. Several sidings, goods platforms, goods sheds, and stores have been built; a jetty is in progress of erection at the foreshore; and numerous buildings for the European staff have been completed. There is little doubt that Baro will form an excellent base, and that, if the river dredging is successful, there will be no necessity for extending the line, as was originally thought necessary, towards Lokoja, where the water in the Niger has a higher stage during the dry season.

I cannot speak too highly of the work which has been carried out in starting the railway, both by the political and native staffs of the Bida Province, and by the Director of Public Works and his railway staff. By June, 1908, only six months after the works were really under weigh, 144 miles of location survey has been completed, earthworks were proceeding to mile 105, reconnaissance surveys totalling 170 miles in the Kaduna Valley and from Zaria to Kano had been carried out with the assistance of the Intelligence Officer and officers of the West African Frontier Force, and all arrangements had been made for the reception, at

Baro, of 25,000 tons of material, which the contractors, Messrs. Elder, Dempster and Company, have undertaken to deliver between July and October. On the first 100 miles the standard of gradient originally adopted has been secured, namely, 1 in 143 up and 1 in 166 down. The average curvature per mile is 57·87°; the proportion of curvature to total length, 36 per cent.; the total rise and fall in 100 miles, 1,767 feet, or an average rise and fall of 17·67 feet per mile, the height reached at mile 100 being 800 feet, as against 349 at Baro.

I have little or no doubt that the estimates of £3,000 per mile will not be exceeded on this section, although they include very heavy expenditure for the establishment of a suitable base at Baro.

If the standards of gradient and curvature adopted are borne in mind, as also the fact that the line is being constructed in a substantial manner, there would appear little doubt that it will prove both economical in working and have a high degree of efficiency. The small capital expenditure entailed, and the heavy train loads which will be possible, will undoubtedly tend towards low rates on this first 100-mile section, which passes through a populous and highly cultivated province.

The results so far accomplished confirm me in the belief that the Public Works Department with its great knowledge of local conditions, when aided by the political and other administrative departments of Government, affords the most competent medium for the local construction of the Government railways required for the Protectorate.

(21.) Barijuko-Zungeru Tramway (2 ft. 6 in. gauge).

Results of Working.

—	1907.	1906.	Increase.	Decrease.
Stores and materials for Government:—				
Number of trucks ...	269	317	—	48
Stores and materials for Niger Company, Ltd.:—				
Number of trucks free	36	38	—	2
Passengers, total carried...	29,862	22,368	7,494	—
" European, free	391	612	—	221
" Natives, "	1,991	3,030	—	1,039
" Natives, on payment.	27,480	18,726	8,754	—
Native passengers' packages, on payment.	24,960	—	—	—
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Passengers, receipts, including native passengers' packages.	927 4 3	918 10 6	8 13 9	—
Niger Company, receipts	142 16 3	222 11 0	—	17 12 6
Private packages	62 2 3	—	—	—
Total receipts	1,132 2 9	1,141 1 6	—	8 18 9
Cost of maintenance ...	1,887 0 0	1,697 0 0	190 0 0	—
Miles open	22	22	—	—

From 95 to 105 trucks per mensem of ballast for railway road metal for cantonment roads, fuel for boilers, &c., were brought into Zungeru—a total of over 1,000 trucks.

The large increase in the number of native passengers carried on payment and their loads, consisting chiefly of food stuff for the Zungeru Market (of which no separate record was kept in 1906), is attributable to the reduced tariff introduced in 1906.

(22.) Lagos Railway Extension

Prior to 1907, authority was given for the extension of the Lagos Government Railway from Oshogbo in Southern Nigeria, to Ilorin in Northern Nigeria. This section is now open for traffic.

At the same time as authority was granted for the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway, the extension of the Lagos Government Railway from Ilorin to a junction with the Baro-Kano Railway was approved. The line runs almost entirely through the two Northern Nigerian provinces of Ilorin and Nupe. Works were commenced in 1907 under two distinct engineering parties, one dealing with the line from Ilorin to the Niger River (Jebba), the other with the Niger Bridge and the Jebba-Baro-Kano Railway section.

The earthworks in the Ilorin Province, I understand, are progressing very well.

(23.) Road Construction Policy.

The road policy for the Protectorate may be considered under two heads:—

(1) In provinces where animal transport can be safely utilised.

(2) In provinces where the prevalence of the tsetse fly or other causes prevent the use of animals except at prohibitive cost.

In the first category may be included the provinces of Sokoto, Bornu, Kano, Zaria in part, and Bauchi in part. In the second category, the Gwari portion of Zaria, Southern Bauchi, Yola, Muri, Nassarawa, Kabba, Bassa, Ilorin, Nupe, Borgu, and a large part of Kontagora, in fact all Northern Nigeria south of, say, 10° N. Lat.

1.—Road Policy in Provinces of the first category.

Until the time arrives when natives will adopt wheeled transport, there would appear to be little advantage in clearing broad roads, and none whatever in the construction of metalled ones. Clearing, say, 10 to 20 feet of bush, cutting better drifts at stream crossings, and the construction, where practicable, of bridges, should at present mark the limit to which we should go in the improvement of the native paths. When railway communication reaches Zaria and Kano, a policy of constructing metalled roads in the northern provinces wherever it is evident that wheeled and motor transport will pay, might be adopted. It is to be feared that, with the conservative class of population found in the Protectorate, wheeled transport will have to be initiated by Government when the time comes for its adoption.

11.—Road Policy in Provinces of the second category.

Where animal transport cannot be worked, other solutions than metalled roads would appear necessary. It has been argued that metalled roads with motor traction transport would offer the best solution. Residents have been requested to dismiss from their minds, at least for the present, any such solution, as it appears that the motor transport vehicle, in its present state of development, will prove much more costly than even animal transport, more especially if the interest on capital and the cost of upkeep of the metalled road is, as it ought to be, debited to the cost of each ton mile. The steam traction engine has been tried, but is really of very little value except on high class roads, and even then the wear and tear on such roads and on the engines themselves is excessive. In the southern provinces efforts should be confined to improving the native tracks in the manner outlined for the northern provinces.

It might be urged that the Zungeru-Zaria Road is at variance with this policy. It is, but there were special reasons for its construction:

Firstly, to reduce the tremendous strain thrown on the inland provinces in the provision of carriers.

Secondly, it was hoped that the earthworks would be suitable for the eventual construction of a light railway.

The expenses of wheeled transport on this road afford a proof that animals do not pay in the southern provinces, this form of transport on the Zungeru-Zaria Road having cost a little more per ton per mile than carriers.

In future years both in the north and in the south, a system of very light trams might be instituted, where it was very clearly indicated that they would pay as feeders to rivers or railways. Such trams might be worked by animals, men, or possibly, power. Each case should be considered on its merits. In the southern provinces, where animals cannot live, such feeders would be cheaper than high class metalled roads combined with motors, and there may, in future, be occasions which will justify their adoption. In the north the healthier condition of animal life will not necessitate their early adoption, the existing transport system, or metalled roads with carts, will prove at the outset far the most economical feeder lines for the country's ordinary development. The development of larger concentrated interests such as the tin mines, &c., may, however, justify the construction of branch lines of railway of the standard gauge.

(24.) Road Transport Department.

During the year 1907, there was a large increase in the amount of stores carried by wheeled transport by the Government Road Transport, though the bulk was still transported by carriers. Little delay occurred in the despatch of stores and scarcely any losses were reported.

The prevalence of tsetse in the southern portion of the Protectorate, the want of permanent roads, the necessity of maintaining

the greater part of the establishments the whole of the year, while the working season lasts less than five months, make animal transport more costly than carriers, and this will continue to be the case until the railway reaches Zaria, where more normal conditions for wheeled transport obtain. As elsewhere, pack bullocks have proved a failure, but have been successfully replaced by donkeys, which have more stamina and are less liable to tsetse.

The mule-breeding experiment started well, and so long as there was a veterinary officer available there was every hope of success, but when left without expert supervision it made little progress and has been abandoned.

The Indian establishment has done excellent work. The native drivers have greatly improved and the majority are now expert and capable drivers, but still require Indian supervision.

The four-wheeled wagon designed by Mr. A. L. Ross (Chief Transport Officer) in 1905 has proved in every way superior to the Indian Army Transport two-wheeled cart. Drawn by four bullocks its carrying capacity is one ton, compared with six cwt. carried in a two-wheeled cart drawn by two bullocks. In addition there is less strain on both animals and cart.

The price of animals remained normal, the average being, for ponies £5, for camels £6, for donkeys £1 5*s*., for bullocks £2. There was no difficulty in obtaining the numbers required, except in the case of camels. In the northern provinces, there is an increased tendency on the part of owners of pack animals to place them at the disposal of the Government for hire. In some places, especially on the Benue, there is a scarcity of professional carriers, their number lessening each year.

There was an abnormal amount of sickness amongst the animals. Pleuro-pneumonia was prevalent during the early and latter part of the year. A disease affecting the kidneys, of which the symptoms are not unlike those of blackwater fever, attacked the bullocks at Zungeru, and caused many deaths. Tsetse, especially at Zungeru, was very prevalent; most of the bullocks subjected to microscopic examinations were found to be infected, though many were in a good condition. With the exception of a bad attack of scabies among the camels stationed at Katsena during the rainy season, disease was practically confined to the southern provinces.

Since the formation of the department the cost per ton mile has been reduced each year, besides relieving other departments of considerable work and expenditure. A great increase in efficiency has resulted; there is an accurate check on the expenditure; and the land transport throughout the Protectorate has been brought under complete control.

Statistics.

(*a*.) During the year transport was supplied for 61,061 loads (56 lbs. each), excluding Public Works Department and telegraph material arranged for direct with the Residents, and the work done in several cantonments by Government carts.

(*b.*) 13,160 loads were carried by Government Road Transport, 3,070 by hired pack animals, and 44,831 by carriers. 16,752 loads were despatched from Zungeru, an increase of 3,540 over the previous year.

(*c.*) During the five months the road was open, 414 carts were despatched from Zungeru to Zaria and back, an increase of 170 over the previous year.

On January 1st there were on hand 609 animals. During the year 1,001 animals were purchased, 678 died, 2 were lost and 290 were sold, leaving 640 animals on hand on December 31st.

On January 1st there were 188 carts (two-wheeled) and wagons (four-wheeled) on hand. During the year five wagons were purchased and 11 carts were condemned. On December 31st there were 182 carts and wagons on hand.

On January 1st there were 50,349 lbs. of grain on hand. During the year 687,338 lbs. were purchased and 679,959 lbs. issued, leaving a balance of 57,728 lbs. at the end of the year.

On January 1st the Indian establishment consisted of one clerk, two veterinary assistants, seventeen naiks, two saddlers, two shoeing-smiths, two carpenters, and two blacksmiths, a total of twenty-eight. During the year one naik died, the clerk, one veterinary assistant, and one naik resigned, and one carpenter was locally engaged, leaving a total of twenty-five on December 31st.

V.—ADMINISTRATION.

(25.) Central Administration.

On my arrival in the country I found the central administration undergoing changes. Previous to the departure of my predecessor all political work was directly dealt with by the High Commissioner through a personal Political Secretariat, as apart from the Administrative Secretariat. The Political Secretariat dealt with provincial matters in detail, and all questions affecting the administration of the provinces other than matters of departmental routine were referred direct to the High Commissioner. Prior to my arrival, the office of Political Secretary was abolished, the High Commissioner retaining the remainder of the old political staff. As a new-comer to the country, I preferred to carry the change to its logical conclusion, viz., the creation, by amalgamation, of the usual Colonial Secretariat.

(26.) Provincial Administration.

Prior to 1907, the Protectorate was divided into 14 provinces, all reporting direct to headquarters. These provinces were of immense size, ranging from the smallest, Bassa, with about the area of Wales, to Kano, Zaria, Sokoto, Bauchi, and Bornu, all having areas approximating to that of Scotland. The adminis-

tration of the provinces varied as to policy. In the great Mohammedan Emirates where we found old established systems of native administration, the Residents were directed to guide and improve the native rules. In the pagan communities, however, where numerous tribes speaking different dialects are found contiguous, more direct general rule became necessary, tribal native law and custom where not repugnant being retained.

To administer and control the provinces, form their provincial courts, and collect the revenues, there were available about 100 political officers, or an average of under six per province, allowing for one-third on leave, but this proportion has frequently been exceeded owing to invaliding, and at the most four officers were available in the smaller provinces, five to seven in the larger. My predecessor had the intention of amalgamating the provinces into larger units. This policy has been pursued, but is advisedly making slow progress. By the end of the next financial year it is hoped, however, to have reduced the number to nine provinces, and they will be reduced eventually to eight. All the old provinces are retained as divisions of the united provinces, thus ensuring continuity of administration, but relieving headquarters of details more readily dealt with by the central authority of the united provinces. Continuity of administration is one of the most necessary factors for the good government of African races; continual change of Residents or other officers only too often entailing a change in provincial administrative methods unsettling to the native mind. For the present it is sought to retain officers in the same provinces, if not in the same divisions of these provinces, for as long a period as possible.

One of the further factors necessary for successful provincial administration is the knowledge of native languages. Reliance upon interpreters is, I am glad to say, rapidly becoming unnecessary except for new arrivals and in dealings with the many pagan tribes. Residents are fully aware of the necessity of acquiring languages and of the fact that other things being equal promotion in the service will be largely dependent upon linguistic attainments. A very real knowledge of the Hausa tongue is possessed by many, and every endeavour is being made to acquire and vocabularise other languages less widely diffused.

Provincial administration, as a whole, is progressing very satisfactorily. My predecessor in a valuable series of memoranda gave Residents that guiding help which makes for the adoption of similar methods of administration without binding too rigidly the action of the man on the spot. The general policy thus laid down has been carried on with those alterations necessary for changing circumstances. One of the main guiding principles in provincial administration has been that of ruling through the native authorities. In the Mohammedan communities, before our arrival, the emirates had been divided into districts, but these districts were in no sense co[illegible]ate, *i.e.*, they consisted of villages or towns dotted all over the emirate. The heads of the districts were only too often mere figureheads residing in the capital, and their rulers too jealous of power and fearful of intrigue to permit of their residence in the districts. Our endeavour since the occupation has been to break down this system,

which led to much maladministration, illegality, and extortion. It has been sought to create coadunate districts by a re-allocation of villages, and, further, to insist upon the permanent residence of district heads within the areas told off to them. A very great measure of success has been attained, and Emirs themselves are gradually recognising that, far from reducing their influence, the system will lead to an increase of prestige, just as it will, a matter it is feared at present of less importance to them, lead to far greater efficiency in native government. The progress of provincial and native administration and the condition of the provinces generally, may be gathered from the following review of provincial reports and short note on the native administration.

(27.) Native Administration. Mohammedan Communities.

I have stated that the main underlying policy in the government of Northern Nigeria has been that of governing through the native rulers, under the guidance of British Residents.

The condition of native administration varies very much. It can be seen at its best in some of the Mohammedan States, at its very lowest in the primitive pagan and cannibal communities. In the Mohammedan States one ruler frequently is found dealing with the affairs of from 100,000 to 2,000 000 people. It cannot be denied that the administration even here is primitive and at times oppressive, but it is nevertheless traditional. Without its presence it would have been quite impossible to administer the country. The people, moreover, are extremely conservative, and very little in touch with the European staff, being separated by reasons of language, religion, and custom; nor is it apparent from history elsewhere that such peoples have ever preferred the direct rule of Europeans to that of their hereditary rulers.

The rule in the Mohammedan States is based on a real system of Government by an Emir and Council, the usual office holders being:—

(1) The Waziri or Vizier—the general business man of the Emir.

(2) The Maaji or Treasurer. Accounts are kept more or less accurately.

(3) The Alkali or Chief Justice. The results of this office can be seen from the Judicial Returns.

Several other offices have become obsolete, such as the Serikin Bai or Master of Slaves, the Serikin Yaiki or Commander-in-Chief, &c. There also existed a large number of redundant offices which we have gradually sought to abolish. In addition to the office-holders, following Eastern custom, there were to be found large entourages of idlers and hangers-on who will gradually disappear.

District and Village Organisation.

The district heads were formally mere courtiers rarely visiting their peoples, and contenting themselves with sending out tax-gatherers to collect what they could. The policy and progress as to district heads has been outlined previously

Finally, there is the village organisation, which bears much promise for the future.

The whole result is that the Mohammedan States are to-day safe to travel over unescorted in any direction.

Pagan Communities.

In the pagan districts the conditions vary greatly, from a collection of tribes with a paramount chief to small communities of troglodytes and cannibals. In Bauchi 65 different tribes with varying dialects have been carrying on inter-tribal warfare for centuries and are not yet quite settled down. One and all, the pagan tribes have, until quite lately, been exposed to the slave raiding "razzias" of the Mohammedans from the north just as the pagans on the coast were exposed to those of Europeans. Happily, this is now a thing of the past. For the future every endeavour will be made to combine peoples of similar race and language under paramount chiefs of their own choosing, and to stamp out the internal conflicts which were depleting their numbers even more rapidly than the slave raiding.

Police and Prisons.

(28.) Police.

The Northern Nigerian Police was raised at an early period in the Protectorate's history, but did not become a highly organised force until 1903-4, when the expenditure upon it amounted to £20,000. This expenditure rapidly increased, and by 1906-7 had attained the figure of £39,500.

The total strength of the force on the 31st December, 1907, was 1,085 rank and file, as against 1,181 in 1906. The establishment of European officers was 30, of clerks, interpreters, armourers, inspectors, &c., 13. The force is armed with the Martini-Enfield carbine.

The police are employed on the following duties:—Investigating and detecting crime, escorting Residents and other officials, prosecuting offenders, escorting prisoners, guarding gaols and guarding convicts at work, serving summonses, executing warrants, patrolling, aiding and protecting revenue and officials, suppressing slave-raiding.

The police were formerly allocated to each of the seventeen provinces and were controlled by a Chief Commissioner at headquarters, but a re-organisation of the force has been approved, by which they have been withdrawn from the northern provinces, and in the southern provinces have been placed under the direct control of the Resident of the province, the duties of the chief officer of the force, now styled Inspector-General, being those of inspection and general supervision. In connexion with this re-organisation, which has been attended by considerable economies, separate units have been provided for prisons and preventive duty.

(29.) Prisons.

The standard of efficiency attained during the previous year has been maintained during the year under report. Consistent

attention has been directed to the working of the department on the most economical lines compatible with the safe custody and well-being of prisoners.

The work of the staff has been on the whole satisfactory, notwithstanding the difficulty always experienced in obtaining and retaining suitable men, due to the prevalent idea that the work is of a derogatory nature. In view of the general increase in salaries sanctioned for the coming year, it is, however, hoped that this difficulty will be to some extent overcome in the future.

A central gaol and convict station had been established in Bornu with the necessary staff. From provincial gaols reports of material improvements, principally in the direction of enhanced and improved accommodation, are to hand in nearly every case.

The food has been according to scale, satisfactory as to quantity and quality.

Convicts both in cantonments and in provincial gaols have been chiefly employed in carrying materials for public works, in road-making, &c. Instruction in shoe-making, tailoring, carpentry, and iron-work has been given in suitable cases, and many convicts are now working at these trades. All prison clothing has been made on the premises.

Female convicts are exclusively employed in domestic duties—drawing water, preparing the prison food, &c.

(30.) Cantonments.

Zungeru Cantonment.

At Zungeru the cantonment work has progressed satisfactorily, within both the European and native towns. Great difficulty has been experienced with regard to local foodstuffs; demand exceeds supply for nearly all articles, and in consequence high prices rule, and are very hard upon officials. This may be remedied when rail communication is established, but Zungeru, situated as it is in an uninhabited and somewhat sterile tract of country, will never secure good and cheap markets.

In 1906-7, £3,800 was expended on new buildings; in 1907-8, £5,600. The Estimates for 1908-9 provide £400.

Lokoja Cantonment.

Lokoja will always remain an important departmental and commercial centre. The conditions of living are better than at any other point, and supplies are ample and satisfactory. An ice machine will be installed with a cold storage chamber, when it is hoped imported chilled supplies may be introduced. The Patti Mountain which rises to a height of a thousand feet behind the town may afford in the future an even better place for residences, but this would entail the introduction of a rack railway or aerial tramway. In the meantime it is hoped to build, at an early date, rest houses on the mountain, which might be resorted to for change of air.

Several new trading firms are establishing themselves, and the class of building all traders are erecting is of a highly satisfactory character.

The Government building programme has been continued, as there are still many desirable requirements and improvements. In 1906-7 new works were estimated at £1,900, in 1907-8 at £2,400, and in 1908-9 at £3,000.

During the year the system of having special cantonment magistrates has been abolished, and any member of the political staff may now be appointed to act as cantonment magistrate.

(31.) Slavery.

There is little this year to add to the detailed survey of the position which Sir William Wallace gave in his annual report last year. The French Government have broken up the slave market at Kabi, and the German Government are doing all in their power to prevent slave dealing. The native population generally are becoming more fully aware of the fact that slave dealing is to be heavily punished by law, but so long as we have not established complete control over all the pagan areas, just so long will the inhabitants of these areas continue the sale of their own children, as they have done in the past.

Freed Slaves' Home.

Lucy Memorial.

Djen not being considered a suitable district, the local secretary to the mission has chosen, with Government concurrence, another one in the Nassarawa Province. The materials for constructing the "Home" are on their way out from England, and it is hoped to make an early start in construction. The Government are giving every possible assistance, and it is hoped that the opening of this home and school may be the means of getting over a very real difficulty—the disposal of freed slave children. At present children are sent to the Freed Slaves' Home at Zungeru; the girls are taught needlework, cooking, washing, and goat management, and are given elementary schooling, mainly in English; and the boys are, in some cases, taught the elements of a trade by the aid of an Indian artisan, and are given elementary schooling. At fifteen practically every native woman in Northern Nigeria seeks to marry, and failure to marry means disgrace in all eyes. The girls brought up in the Freed Slaves' Home have acquired European household notions, and a veneer of English and Christianity. The only Christians in the country are clerks from the coast, only too often married. Here we are faced with a very grave problem indeed; the local missions have been appealed to, but can only take a few of these girls; others have been sent to Southern Nigeria missions, and have done well; others again have become servants to the wives of coast clerks, but there always remains a balance undisposed of. If they had remained among their own people, and been educated in their own language or Hausa, they could readily be made wards of a native court, and eventually marry respectable natives.

This course cannot be adopted with the present inmates, as they have become denationalised, and are outwardly Christians. The Lucy Memorial Home (Sudan United Mission) propose to teach, but in Hausa only. They are prepared to take over the bulk of the children in the Government Home, and Government proposes to contribute towards the support of these children until they reach a certain age. Dr. Kumm, the head of the Mission, has not informed me how they propose to get over the very difficult position described, but as the "Home" will be situated in the midst of a pagan country where the Mission may find it possible to proselytise, this may provide a remedy; otherwise, the girls, as they grow up, will not find husbands. With the boys there is not the same difficulty, and it will be a really good move to send them away from Zungeru. As they grow up here they usually become servants, house boys, or messengers, though some may become artisans. In the country, so long as they are taught in Hausa, they may grow to be far more useful members of society.

The Zungeru Home.

The number in the Home on January 1st, 1908, was 236, as compared with 180 on January 1st, 1907. The increase was due to the closing of the Bornu Home in November, and the transfer of 101 inmates to Zungeru. During the year, 85 inmates left the Home; 63 were placed with guardians as servants; 18 were placed with missions; 2 married; and there were 2 deaths (1 accidental). The death-rate is very low, and reflects great credit on the staff of the Home. The general efficiency of the Home is very satisfactory.

VI.—PROVINCIAL REPORTS.

(32.) Sokoto Province.

Area, 35,400 square miles.
Population, 600,000.
Revenue—

Government	£19,706
Native Administration	£25,716
Total	£45,422

The year has been singularly uneventful. This fact has permitted the political staff to devote itself to the education and training of the native administrations. Nothing has occurred within the province to necessitate the employment of a military force. European travellers have no need of a military escort, but events reported on or beyond the border rendered military patrols advisable on three occasions. None of these, however, resulted in the use of force. Most amicable relations have been maintained with the French local administration. A visit from the

French members of the Anglo-French Boundary Commission has been cordially welcomed at the provincial headquarters.

The area of the Province has been increased by the restoration to the territories of Sokoto and Gando of districts belonging to them in former days, but included in the Provinces of Kontagora and Borgu in the original demarcation of provinces. This rectification has given great satisfaction to the Emirs concerned.

The policy of the Provincial Staff, in practice as well as in theory, has been that of strict adherence to the principle of indirect administration. The civil administration of the Province, its police, judiciary, and tax collection, are conducted by the native rulers acting on and with the advice of the British Political Staff, in strict accordance with native law, custom, and tradition, in so far as such law, custom, or tradition is not subversive of the principles of equity and good government; to this policy, adhered to unswervingly from the inauguration of the Province, and especially observed after the suppression of the regrettable outbreak at Satiru in 1906, is probably due the present satisfactory attitude of the three Emirs who rule the Province. The co-operation of the Sarikin Muslimin (Sultan of Sokoto) has always been assured. The opposition to the acceptance of British rule formerly noticeable in the Gando Emirate has now disappeared, and the Emir of Argungu, the most backward of the three, always friendly but formerly disregardful of advice, and therefore of little assistance to progress, has now become attentive and shows signs of endeavour towards efficient administration.

The administration of justice (except in cases where the Government is concerned) is almost entirely entrusted to the native courts. Of these there are twenty-nine. The seven principal courts are doing their work well. The remainder still require education and training. But all show great advance on their condition prior to British occupation. 250 slaves have been manumitted by or redeemed through the native courts. Slave dealing is practically non-existent.

In the assessment of taxation the fullest use is made of the native administration, by whose officials the collection and payment into revenue is carried out entirely, only assisted on rare occasions by the presence of a Government representative. No coercion has been used during the year to effect payment of land revenue or taxes.

The Province is divided into four administrative divisions, subdivided into native districts as under:—

No. 1. The Sokoto Emirate ...	46	Districts.
No. 2. The Gando Emirate ...	14	,,
No. 3. The Argungu Emirate...	7	,,
No. 4. The Illo Division ...	1	,,

The native districts are, generally speaking, coadunate and ruled by District Headmen residing in their principal towns. Formerly the jurisdictions of District Headmen were far from being territorial entities. The conversion is being effected gradually, and with due consideration for native prejudice. It is by no means

complete with respect to the most important districts. Considerable progress has been made towards "Resident Assessment," *i.e.*, the checking by a political officer in the district itself of the land revenue assessment originally based on the information and advice of the native administration.

In No. 1	Division	20	Districts	are	"Resident	Assessed."
" " 2	"	all	"	"		"
" " 3	"	5	"	"		"
" " 4	"	the whole	district	is		"

With the resident assessment has gone the detailed mapping of the district.

The Province was visited in January by the Acting High Commissioner, who invested the Sarikin Muslimin (Sultan or Emir of Sokoto) with the insignia of an Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and Saint George, an honour bestowed by His Majesty for the Sultan's loyalty at the time of the Satiru outbreak.

The general health of the Province, European and native, has been good.

The rainfall was far below the average, but the crops were not affected. The attempted afforestation of the Northern Districts was, however, seriously checked. Trade is believed to be on the increase, but the abolition of caravan tolls, to which this increase is partly attributable, has put an end to the collection of statistics whereby this statement could be proved. The general trend is the desertion of the large central markets in favour of numerous petty village markets, a satisfactory sign of dissemination and freedom.

The Government school, established by the Resident in 1905, is doing well, and has lived down the religious suspicion with which it had at first to contend.

(33.) Kano Province.

Area, 28,600 square miles.
Population, 2,400,000.
Land Revenue—

Government	£29,400
Native Administration	£29,400
Total	£58,800

The increase in political staff has for the first time rendered it possible to arrange the work of the Province on a divisional basis. The Province is divided into three administrative divisions, Kano, Katsena, and Katagum, each under a Third Class or Assistant Resident. These divisions are again divided into districts and sub-districts under district and sub-district and village native headmen. The Kano Province, as an administrative unit, dates from February, 1903; the Katsena Division from December, 1903; and the Katagum Division from October, 1903.

Considerable advance has been made with the policy of headmen living in and being responsible for their districts, instead of their living in the capitals, and collecting rents and tithes through the medium of a tax collector, who lived on and extorted from the people. Each district, sub-district, and village headman receives a share of the revenue for his part in the work of administration. Other office holders have been settled at the capitals by the Emirs, who have been encouraged to reduce their hangers-on to a minimum; and, although the change from the old order of things to the district scheme mentioned above was at first distasteful, Emirs are now beginning to take an interest in the scheme, and matters are undoubtedly improving. Much good has resulted from the abolition of the tax collector. There are now miles of farms where bush previously existed; towns have doubled their size; farms are well fenced, and everything is well kept. The people are beginning to realise that they will not have their earnings taken from them, beyond the amount laid down.

At present the land revenue and taxes are being generally collected on the old Native Assessment, checked by the European staff as far as is at present feasible. It is hoped that it will be possible, as the European staff is increaed, to check the Native Assessment against each tax payer.

A great increase is shown in the Land Revenue and Jangali (Cattle Tithe).

Government Share.

	1903-4.	1907-8.	
Kano collection ...	£2,027	£14,496	
Katsena ,, ...	400	10,197	estimate
Katagum ,, ...	309	443	,,
	£2,736	£25,136	

In 1903-4 the country was, of course, in the process of settling down after the overthrow of Fulani power, and revenue was not fully collected. Katagum has practically remained stationary, partly owing to the fact that the division is very poor, both in population and wealth, and that until the menace of Hadeija disaffection was mitigated in 1906 it never properly settled down. The many changes of Residents, due to various causes, have also militated against continuity in work and policy. The average incidence per head of Land Revenue or Cattle Tithe is approximately per adult male 3*s.*; per adult male and female 1*s.*

The total native population is returned approximately, including children, at 2,083,559; average European population, 31.

In past years, Jangali or Cattle Tithe has been collected throughout the Protectorate on the herds, in whatever Province they were grazing, by the medium of collectors; the herds return to the Provinces of origin during the wet season and the tithe is now collected by the headmen of the district from which they emanate. This has resulted in a great improvement: a better check has been obtained, and a great increase has been shown in

receipts. The effect on the Province has also been good. The cattle, or nomad, Fulani have taken up farms, cultivation has extended, roads have improved, and much fencing has been done, enabling the cattle to graze in cultivated districts without damage to crops.

The northern frontier of the Province has now been delimited by a joint Boundary Commission, and the final settlement will at length terminate the troublesome state of uncertainty on the frontier that has hitherto existed. Land is being taken up all along our northern frontier by immigrants from French territory, and during the past year 20,000 people have crossed from the western part of Kano into Southern Katsena—due partly to the cessation of Maradi raids from the north—and land which is very fertile is being rapidly cleaned and put into cultivation.

There are also new settlements in the hitherto uninhabited tract of bush which separates the Emirates of Katsena and Zamfara, and which formerly screened the Maradi and Gobir robbers. New farms are reported in Katagum, and the tendency of the Kano people to push into and cultivate the Ningi bush to the south-east of Kano continues.

Owing to the rains being late and inadequate, the early crops failed in many places; this led to a partial famine, which lasted for about six weeks—until the harvest of the later crops, which fortunately turned out exceptionally good.

Mr. Birtwistle, Southern Nigeria Commercial Intelligence Officer, visited the Province at the end of February; he was much struck with the advanced knowledge of agriculture possessed by the natives and reported favourably on the cotton prospects. This visit was noteworthy as marking the first occasion upon which a Southern Nigeria official had visited the Hausa States.

Trade is reported as prosperous. More people are on the roads, markets are well attended, and traders are now penetrating to the most remote districts. This is largely due to the security of the roads and to the abolition of caravan tolls.

The increase of trade has led to a corresponding fall in prices.

Customs receipts on the northern frontier amounted to £541 in 1903-4, and are expected to total £3,435 this year. Principal imports are:—

	£
Tripoli goods (by the desert)	8,028
Potash, loose and stone	3,890
Asben and Mangul salt	10,072

Loose potash and Mangul salt are brought by bullock from French territory immediately north of Bornu, Asben salt comes by camel from the Danughi district to the north of Zinder, and stone potash comes direct from Bornu.

An interesting event was a journey by Colonel A. Festing, C.M.G., D.S.O., Second Class Resident, to Hadeija, by steel canoe, on the River Wobe. He embarked 23 miles east of Kano on September 11th and reached Hadeija, a distance of 145 miles, on the 16th. The river varied in width from 100 to 800 yards, average depth of channel 2 feet to 8 feet, stream, 3 miles an hour.

The river is navigable for 4 or 5 months. The canoe was sent on to Bornu for use on Lake Chad. On the arrival of the railway at Kano, this waterway should become a very important factor in the development of the north-eastern part of the Protectorate.

The Emir at Katsena now supports a school of his own for koranic teaching; some 30 boys (sons of chiefs) are attending it. Education of any sort is at present at a very low ebb, and schools to dispel the ignorance of even the ruling classes and for the training of Mallams in Mohammedan law are badly wanted.

The rough survey of Kano and Katsena is now practically complete, and it is hoped to complete the survey of the Katagum division next year. The wall of Kano has been remeasured with a wheel, which made it nine miles round. A permanent government road has been laid out between Kano and Katagum; it is being ditched and hedged, and rest-houses are in course of erection. The Zaria-Kano road is well kept up, and the rest-houses are good. In Katsena the district headmen are keeping up, and hedging and ditching, roads along the main routes. Arrangements have been made for a delimitation of the Sokoto-Katsena boundary, and an endeavour will be made to delimit the Kano-Bauchi boundary also. The entire boundary between Hadeija and Bornu will be delimited as soon as political officers are available, when all differences will be settled and the incidence of taxation will be equalised on both sides of the line.

The sanitary conditions at European stations have been improved, and a forward move has been made with native towns. Native dispensaries have been attempted at Kano, Katsena, Katagum, and Hadeija, and the Emir of Katsena has built a good court house and gaol.

The Europeans occupying the new stone houses at Kano undoubtedly enjoy better health than those in the old flat-roofed mud houses. It is hoped that all Europeans in Kano will be shortly lodged in stone houses. There have been no deaths and only one case of blackwater fever. There were 6 invalidings. The health of the native soldiers, police, and civil staff has been good. There has been no serious epidemic amongst the native population. 189 cases were tried in the Provincial Courts (186 criminal and 3 civil); of these, 11 were serious assaults, 12 extortion, 29 larceny, and 12 slavery offences. There were 15 cases against Government employees, *i.e.*, police, soldiers, labourers, &c. 759 informal cases were not brought into court, the majority of them being referred to the Native Court.

2,302 civil and 1,160 criminal cases were reported as tried in the Native Courts.

Civil cases comprised claims for damages, divorce, and slavery cases, and administration of estates. Criminal cases consisted largely of larceny and serious assaults. The returns are not quite complete, owing to Mallams not yet having accustomed themselves to rendering returns, &c.

159 slaves were freed during 1907 (22 of them by order of the Native Court). 83 were allowed to follow their own inclination.

43 married and 25 were allotted to guardians.

The rainfall at Kano for the year was 24·71 inches. The maximum shade temperature was 87°; the minimum 65°.

The circulation of silver is extending rapidly. The Emirs are paying the whole of the Government share of this year's revenue in cash, and in some instances the district headmen and the people are being counselled to pay their taxes in cash, and are being advised to insist on traders bringing cash to their country markets in exchange for produce. It is hoped by these means to stimulate the circulation of coin in the country districts. The old fortnightly mail service has now been altered to a weekly one which arrives regularly at Kano.

The money order business to the United Kingdom and the coast Colonies amounted to £1,664; orders were cashed to a value of £329.

6,726 parcels, value £13,399, were despatched, and 5,641, value £7,130, received.

The telegraph line has been wilfully cut on several occasions, and arrangements have now been made by which the Emir holds headmen of district towns and villages responsible for the line passing through their lands. A regular transport officer has been stationed at Kano throughout the year, and transport lines have been laid out on a suitable site with huts for Indians, grain-stores, sheds, and standings for animals. The permanent establishment is:—

Camels.	Draught Bullocks.	Riding Ponies.	Mule.	Carts.
45	15	4	1	5

Casualties amongst the camels during the rains were very heavy owing to various causes. Kano is probably the best market in the Protectorate for buying animals. The mule-breeding establishment consists of 12 mares, 1 English donkey, 2 Kano donkeys, and 2 young mules. The scheme is not at present a success.

The military were called upon to render assistance on six occasions, for patrols and escorts in lawless districts, and to make arrests where a display of force was considered necessary or on the occasion of faction fights. No resistance was encountered. New emergency forts have been erected at Kano and Katagum by military labour. The emergency fort at Katsena is in good repair. The relations between the people and the troops are most satisfactory.

The Protectorate police have been exclusively employed as warders and guards at the gaols at Kano and Katsena, and on preventive service duty, &c., in Katagum. Ordinary police work is undertaken by the native administrations. The number of prisoners throughout the year averaged 70 at Kano and 20 at Katsena and Katagum. The prisoners at all three stations are employed in the sanitation and general improvement of the station; a large number of bricks for use in Government temporary buildings have been made by them. The only political exiles still absent are the ex-Emir Alieu, of Kano, and the ex-Emirs Abudkr and Mohama Yero, of Katsena. Lieutenant

Mercadier, sent by the French Government to study our methods of administration, visited Kano for a few days and then joined the Anglo-French Boundary Commission.

The Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force visited Kano, Hadeija, and Katsena in January and February on inspection duty.

Sir William Wallace, when Acting High Commissioner, paid a visit to Katsena and Kano in January, and the High Commissioner visited Kano in May.

(34.) Bornu Province.

Area, 32,800 square miles.
Population, 460,000.
Revenue:—

Government	£11,950
Native Administration	9,670
Total	£21,620

The province (divided into North and South Bornu) consists of six administrative divisions sub-divided into native districts as under:—

Headquarters of the Province Maiduguri.

South Bornu.	A	Headquarters	Maiduguri	9	districts.
	C	"	Gujba	5	"
	F	"	Ajimari	4	"
North Bornu.	B	"	Geidam	12	"
	D	"	Mongonu	8	"
	E	"	Ngellewa	3	"

Paucity of political staff, the average number present having been five, has interfered with the continuity of divisional administration. Considerable progress has, however, been made in the compilation of provincial records and maps, and in the careful checking of revenue assessments.

The German frontier, from Gorege to Lake Chad, has been beaconed in accordance with the Anglo-German Agreement of March 19th, 1906, by a British political officer and a German commissioner. The result has been a satisfactory acquaintance with the frontier on the part of the natives. Relations have been very cordial with the German Residents.

The territory north of the River Wobe, ceded to France by the Convention of April, 1904, has, by agreement, been administered by the Resident of this Province since April, for the maintenance of law and order. The raiding Tubus have been kept in check by mounted infantry patrols, and the slave market at Kabi has been broken up. As the French authorities are now about to enter into effective occupation, steps are being taken for the withdrawal of British administration, and for the handing over of the territory. The boundary with the Kano Province has been settled, and a temporary boundary has been arranged with the Yola Province.

The attitude of the Shehu (Sultan) and the native chiefs has been excellent. The influence of Senussi is apparently waning, even in territory where it was formerly paramount, and may be said to be non-existent in Bornu. No difficulty has been experienced in the taxation of the territory under the Shehu of Bornu. He himself and his district and village headmen have co-operated in the checking of assessments and in the collection of revenue. The prevalence of the Maria Theresa dollar is a source of difficulty in accounting and of loss in revenue. The taxation of the pagan districts has been a matter of considerable difficulty, involving in certain cases a village-to-village assessment and collection by a political officer. But, with the exception of one district, and of certain necessary remissions, the taxes have been paid. The personal checking of assessments by a political officer on the spot (Resident Assessment) is not yet completed. The cattle tithe is a source of difficulty with the Kwalmi Shuwas, the principal pastoral tribe in the Province, owing to their habit of concealment of the numbers of their herds. To other cattle owners this system of taxation is acceptable. They welcome its exact nature, and the relief from the incessant extortionate demands made on them in former days.

There has been one occasion for the employment of armed force on any important scale. This was the reduction of the pagan Marghi stronghold on the Chibbuk Hill. These lawless marauders refused all peaceful overtures. As their offences against peaceful inhabitants became grave, it was necessary to despatch a small expedition for their reduction. The operations were most arduous, involving cave fighting and severe casualties on both sides. The defence was finally broken after several weeks' hard fighting by failure of the water supply in the caves and by the cutting off of all external sources of supply. The result of the operations has been complete submission, and the Marghi tribes have now settled down.

Recourse to armed force was necessary on four minor occasions for the protection of political officers engaged on civil duties. In each case it was a pagan village that either threatened or executed an attack. In no cases were the casualties on the opposing side serious. These regrettable incidents can hardly be avoided entirely in the extension of law, order, and good government amongst unsettled and hostile pagan tribes. Their present rareness is a matter for congratulation, and their entire cessation may be confidently expected before long. The presence of a military escort with a political officer is the most effective method of preventing hostility and obviating the necessity for subsequent punitive measures.

Mounted infantry patrols along the River Wobe have been in frequent conflict with Tubu raiders from French territory, but have succeeded in protecting the peaceful inhabitants of the Province. Now that the territory north of the Wobe is to be effectively occupied by the French, a cessation of these raids is assured.

Two hundred and ninety-three cases have been dealt with in the Provincial Courts. District headmen co-operate readily in

carrying out arrests, but there is much crime undetected, murder, highway robbery, and horse and cattle stealing. There has been one case of the preaching of sedition by a Fulani Mallam. The matter was promptly reported by a native headman, and the case was dealt with judicially.

The two Native Courts and 14 Judicials Councils have dealt with 910 cases. They are steadily improving, and are gaining the confidence of the natives.

The slave traffic from German territory south of Lake Chad to the markets in the French sphere to the north shows considerable decrease. This is largely attributable to the vigorous methods being adopted by the German Resident at Dikoa for the suppression of the slave trade. The French authorities are believed to be equally desirous of stopping the trade, and resolute in preventing the re-opening of the old Kabi slave market.

One hundred and fourteen slaves have been liberated by the Provincial Court, the majority being raw slaves in transit as above described. This number is less than half of the number so liberated in 1906.

The Freed Slaves Home at Maifoni has been closed. 100 children from it were sent to the Zungeru Home. The adults went to the "Liberty Village," near Maiduguri, the population of which is at present 81 men, 77 women, and 42 children. This settlement is flourishing, and its inhabitants industrious and self-supporting. The only Government officials are a native in charge and a native matron in charge of the crèche.

5,005 pilgrims have passed through the Province on their way to Mecca since April 1st. Of these 4,208 belong to Northern Nigeria, mostly to the Hausa States. 400 returning pilgrims have passed, which is not a very satisfactory condition of affairs. It is hoped, with the construction of the railway, that this traffic may be diverted, regularised, and protected.

There is a certain amount of trade in Tripoli goods with Zinder and Kano. Information points to the coming revival of the direct trade between Tripoli and Bornu, owing to security of the desert route, prosperity in Bornu, and the suitability and cheapness of Tripoli wares. The trade is a cash one. Nothing worth mentioning is exported to the north. There would appear to be an opening for trade to the south and west, and for an English firm on the Niger to compete in suitability and price with the Tripoli trade. The goods at present bought from the West are mainly kola nuts and Kano cloths. The import of salt and potash from French territory is increasing.

There are now 700 miles of broad (but not metalled) roads along the main caravan routes of the Province. The lowness of the water in the River Wobe has prevented much use being made of the steel boat put on it in 1906. Scarcity of rain affected the rivers and consequently the fishing industry, but not the harvest, which was generally up to the average.

The introduction of dahl or pigeon pea has met with success round Maiduguri, where it is much appreciated by the natives.

It has not succeeded in North Bornu. Every effort is being made to stop the ruthless deforestation habitual to the natives. Steps have also been taken to encourage the planting of trees.

Cotton samples from the Gujba Division have been favourably reported on by the British Cotton Growing Association. It is doubtful whether the crops in general are up to the samples sent, owing to carelessness in cultivation. The area under cotton is not great, but the local price is low enough to admit of export. There appears to be an opening for a ginning station at Nafada, whence the Gongola and Benue Rivers could provide water transport.

The Shehu is desirous that steps should be taken by the Administration towards secular education. An initial difficulty is that the lingua franca of the Protectorate, Hausa, is not known in Bornu. The language of the Province is particularly difficult, and no reliable grammar exists to teach it. The latter obstacle promises to be shortly overcome by the efforts of a political officer.

The Game Preservation Regulations are being observed. It is too early as yet for results to appear. A small attempt at mule breeding has not as yet met with success.

From the point of view of a layman, the health of Europeans has been generally good, but the Medical Officer's statistics for South Bornu hardly bear this out. The provision of a condenser has been beneficial.

Owing to absence of building materials the Europeans still live in the extremely hot native grass huts, except in North Bornu.

There has been no epidemic amongst the native population.

There have been 801 admissions to the native hospital maintained by the Shehu, drugs for which are supplied by the Medical Department. The attendance of out-patients has been 7,182. This institution has done much good work. Failure of lymph, attributable to climatic conditions and length of time in transit, has prevented success in vaccination.

(35.) Bauchi.

Area, 23,200 square miles.
Population, 709,100.
Local revenue:—

Government ...	£10,551	15	9
Native	8,636	12	6
Total ...	£19,188	8	3

The Province consists of five administrative divisions:—

No. 1. The Bauchi Emirate, with Ningi and Dass (independent).
,, 2. The Gombe Emirate, with Gwani (independent).
,, 3. Kanna
,, 4. Bukuru
,, 5. Tangale
} Each comprising numerous independent pagan tribes.

The formation of coadunate districts has not yet been found possible, particularly in the Emirates, where the strong instinct of personal allegiance would render a change from scattered fiefs to territorial entities very unpopular.

The entire Province has not been brought under administrative control, and, owing to the regrettable death by accident of Mr. Phillips, and the paucity of staff (which averaged 5·6) continuity of administration in all five divisions has been rendered impossible. Control over certain of the backward pagan tribes, especially in the Tangale Division, has not, therefore, been effective, and there still remains a tendency to hostility amongst certain isolated tribes and communities. Otherwise steady improvement has been noticeable. The Emir and district headmen of Bauchi have continued satisfactory. The native administration of Ningi has made marked progress, with the result that this state has now become law-abiding. The rather backward Emirate of Gombe is becoming efficient. There has been no symptom of unrest or religious fanaticism in the Mohammedan portion of the Province. The majority of the pagan tribes are settling down peacefully. Military operations have only been necessary against one tribe, the Suras, who harassed their neighbours and refused to accept British control, believing themselves invincible. The military force, about 100 strong, on entering the Sura country, met and defeated a strong and determined attack. The Suras frankly recognised their defeat, submitted, and have since accepted British control in a friendly and law-abiding spirit. Resort to force has been necessary to a minor extent on three occasions:—

(*a*) To arrest a pagan headman who had attacked a political officer, and was raiding his peaceful neighbours.

(*b*) To resist an unprovoked pagan attack on a political officer.

(*c*) To disperse a hostile demonstration.

The British force on each of these occasions was merely a small escort. Native casualties were very slight, and the result in all cases was submission.

Apart from these cases, and with a reservation in respect to the Tangale Division, political officers have been able to tour freely amongst the pagan tribes, and have succeeded in getting into close touch with them. One result of the confidence so gained has been the readiness of the neighbouring peoples to work at the Naraguta Tin Mines. Revenue assessment (which is low, but cannot be increased to any good purpose until cash currency becomes more general) and collection are efficiently carried out by the co-operation of the Native Administration in the Mohammedan districts. The pre-existing taxes have generally been merged into one tax, but an option, which has been largely taken advantage of, has been allowed in the payment of the Zakka, or tithe on grain. The collection of the cattle tithe has been efficient and satisfactory.

The pagan districts have been very lightly assessed, the incidence, with one exception, not exceeding 3*d*. per adult male.

In the Bukuru District, owing to the opportunities afforded by the mines for wage earning, the incidence rises to nearly 2*s*. per adult male. Progress towards an accurate estimate of the population has been made in the Bauchi and Gombe Emirates. There has been an increase of population in the latter owing to the return of former inhabitants driven away by the years of anarchy prior to British occupation.

Considerable progress has been made in the detailed mapping of the Province, and in the adjustment of its boundaries with neighbouring Provinces.

One hundred and thirty-four cases, involving 158 convictions, have been tried in the Provincial Court. In the Mohammedan districts summonses are readily obeyed. Arrests are effected through the Native Administration, and in pagan districts through the village headmen. There is a considerable decrease in serious crimes.

The 17 Native Courts have dealt with 1,206 cases. The principal Court, that of Bauchi, is most reliable, and has the full confidence of the people. The other Mohammedan Courts are fair and improving. The Courts established in pagan districts are not as yet satisfactory, mainly owing to difficulty of obtaining records, many of the judges being illiterate.

Fifty-one slaves have been freed, by order of Courts, Provincial and Native, or by self-redemption. Slave dealing, on any scale, has practically ceased. Isolated transactions in slaves, owing to the co-operation of the Native Administration, are becoming rare. The decrease of control by masters over their female slaves is leading to an increase of immorality in the large towns, with its natural result, disease and diminution of birth-rate.

The crops have been excellent, and the Province has completely recovered from the scarcity of 1904 and 1905. Steps are being taken towards educating the Bauchi headmen in the use of the plough, to replace the present manual methods of agriculture.

A European trading station has been established at Nafada on the Gongola, but has not so far been any stimulus to the circulation of cash owing to refusal to pay in cash for produce purchased.

The "ramie" fibre, a large export of which is hoped for in the future, has this year failed as a crop. Samples of rubber have been favourably reported on, and steps are being taken towards teaching the inhabitants economical methods of collection.

A cart road, connecting Bauchi with the Gongola waterway, is under construction.

The health of the Europeans stationed at Bauchi has been improved by the selection of a better site and by surface drainage. The Medical Officer has successfully vaccinated 700 natives from Bauchi town and the vicinity.

A Medical Missionary, belonging to the Soudan United Mission, is doing good work at Bukuru, and gaining the con-

fidence and friendship of the surrounding pagans. The Church Missionary Society are taking steps for starting a mission amongst the Sura and Angass tribes.

(36.) Zaria Province.

Area, 15,800 square miles.
Population, 179,000.
Revenue:—

Government ...	£4,697	4	9
Native	4,697	5	1
Total ...	£9,394	9	10

The Province is now composed of four Administrative Divisions, divided into districts, as under:—

No. 1. The Hausa portion of the Zaria Emirate—21 districts.
,, 2. The Pagan portion of the Zaria Emirate—11 districts.
,, 3. The Northern Division, partly Hausa, partly pagan—10 districts.
,, 4. The Western Division, mainly Gwari, pagans—10 districts.

The division of the Zaria Emirate into self-contained districts, with resident district headmen, has been carried out with the hearty co-operation of the Emir, whose previous suspicion of the scheme has been converted to intelligent support. The difficulties of converting, without injustice, the previous scattered "fiefs" into coadunate entities have been very great. It is too early yet to pronounce judgment as to the result, but there is every sign that the reform is acceptable to Emir, headmen, and peasantry. The headmen are undertaking intelligently the administration of their districts, tax assessment and collection, arrests, sanitation, road clearing, &c., and are a great improvement on the low-class officials who formerly exercised authority in their name. Some headmen are showing surprising administrative ability.

The districts of the Northern, Western, and Pagan Zaria Divisions are not definitely delimited, but the ground-work is completed, and details will be filled in gradually. The opening up of new districts has disclosed an unsuspected density of population, and has resulted in a revision of the estimated population of the Province, and an increase in the previous estimate of nearly 40,000.

By the opening up of three hitherto unvisited pagan areas, the authority of the Administration has now been extended over the whole Province.

The areas newly brought under control are:—(1) That of the pagan tribes, in the south-east of the Province, owning a shadowy allegiance to the Emir of Zaria. This was patrolled

by a Political Officer with a military force, on account of inter-tribal disturbances, raids, and murders. The patrol met with a very sympathetic welcome, and requests were received for protection from some tribes, hostility subsiding into somewhat uncertain submission from others. These backward pagans will require constant patient attention to render them amenable to law and order. In the Makangara ("lawless") District, on the western border, the Political Officer and his escort were received most cordially. The tribe has apparently been much maligned by neighbouring chiefs, with ulterior motives. There is now every prospect of its becoming a prosperous law-abiding community. In the Fuka District, on the southern border, inhabited by very primitive pagans, exploration was carried out without opposition by a Political Officer with a small police escort.

The whole Province is now assessed:—Backward pagan communities at a nominal rate (in some cases as low as ½*d*. per adult male), to establish the principle of taxation, and to enforce the acknowledgment of submission to Government; more advanced pagan communities by a fixed rate "per hoe" (the method best understood), which is, in practice, a poll tax per adult male; and the Hausa Division, by the maintenance of the ancient taxes, which amounted in fact to a rudimentary income tax. Closer enquiry into pre-existing taxes and extension of assessment has resulted in a large increase of revenue without any undue pressure on the population. Judicial work has not been excessive, nor has serious crime been prevalent. One hundred and forty-nine individuals have been tried in the Provincial Courts.

The Native Courts have, on the whole, worked well. A new Native Court at Zaria, replacing the former Court, found inefficient and untrustworthy, gives good promise. Steps are being taken to establish Judicial Councils, with the Chief as President, in pagan communities. The 11 Native Courts and Judicial Councils have tried 395 cases during the year. There have been 513 cases of self-redemption or manumission of slaves in the Native Courts. The Emir of Zaria's police are not satisfactory, but the Emir is co-operating in the endeavour to effect the desired reforms. District headmen are being taught the rudiments of policing their districts.

The abolition of caravan tolls has increased the number of petty traders, but does not appear to have affected the large caravans, and has not resulted in a fall in prices. New markets are springing up, fresh soil is being taken into cultivation, and the outlook is satisfactory; but the progress of the long-oppressed pagan in these directions must necessarily be slow. The harvest and cotton crop suffered from lack of rainfall. Mr. Percival, of the British Cotton Growing Association, has reported on the excellence of the soil available for cotton growing.

The tanning industry is developing satisfactorily. Zaria is now replacing Kano as a source of supply for the local leather workers.

The Hausa artisan has recently given proof of his cleverness by turning out excellent polo balls, perfect spheres, without the assistance of a lathe.

Coin is now in good demand throughout the Province, and shows signs of replacing the cowrie as native currency. The secular school, established by the Church Missionary Society in Zaria, has not proved a success. The Mohammedan upper classes, though anxious for education, look with suspicion on a mission school. An evidence of the desire to learn is the fact that the Emir of Zaria has taken steps to learn the Roman character, in which he is now able, to some extent, to write his own language, Hausa. The Church Missionary Society school at Kuta, in the Gwari (pagan) country, is making fair progress, on industrial as well as other lines. It is most desirable that the Toronto Industrial Mission, now making little or no headway at Wushishi—originally a war and slave-raiding camp and a most unsuitable site for a mission—should move to some pagan centre, where they would probably meet with success similar to that of the Church Missionary Society at Kuta. The health throughout the Province has been good. The sanitation of the native towns, now being taken in hand by the district headmen, gives promise for the future. A certain amount of medical work amongst the inhabitants of Zaria and Wushishi is performed by the missions at those towns.

(37.) Nupe Province.

Area, 12,500 square miles.
Population, 226,800.
Local Revenue:—

Government	...	£5,889	5	8
Native ...	...	4,166	13	4
Total	...	£10,055	19	0

The Province is divided into three Administrative Divisions:—

No. 1. The Bida Emirate, 10 districts, including Trans-Kaduna.
,, 2. The Lapai and Agaie Emirates, 15 districts.
,, 3. The Trans-Kaduna Division, 1 district.

The latter, being in reality a part of the Bida Emirate, is administered from Bida, so that the authority of the Native Administration may not be sapped. The whole Province, with the exception of a small portion of the Lapai Emirate and a large part of the Trans-Kaduna Division, has now been "Resident Assessed" and mapped in detail. The collection of the taxes is being entrusted as far as possible to district headmen, who fully understand that the extortion practised by them, prior to British occupation, is not now tolerated.

The Province has shown considerable progress on the lines of indirect administration. After years of persuasion, the Emir of Bida has been brought to see the necessity for the headmen of

districts to reside in the districts they administer, instead of at the capital. By his influence on the Headmen he has inaugurated this reform, which has resulted in unqualified success, in improved administration, and has been willingly accepted by both Headmen and population. Possible resentment on the part of the former tribal heads of the scattered indigenous tribes has been obviated by the placing of these tribal chiefs on the staff of the district Headmen. The position of the Emir and his Headmen and the authority of the former over his outlying districts have been strengthened, with the result that there is a strong feeling of gratitude from the Native Administration towards the British Government. This gratitude is proved by the loyal co-operation shown in working for the progress of the Baro-Kano Railway. The labour required for this work has been recruited entirely through the Native Administration, locally and without difficulty or discontent. It is controlled through the district Headmen and supplied with food from the labourers' own villages. The contentment caused by regular payment and sympathetic supervision by Political Officers has resulted in work far better than had been anticipated.

The Native Courts are working satisfactorily. District Judicial Councils, with the Native Court at Bida as a Court of Appeal, have been established, but too recently to admit of comment on their working. The native prison system is unsatisfactory, and steps are being taken to improve it. Arrests are generally effected through the Native Administration.

Traffic in slaves appear to have almost ceased, largely owing to improved communications. Improvement in treatment of domestic slaves by their masters has almost stopped slave desertion. Ten slaves have been given their freedom through the Courts.

The re-population of deserted tracts continues, and the steady flow of population from large walled towns "back to the land" is most satisfactory.

The land revenue has been increased by some £400 owing to re-assessment; and (but only apparently as an increase of taxation) by some £1,700 due to the conversion of the former riverain system of taxation by canoe to the general system of land assessment.

The sanitation of the native town of Bida is slowly progressing, roads are being widened, and pits filled in. A trenched road for wheeled traffic has been constructed from Bida to the Bako river, 8 miles away.

The failure of the rainfall seriously affected all crops. The harvest was some 50 per cent. below the average. The buying stations established by the British Cotton Growing Association produced little result owing to considerable failure in the cotton crop. Trade is believed to be on the increase, though the absence of statistics makes proof impossible. Two European firms have established themselves at Katcha, but too recently to allow of opinion as to results.

The need for timber for railway work has led to the commencement of a timber industry, which appears promising.

The school established by the Church Missionary Society in Bida has failed this year to retain its pupils.

The health of Europeans has been good. There has been no serious epidemic amongst the native population. The Church Missionary Society has established a dispensary in Bida, which is doing good work.

Railway work was initiated at Baro in October, 1907, and the political staff were called upon to control the natives employed upon construction, but with the loyal assistance of the Emirs and district heads no difficulties have supervened. It is a matter for much congratulation that it was deemed unnecessary to import outside labour; its presence would undoubtedly have led to a diminution of available food supplies, crime, and probably strife. The construction labourers employed under political officers well known to them, have in the opinion of the Director of Railways worked efficiently, and at the same time the regular payment and good treatment of the native workmen has been ensured; no crime has arisen owing to railway construction except from imported labour.

(38.) Kontagora Province.

Area, 27,000 square miles.
Population, 75,500.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£2,355	16	1
Native	1,923	1	11
Total	£4,278	18	0

In April Borgu ceased to exist as a separate province, being added (with the exception of a small tract in the north, transferred to Sokoto) to the Kontagora Province. This now consists of five Administrative Divisions:—

No. 1 The Kontagora Division.
,, 2 ,, Yelwa ,,
,, 3 ,, Sakaba ,,
,, 4 ,, Bussa ,,
,, 5 ,, Kaiama ,,

The northern boundary, that with the Sokoto Province, has been re-adjusted during the year and delimited by the Intelligence Officer. The result has been the transfer of the Kwiambana and Besse Districts (at the north-east and north-west corners of the Province) to Sokoto, and the extension of the Kontagora Province, between these districts, north to the River Gulbin Ka.

The attitude of the Emir of Kontagora and his advance towards administrative efficiency have been satisfactory. He has made successful progress towards the establishment of native districts under District Headmen.

With the exception of the truculent Dakakari tribe in the north-west of the Sakaba Division, and the Gungawa, living on the islands of the Niger, the Province is peaceful and well disposed towards the British Administration.

There has been one occasion for recourse to military force, where a village made armed resistance to a civil arrest. Punishment, which was very slight, was effected without fighting.

Considerable advance has been made in Resident Assessment and the detailed mapping of the districts.

Seventy-two cases have been tried in the Provincial Courts. There are two Native Courts in the Province. They are becoming recognised by the people and give promise of efficiency. 213 cases have been dealt with by them. A great improvement has been effected in the Kontagora native gaol.

Steps have been taken to increase the cultivation of cotton, but no appreciable results are to be looked for until a trading firm opens a buying station, at least as far North as Leaba.

A small school for the sons of chiefs has been started during the year at Kontagora for the teaching of English. It is making good progress.

The health of Europeans has been good. There has been no serious epidemic amongst the native population. The sanitation of the native town of Kontagora has been greatly improved.

(39.) Ilorin Province.

Area, 6,300 square miles.
Population, 163,600.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£2,331	17	3
Native	1,603	0	6
Total	£3,934	17	9

The Province consists of Administrative Divisions and Districts as follows:—

The Ilorin Division containing 22 districts.
,, Offa ,, ,, 9 ,,
,, Pateji ,, ,, 3 ,,

The institution of resident District Headmen has at last been achieved after much difficulty. The reform is still regarded with suspicion by the Emir, who fears that it will mean loss of power and dignity to himself; but it has been helped forward by him in spite of his personal feelings, and owes its success largely to his co-operation. The scheme promises well. The District Headmen are very pleased with their new status and jealous of the welfare of their districts, and in some cases are giving signs of surprising administrative ability. It is leading to considerable improvement in the method of collection of revenue; one immediate result is the movement of considerable bodies of people, the followers of the chiefs so appointed and formerly

idlers in Ilorin town, out to the sparsely populated country districts, to the benefit and increase of agriculture. With few exceptions the Chiefs and Headmen of the Province have given satisfaction and are progressing towards efficiency, but uneasiness has existed owing to the rumours that the Fulani Emirate of Ilorin was to be handed over to its old enemy the Alafin of Oyo, in Southern Nigeria.

The principle of land tax or rent is well understood, having existed prior to British occupation. The present incidence is very light, being 1*s.* 9½*d.* per adult male; and there has been no real difficulty in ensuring payment. But it is only natural that the proximity of an untaxed territory (Southern Nigeria) should add to the unpopularity with which direct taxation must always be regarded.

An adjustment of the boundary with Southern Nigeria, whereby certain villages claimed by an Ilorin Chief passed to Southern Nigeria, gave rise to a disturbance instigated by the Chief affected, for which punishment was necessary.

A serious disturbance took place in Ilorin town at the beginning of the year. Three leading Chiefs, who had long been known to be intriguing against the Emir, resorted to overt hostility, brought in a large body of armed hunters and endeavoured to incite them to an attack on the residency. The disorder was quelled by the arrival of a military detachment, but without recourse to arms. The Chiefs responsible were arrested, tried, and deported. Certain hunters, found guilty of the murders which had caused the disturbance, were sentenced to death, and order was restored.

Secret societies are very prevalent amongst the pagans, and are believed to be responsible for certain crimes of which the perpetrators cannot be traced. The spread of Islam is tending to counteract the evil influences of these societies. The influence of the Emir is also having a marked effect in the diminution of crime and the prevention of abuses.

Fifty-eight cases have been tried in the Provincial Courts. The seven Native Courts of the Province have dealt with 360 cases. These Courts are fairly satisfactory, especially the Ilorin Court, which shows great improvement. The natives are now bringing their differences to the Courts, instead of, as formerly, taking the law into their own hands. But crime is still due to family or land quarrels. Drunkenness, in spite of some liquor smuggling over the Southern Nigeria border, is unknown.

No slaves have been freed during the year. On the contrary a well-to-do man has requested permission to return to his former position as slave to the Emir, in order to regain his old status and friendships in the Emir's household. In former days serfdom to powerful Chiefs was commonly voluntarily undertaken for the sake of protection. Now that conditions have changed these voluntary serfs are quitting their protectors and taking up unoccupied lands for farming. But the process is not being conducted through the Courts, and is not causing trouble, the former protectors having no longer any need for keeping

large followings, which were largely utilised for warlike purposes. Slave dealing is practically at an end.

Trade is good. In addition to the transit trade large quantities of foodstuffs are purchased from the Province by Southern Nigeria, while there is a steadily increasing demand in the Province for English goods. European firms are preparing to open stations when the railway reaches Ilorin, but will probably do little more than a cash trade for the present, as the exportable products of the Province are confined to shea products and cotton. This year's cotton crop has failed owing to scarcity of rain.

The Lagos railway was making rapid progress towards Ilorin at the end of the year, and has since been opened for traffic to that point. The Province has supplied labour in large quantities, and would have been able to supply more were it not for the unpopularity of payment by piece work under native contractors, involving often delay in payment.

The health of Europeans has been good. The dispensary opened for natives in Ilorin town has proved a failure owing to the refusal of the people to make use of it. Little improvement has been made in the sanitation of native towns, in spite of the efforts of the European staff.

The missions at Pategi and Shonga do not appear to be making much headway.

(40.) Kabba Province.

Area, 7,800 square miles.
Population, 184,900.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£3,784	2	9
Native	1,731	8	3
Total	£5,515	11	0

The Province consists of three Administrative Divisions, viz.:—

No. 1. The Kabba Division.
,, 2. The Egbira and Kukuruku Division.
,, 3. The Koton Karifi and Riverside Division.

Little progress has been made during the year owing to paucity of political staff, of which the average number doing duty, including the police officer, has been only three.

A revision of the revenue assessment has been commenced, whereby the present variation in incidence (from 3*d*. to 1*s*. per adult in neighbouring villages) may be equitably adjusted. The assessment is exceedingly light, especially when the facilities for trade enjoyed by the inhabitants are considered. But it must be remembered that the majority of the population, particularly in Nos. 2 and 3 Divisions, having successfully resisted conquest by

the Fulani, have a tendency to misconstrue the principle of, and are averse to, direct taxation. Time, patience, and the absence of any attempt to force the pace will remedy the aversion. The general feeling of the Province is good. There has been no occasion for employment of armed force. The doubt still existing as to the exact delimitation of the boundary with Southern Nigeria is productive of inconvenience.

Summonses are readily obeyed except amongst certain outlying and backward communities. In these arrest can generally be effected through the chiefs, who willingly co-operate.

Ninety-eight criminal and 12 civil cases have been dealt with by the Provincial Courts.

The three Native Courts have dealt with 251 cases Four slaves have been liberated during the year by the Provincial Court. Enslaving is practically non-existent, but attempts to kidnap are occasionally reported from the Kukuruku country. There has been a steady influx of ex-slaves from other Provinces. This tends to cause social complications and is unsettling. Lokoja native town is administered by a Council, consisting of representatives of the principal tribes in the town, with the Headman of Lokoja as chairman. Through this council steady progress is being made in the sanitation and general improvement of the town. A yearly tax of about 4*s.* 6*d.* per adult is levied, half of which is devoted to sanitation.

The harvest has been up to the average.

The cultivation of the pigeon pea continues to spread. The staple industry of the Province being weaving, cotton is more saleable and commands higher prices for local use than for export.

The health of Europeans has been fair. There has been no epidemic amongst the native population; but a few cases of sleeping sickness have been reported from the vicinity of Kabba and amongst the Yagbas. The disease is not known elsewhere. It has not been possible to bring any of the cases under the observation of a medical officer. The Church Missionary Society has an important centre at Lokoja with an out-station at Gbeleko. In two towns of the Kabba Division the natives have erected churches at their own expense. The mission school at Lokoja has an average daily attendance of 63. Anxiety for education is evident amongst the natives, but Mohammedans regard a mission school with suspicion.

A Roman Catholic Mission is working at Lokoja, and hopes to start an agricultural mission shortly in the vicinity.

(41.) Bassa Province.

Area, 7,000 square miles.
Population, 175,000.
Local Revenue—

Government Native Total	(figures not available).

The population of this Province consists of the following races, with revised estimates of population appended:—

Igara and Okpoto	150,000
Bassa Nge	4,000
Agatu and Epe	8,000
Bassa Komo	10,000
Igbira	1,500
Hausa, Nupe, &c. (alien settlers) ...	1,500
	175,000

The areas inhabited by these tribes are inextricably intermingled, and within the tribes themselves the families are intermingled by constant internal movement. The patriarchal stage not having been left behind, authority is by headship of family. The division of the Province into self-contained districts is therefore at present impossible. A step however towards administrative efficiency has been effected in the reinstatement of the recognised native Chiefs, formerly supplanted by aliens. This reform has gone far to gaining the confidence of the population. The difficulties of effective indirect administration are greatly enhanced by the fact that the paramount chief of the Igara and Okpoto tribes (the Ata of Ida) resides in Southern Nigeria. The reinstatement of tribal headmen has necessitated the redistribution of units of taxation. The assessment is now on the basis of a capitation tax, 3*s.* on alien settlers, 1*s.* on Bassa Komo and Igbira (the tribes most advanced and nearest to good markets) and 3*d.* on the remainder, to whom Government control and the very idea of taxation is new. Minor military operations were necessary on three occasions (a) owing to armed resistance to a civil arrest; (b) owing to an armed attack on a political officer; and (c) owing to the murder of a Resident's messenger. Punishment inflicted was in all cases slight and casualties were few. The first two affairs resulted in submission and satisfactory settlement. In the third case neither murderer nor headmen have as yet been captured.

The first steps have been taken towards the extension of British control to the Agatu country, on the east of the Province.

The mapping of the Province has made good progress. The southern boundary, that with Southern Nigeria, has been satisfactorily readjusted in the neighbourhood of Ida. The Provincial Courts have dealt with 112 criminal cases (involving 140 persons) and with 19 civil cases. The seven Native Courts of the Province have dealt with 180 cases. Thirty-seven slaves have been freed during the year. Trade is believed to have been good and to have benefited by the abolition of caravan tolls. European trading firms are applying for sites for stations in the Province. The prospects of an increased output of cotton are not encouraging. Only the Bassa Komo tribe care to grow it. Other tribes prefer purchase to cultivation, and the Igaras in particular would require little short of compulsion—which cannot be considered—to start cotton-growing. An experimental

Government rubber plantation gives fair promise. Crops have suffered considerably from drought. The health of Europeans has been good. Small-pox has been prevalent amongst the Bassa Komos, but there has been no serious epidemic. Owing to aversion to vaccination there will be great difficulty in stamping out this disease. The Church Missionary Society have missions and schools at four places in the Province.

(42.) Nassarawa Province.

Area, 17,900 square miles.
Population, 161,100.
Revenue—

Government ...	£2,276	11	3
Native	2,049	6	8
Total	£4,325	17	11

The Province is composed of five Administrative Divisions, Keffi, Nassarawa, Abuja, Lafia, and Jemaan Daroro. Of these the first four have remained quiet with an isolated exception and have shown progress during the year. The exception was a town in the Nassarawa Division, which required to be visited by the Resident with a military patrol. In Abuja in particular the attitude of the pagan Gwari population has greatly improved. In Lafia the Munshi tribe shows signs of peaceful acceptance of British rule; but the Mada tribe is not yet brought under our control and is hostile to administration. Administration of the division has suffered owing to paucity of political officers. The Jemaan Daroro Division is backward and unsatisfactory, its principal tribe, the very primitive and low type Kagoro, having attacked the Political Officer when touring amongst them and wounded the officer (Lieut. Croft) commanding his escort, and having subsequently broken into open revolt, necessitating after the end of the year a military patrol.

In this Province, composed mainly of very primitive pagan tribes, generally with no recognised chief through whom they can be administered, progress must necessarily be slow. The land revenue assessment has been practically completed (at a very low figure) with the exception of the Mada and Munshi tribes and certain tribes in the Jemaan Daroro District. The Resident has been cautioned to proceed very slowly and cautiously in his efforts to bring these primitive people under control. Taxation, other than nominal, will not be imposed until the full benefits of control and administration are felt.

The Native Courts, in the Mohammedan or semi-Mohammedan centres, are working well.

Slave dealing, owing to closer supervision of the suspected routes, is on the decrease.

The health of both Europeans and native population has been good at Keffi and Abuja, but poor at Jemaan Daroro, owing to malaria and insufficiency of good food supplies.

A road for wheeled traffic has been opened from Loko to Keffi, 73 miles. Cart transport worked well until stopped by the rains at the end of June.

(43.) Muri Province.

Area, 25,600 square miles.
Population, 548,000.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£2,660	7	0
Native	1,463	17	0
Total	£4,124	4	0

The Province consists of four Administrative Divisions:—

The Jalingu Division containing the Emirates of Muri.
,, Amar ,, ,, State of Wase.
,, Ibi ,, ,, pagan state of Awe.
,, Munshi ,, ,, ,, Munshi tribes.

In the first three divisions progress towards efficient administration is being made by division into districts and by consolidation of small independent units under central native rulers, Fulani towns under the Emir of Muri (from whose State they are off-shoots), pagan units under tribal Chiefs. In three cases it has been necessary to replace incapable and obstructionist Headmen. Now all are giving satisfaction, particularly the Paramount Chiefs. None of the numerous (in many cases, very backward) pagan tribes in these Divisions have given trouble other than could be dealt with by civil and police action.

Considerable advance has been made in the assessment or careful reassessment of these divisions.

No difficulty has occurred in the collection of the assessed taxes. The principles and methods of taxation are now generally understood and are not resented by the people. The sharing of the revenue with the native administration is now on a proper basis and satisfactorily carried out. In short substantial progress has been the result of the year's work.

But the most important step forward has been the inauguration of peaceful penetration and occupation in the last of the above divisions, the hitherto impenetrable Munshi country, of which about one third has now been opened up without the use of force. By a system of patrols, by the exercise of extreme tact and patience, and by the avoidance of cause for suspicion, political touch was gained with successive units until it became possible to effect permanent occupation at Katsena Allah, some hundred miles up the Katsena River, in the heart of the Munshi country. This very primitive race is divided against itself by a system of vendetta whereby the hand of every division, clan, faction, group, cluster, and even individual, is against its neighbour. Incapable of rendering justice outside their own cluster, and unable to co-operate to enforce a ruling, the Munshis are showing themselves willing to accept the arbitration of a

superior force in their internal affairs. It is impossible at the present stage for the Administration to commit itself to judicial decisions in these matters. The enforcement of such decisions would result in hostility and put an end to all chance of peaceful acceptance of control. But arbitration, conducted with extreme patience, sympathy, and insight are achieving successful results and steadily conducing to the gaining of confidence. Much of this success is due to the patience of the military officers, and their loyal co-operation with the political staff towards the gaining of the desired objects by peaceful methods. It is hardly necessary to state that no attempt at taxation is possible at present or is even being contemplated. Trade has followed close on occupation first in the form of native traders, Hausa middlemen, and later in the establishment of a European trading firm.

Immigration from the north into the three settled divisions of the Province continues, and the general trend of the population is from the towns back to the land. But the population, except in the pagan districts, is still very scanty.

Ninety cases, involving 142 persons, have been tried in the Provincial Courts. The 17 Native Courts of the Province have dealt with 279 cases. 26 slaves have been given their freedom during the year, mostly by the Provincial Courts. The slave traffic formerly prevalent on the Benue has now been almost stamped out.

Little mapping has been done except in the Munshi country. The boundary with the Bauchi Province has been satisfactorily settled. That with German territory is being delimited by the Anglo-German Boundary Commission.

It is universally agreed that trade is on the increase, especially on the Benue.

European firms are engaging seriously in the rubber trade from German and Southern Nigeria territory. The high local price of cotton precludes any export trade in this article. The rise of the Benue was considerably below the average. Owing to scarcity of rain the harvest was very poor, but actual want is not anticipated.

The health of Europeans has been fair, but two deaths have occurred.

A Roman Catholic Mission is doing good work, largely agricultural, at Tshendam; but the peripatetic evangelising methods of the Sudan United Mission do not appear to be meeting with success.

(44.) Yola Province.

Area, 15,800 square miles.
Population, 30,000.
Local Revenue—

Government ...	£2,349	18	6
Native	2,204	16	6
Total	£4,554	15	0

The Province consists of a heterogeneous collection of pagan tribes, some owning allegiance, more or less binding, to the Emir of Yola, and of Fulanis under the Emir. Progress has been made during the year towards the formation of coadunate districts in the area subject to the Emir, but the authority of the District Headman is often very slight, especially over the pagans of their districts. The authority of Fulani District Headmen over pagans is being exercised through the tribal chiefs. This administrative reform is receiving little help from the Emir, who is averse to the delegation of his authority, or from the older District Headmen, who appear incapable of adapting themselves to new conditions. It is hoped however that patience and sympathetic tuition may overcome the present obstruction. Where younger men have been appointed to the charge of districts there appears more immediate hope of success.

The independent pagan tribes are generally very backward and primitive. Many of them have not yet been brought under control, owing to paucity of Political Staff. Gradual progress is being made in this direction and relations are slowly improving.

The military officers serving in the Province have greatly assisted the Political Staff in the direction of peaceful occupation. Where British control is established it is endeavoured to support the tribal chief and rule through him, but the task is made very difficult by either abuse of office or lack of authority on the part of the tribal chiefs. Rapid administrative progress cannot be hoped for. Recourse to military assistance was necessitated on five occasions during the year, in one case for the protection of the Anglo-German Boundary Commission, in the remaining cases for the punishment of acts of violence, cattle-lifting, highway robbery, &c. In no case were the operations of any magnitude nor was punishment other than slight. Such operations are an unfortunate necessity, being the only method of police work that the present lawlessness of these primitive pagans renders possible.

The independent pagan tribes have a deep-seated hatred for the Hausas and Fulani. As they realise that acceptance of British rule will mean protection and not subordination to the Fulani it is hoped that the present hostility to Government will die out.

Some unrest has been caused owing to so-called religious risings in German territory. The slight spread of Mohammedanism in this Province gives little cause for fear under this head; and the fact that the Emir has most to lose from such action by his subjects is a guarantee that he and his chiefs would give timely warning and would, for their own safety, side with the Government.

The settlement of the eastern boundary, that with German territory, has progressed satisfactorily, carried out north of the Benue by a British Political Officer in conjunction with a German Commissioner, and south of the Benue by the Anglo-German Boundary Commission. The northern and western border has been rectified by the transfer of certain tribes to the Bornu and Bauchi Provinces.

The conditions obtaining have allowed little advance in the assessing and mapping of the Province.

Sixty-two cases have been tried in the Provincial Courts. Larceny and burglary have been very prevalent in the immediate neighbourhood of Yola town. The six Native Courts have tried 130 cases, few of which are of importance. The death of the Alkali of Yola, a man of enlightenment and influence, causes a serious loss, from the administrative as well as the judicial standpoint. Twenty-four slaves have been freed, mostly by the Provincial Courts. Traffic in slaves is on the decrease. Effective steps have been taken in this direction in German territory. But slave dealing is difficult to stop amongst the pagan tribes, by whom the sale of their children is regarded as natural and, in time of scarcity, humane.

Trade from Bornu is on the increase. Extension of influence over the northern pagans has effected the opening of direct trade routes with the north. Good progress is being made with the clearing of roads generally. The trading companies report largely increased purchase of forest products, rubber, gum, and especially shea nuts. Yola now promises well as a trading centre. Cotton is universally grown, but at present only for local use and not for export. Drought has caused scarcity of corn. Efforts made by the Political Staff to provide against famine are undone by pagan improvidence.

The health of the Europeans has been good. The building of stone houses has largely conduced to this. The one death was not due to illness contracted at the station. There has been no serious epidemic amongst the natives. But the Fulani population appears to be on the decrease, the cause being attributed to disease. The lack of children is most noticeable in Fulani towns.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

(45.) Review of Expenditure.

The Public Works expenditure from 1899 to 1908, actual and estimated, has been, roughly, as follows:—

	£
Recurrent or Maintenance	116,000
Extraordinary or Capital	475,000

Considering the large population, some 7,000,000, and the immense area of territory, the expenditure must be considered as surprisingly small. The capital expenditure upon improvement of communications has been about £60,000 on steamers, £40,000 on 22 miles of tramway, and about £30,000 on the Kaduna River Bridge at Zungeru and the construction of a road from the capital to Zaria. During the period 1899-1905 the Sudan Government, mainly by means of advances from the Egyptian Government, were enabled to expend some £2,600,000 upon Public Works

Extraordinary, principally devoted to the construction of a railway system nearly 1,000 miles in length. The population affected was only about 1,870,000. The limitation in expenditure for Northern Nigeria, and the necessity for devoting quite 30 per cent. of its total to military requirements, has seriously retarded the progress of the country. On the other hand, this retardation has allowed of our securing a knowledge of the peoples and the co-operat of native rulers, and has been of marked advantage. In 1907 8 has been possible to reduce somewhat the Public Works expenditure, owing to the cessation of work upon the Zungeru-Zaria Road, and the inadvisability of any further large building programme at the capital. The savings effected have been devoted to improving the housing conditions in the provinces, and mainly in those not likely to be traversed by the railways now in course of construction. This policy will be continued during the advance of the railways, and it is hoped that most of the provincial centres so situated will be well provided for prior to the completion of the railway lines, when the provincial centres directly affected can be improved at much less expense than to-day.

A provision has been made for motors. Part of this was due to the introduction in 1906 of a road tractor which has since been found unworkable on the only fair road we possess, Zungeru-Zaria. The remainder of the provision is for two touring cars of special design. At present, the journey from Zungeru to Kano takes from 15 to 20 days, a circumstance which militates greatly against inspection by the central administration, or the possibility of conference at headquarters with Provincial Residents.

These disabilities, it is hoped, will be materially relieved by the use of motor cars. The general policy as to roads and motor transport has been outlined elsewhere, and the provision is not to be considered as a departure therefrom.

(46.) Programme, 1907–8.

The provision under Public Works Extraordinary Estimates for the year under report showed a decrease of £2,173, as compared with 1906:—

	1906-7.	1907-8.
	£	£
Buildings, &c., Lokoja and Zungeru	10,549	5,152
Repairs to and New Huts at Out-stations	1,500	2,800
Houses, Hospitals, Gaols, and Stores at Out-stations	11,720	15,481
Miscellaneous	1,156	3,255
Telegraph Extension ...	10,000	9,000
Roads and Bridges ...	11,800	6,364
Motors	—	2,500
	£46,725	£44,552

Works in Cantonments.

Among the new works carried out at Zungeru were the erection of a brick house for the Resident of the Niger Provinces, a workshop for the Public Works Department, a Royal Artillery gun park with store office and guard room.

An ice making plant was installed in a brick shed specially built for the purpose. Government House verandah was enclosed with mosquito wire gauze and several alterations and additions were made to officials' bungalows. Unclimbable fencing was erected round the Isolation Camp and the Contagious Diseases Hospital.

At Lokoja there were erected additional barrack quarters for Police and the 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment, a new brick rest-house adjacent to the beach for officials passing through, a brick mess for non-commissioned officers of the 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment, and a new office and stores for the Postal Department.

A new operating room was built at the native hospital, a large new brick ward was started, and various improvements were carried out. An improvement in the sanitation of the station was effected by the erection of 20 permanent latrines. Work on a brick bungalow for civil officers was commenced. The steam saw plant was erected and housed and excellent locally sawn timber was turned out.

Works at Out-stations.

The Provincial Headquarters at Bauchi, Nafada, Yola, and Nassarawa were completed. Work was commenced on the urgently required houses at Kano and the following were completed and occupied, viz.: two two-roomed masonry houses, one four-roomed house and office for the Resident, with all necessary out-buildings. Other houses put in hand and nearing completion were a Post Office, a Gaol, and a seven-roomed building for non-commissioned officers. The work on quarters and mess for officers is well in hand.

At Sokoto work was commenced on the two bungalows and other buildings provided in the Estimates. Materials are sent up by steamer to Jebba at high water and by native canoes through the rapids to Jega, on the Sokoto River, in October and November, and thence by pack animals. The transport difficulty is a serious one, and is responsible for the progress made during the year being less than was anticipated.

Minor buildings were erected at other out-stations, such as a Telegraph Office at Kontagora, a Resident's house at Numan, &c.

At Burutu a large extra stacking space for materials was formed by roofing in between sheds and over the wharf. The storage accommodation at Burutu is very inadequate and the extension of the sea wall and filling in of ground is imperative.

Roads and Bridges.

The Zungeru-Zaria Road was re-opened after the rains for cart transport early in January. The proposal that the Transport Department should form a Depôt at Ringa (mile 56) led to a concentration of all work on this section from Zungeru (mile 1); 12 steel trestle bridges were erected, six curved corrugated iron culverts were constructed, and the road was properly metalled, cambered, and drained up to mile 30, when work was stopped at the end of May owing to sanction being granted for the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway. The Karshi River bridge was not completed for the same reason, all materials sent to the site being returned to Zungeru. The bridge over the Ruka River, mile 115, was completed, 13 spans of light steel trestle piers on concrete foundations, with superstructure of corrugated iron sheets on timber beams, being employed.

A survey of a proposed road from Loko to Keffi was made.

Owing to the almost constant employment of the Director of Public Works and Railways (Mr. J. Eaglesome) upon the new lines of railway, Public Works duties have mainly devolved upon Mr. A. C. Ridsdale, who has been appointed Deputy Director of Public Works in the Public Works and Railways Department.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH AND VITAL STATISTICS.

(47.) General.

The expenditure upon the medical service is increasing slowly year by year in order to cope with the requirements of the Protectorate. This is more particularly one of the departments which, though entirely non-revenue-earning, cannot be allowed to suffer for want of necessary funds. The expenditure on the Medical Department for 1905-6 was £27,838, for 1906-7 £29,294, and for 1907-8 could not be increased beyond the figure £29,905. For 1908-9, owing to economies elsewhere, the estimate has been increased to £30,768, none too much in view of the heavy responsibilities thrown on the department by the initiation of the Baro-Kano Railway works. The health on these works has been very good to date; more particularly noticeable is the almost total absence of accidents usually witnessed on large public works. The medical arrangements have been uniformly good, but will require strengthening as to numbers of staff and improvement of hospitals.

(48.) Report—Medical Department.

The Acting Principal Medical Officer, Dr. J. P. Fagan, has forwarded the usual annual medical report for the year 1907, from which are extracted the following matters of general interest:—

"The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year was 424, of whom 338 were officials and 86 non-officials, 402 males and 22 females.

The native population is approximately given as 7,000,000.

European Statistics 1907.

Europeans.	Total.	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000.	Invalids.	Rate per 1,000.
Total average resident population.	424	7	16·50	50	117·92
Officials	338	4	11·83	36	106·50
Non-officials	86	3	34·88	14	163·25

European Statistics 1900–1907.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Average European population.	165	165	290	309	322	342	347	424
Number of deaths...	13	9	9	18	13	10	17*	7†
Number of invalids	21	30	20	43	67	49	55	50

* Three killed in action.
† One accidental death.

During the year 1907 there were four deaths amongst officials on leave in England, two of which were due to blackwater fever.

The above tables show an improving tendency as regards case mortality, but the number of cases invalided is still very high. With an increase of 77 in the European population there is a decrease of more than one-half in the number of deaths (wounds in action and accidents excluded). Comparatively speaking, however, both rates are gradually diminishing, and may be considered fairly satisfactory.

A fact to be remembered is that all the Europeans serving in this country, whether official or non-official, have to be pronounced fit for service before leaving England.

The average resident population is so small and disproportionate in character, that the corrections for age and sex distribution cannot be applied with any accuracy, so these statistics have to be described in Public Health as "crude."

Malarial fevers were prevalent during the year, the highest incidence being in October with 88 cases, the next highest May with 79 cases. These months mark the beginning and the end of the wet season, which, by experience, are considered the most unhealthy periods of the year. During the latter months of the dry season, viz.: February, March, and April, the number of cases was lowest.

The greatest number of cases of blackwater fever occurred when malaria was highest, viz., October. The practical measures taken to combat malaria seem to have a corresponding preventive effect on the incidence of blackwater fever.

—	1900.	1901.	1902.	19[illegible]	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.
Number of cases ...	12	12	20	17	35	18	25	12
Number of deaths ...	3	1	5	8	6	4	5	Nil.

3. *Sleeping Sickness.*—No cases were recorded amongst Europeans in the year under consideration. Amongst natives there were four cases with three deaths, as against three cases and one death in 1906.

In the early part of the year a Medical Officer (Dr. McGahey) was detailed to report on the treatment adopted by a native medicine-man in the district of Loko, on the Benue River. Dr. McGahey found 12 cases under treatment, three of which were not sleeping sickness at all. The remaining nine cases were, however, well marked microscopically and clinically. The treatment consisted in incising the enlarged glands by five or six deep cuts at right angles to and parallel to the longitudinal axis of each gland. Bleeding was freely encouraged; the patient was then given some native decoction to drink, and the wound was dressed after the native fashion with leaves and dirt. The cases under notice went from bad to worse and no continued improvement was reported. The native medicine-man's pathognomonic sign for sleeping sickness was enlargement of the cervical lymphatic glands. From the number of natives with characteristic scars noticed around Loko, his practice must have been extensive, but whether they were recoveries from the disease as a result of such treatment is very doubtful.

Generally speaking, the natives say that sleeping sickness is nearly always fatal and is infectious. We have no evidence to prove the occurrence of epidemics such as occur in Uganda and Central Africa. The valley of the Benue is the most likely starting point of an epidemic if it does come. Specimens of *Glossina palpalis* and *Glossina tachinoides* have been collected in this area.

Yaws.—89 cases in 1907, 187 cases in 1906.

4. The general sanitary condition of the Protectorate is as good as can be expected; it is yearly improving, and obtains the constant and unremitting attention of the authorities.

The conditions of life continue to improve with the aid of such reforms as better dwelling quarters, water condensers at stations where the water supply was not of good quality, better roads and rest-houses, sanitary supervision, and instruction given in the management of native towns, &c.

The routine sanitary work throughout the Protectorate includes all the known practical means of combating tropical diseases.

Zungeru.—The sanitary condition of the station is excellent, and the amount of work done in this direction during the five years of occupation is surprising, all things considered. A perfect water supply for drinking and cooking purposes is provided by the condenser, and there is an unfailing supply from the Rivers Dago and Kaduna for all household purposes. Refuse is destroyed by burning, and the dry-earth system is used throughout the settlement.

The average resident European population during the year was 68, of whom 62 were officials and 6 non-officials.

Admissions to European hospital, 76, with no deaths.

Admissions to Native hospital, 694, with 17 deaths.

The gaol has been enlarged. The average number of prisoners was 206; the cubic space available for each inmate 255 cubic feet. The doors and windows are grated, and ventilation is thorough. The quality of the food is very good, and the water supply is unlimited. If the cubic space allowed for each inmate is small, it must be remembered that almost all the prisoners in the Protectorate are engaged on outdoor work, and only sleep in the gaol.

Freed Slaves' Home.—This institution continues its excellent work under the best sanitary conditions. The children are well cared for and well fed. Average number of children, 156. Except for the ordinary ailments of childhood the health has been satisfactory.

Lokoja.—The sanitary condition is satisfactory. The European and native compounds are kept clean and in good order. A condenser supplies the drinking water, and the Niger-Benue confluence washes the beach of the settlement. The surface drainage is good. The average resident European population is 89, made up of 62 officials and 27 non-officials.

Admissions to European hospital, 122, with 2 deaths.

Admissions to Native hospital, 790, with 17 deaths.

The general health has improved. The number of admissions to the European hospital includes cases brought in from out-stations, of which a large number are in more direct communication with Lokoja than with Zungeru.

Gaol.—The average number of prisoners was 82; the cubic space available for each, 142 cubic feet. The diet is good, and the water supply ample. Many of the prisoners are brought in from out-stations, and take a considerable time to get accustomed to their new surroundings. The health of prisoners has been good during the year.

Kano.—The average resident European population during the year was 23·8,—21·8 officials, 2 non-officials. The European sick list for this station shows 114 admissions, with no deaths; native sick list 872 admissions, and 6 deaths. Most of the Europeans reporting were suffering from malaria. This is a most unsatisfactory state of things, and it is to be hoped that the efforts now being made will materially alter it for the better.

New resident quarters are being built, and both an European hospital and a native hospital are to be erected in the present year. A water condenser has been erected and works effectively.

The question of a permanent healthy site for European quarters in a town of this great size, with its immense population, is a most difficult one.

Sokoto.—The average resident European population was 11·8, all officials.

The sick lists show European admissions, 48, with no deaths; natives 690, with 3 deaths.

The water supply is derived from springs, is ample in quantity and in quality excellent.

5. The report of successful vaccinations for the year is unsatisfactory, the number being 1,423, against 2,447 in 1906. Several reasons can be urged for this reduction:—(1) The natives in Government employ, and those more or less in touch with its officers, are almost all by this time vaccinated. (2) Loss of activity in the vaccine lymph on its arrival at our more distant stations. This can be readily understood when it is borne in mind that a period of three months may elapse before the completion of its journey from England. (3) The Mohammedans object to the method known as arm to arm vaccination, which—where the lymph supply is limited—is the only means of performing on large numbers. (4) The pagans object in a manner which prevents their inclusion in the category of passive resisters.

Time, patience, and experience will no doubt overcome the native fears, suspicions, and prejudices.

To cope with the lymph difficulty, a trial is being made with the powdered lymph in place of that supplied in tubes. The powdered preparation seems to stand long journeys and excessive heat in such a way as to give hopes that a solution of the lymph question has been arrived at.

6. The most satisfactory point to be noticed in the general health for the year is the tendency towards improvement. The death-rate per 1,000 in 1906 was 48·99, in 1907 it was 16·50, a reduction of 32·49.

Although the health improves, the climate remains the same. The precautions necessary to attain for one year a tolerable condition of health are irksome, and can only be enforced by constant reiteration. The number of cases invalided shows a high rate, viz., 117·92, but the severity of the malarial diseases was not so pronounced.

The total number of Europeans treated during the year was 847; last year the number was 900.

The health of the native population during the year was good. The total number of cases treated, 16,362, shows a slight increase over last year, which returned 16,340 cases.

The courses of lectures on Elementary Tropical Hygiene were continued from last year.

A case of rabies in a dog was reported from the Maifoni District, and two European officers who were bitten proceeded to Paris for the Pasteur treatment. One seldom or never sees a mad dog in these parts, but the natives are well acquainted with the disease, and state that they always kill a dog on the slightest symptoms of madness.

IX.—MILITARY.

(49.) Northern Nigeria Regiment.

I cannot speak too highly of the general conduct and discipline of the Northern Nigeria Regiment, nor of the invaluable aid its officers and men have given to the Political and other Administrative Departments of the Protectorate during the year under review. The Commandant, Colonel Julian Hasler, reports as follows:—

"The interior economy of the Northern Nigeria Regiment has been well carried out during the year. Discipline has been very good, and the abolition of flogging has turned out well, and I am sure it was an excellent measure.

"*Training*, generally, shows steady progress.

"*Military operations* have been limited to a few patrols, without much fighting.

"*Signalling* is making good progress.

"There has been a decrease in desertions during the year.

"The health of Europeans has been very good, on the whole. That of the natives has been very fair.

"*Movements of Troops.*—None of importance have taken place.

"*Field Operations.*—A little fighting took place on the Angass and Sura Patrols, under Lieutenant Uniacke and Captain Williams. The Kagoro Patrol was conducted by Captain Sewell, the Zungon Katab, by Lieutenant Scott, and the Ziggam, by Lieutenant Uniacke."

X.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

(50.) Assizes.

During the year five assizes were held at Zungeru, one at Lokoja, and one at Bida.

Cantonment Courts.

Owing to illness and other unavoidable causes, the offices of Cantonment Magistrate, both at Zungeru and Lokoja, have been held by a number of officers.

At Zungeru, the returns show a decrease in criminal, and a slight increase in civil, cases:—

	1906.	1907.
Criminal cases	540 ...	381
Civil cases	74 ...	99

At Lokoja:—

	1906.	1907.
Criminal cases	228 ...	336
Civil cases	121 ...	55

Provincial Courts.

The revision of the cause lists has been delegated to the Chief Justice.

Native Courts.

The progress made by these courts has been satisfactory, and can be gauged by the Provincial Reports.

Land Registry and Patents.

Six leases and five licences under the Minerals Proclamation have been registered. Four applications for patents have been received.

(51.) LAWS.

The following new laws were enacted in the year 1907:—

1. A Proclamation regulating the law of Marriage within this Protectorate, intituled "The Marriage Proclamation, 1907."

2. A Proclamation to enable Provincial Courts to enforce lawful and proper orders of Native Courts and Native Chiefs, intituled "The Enforcement of Native Authority Proclamation, 1907."

3. A Proclamation to facilitate the recovery of debts from absconding debtors from Southern Nigeria, the Gold Coast, and Sierra Leone, taking refuge in Northern Nigeria, intituled "The Judgments Extension Proclamation, 1907."

4. A Proclamation amending "The Master and Servants Proclamation, 1902," intituled "The Master and Servants (Amendment) Proclamation, 1907."

5. A Proclamation for the prevention of cruelty to animals, intituled "The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Proclamation, 1907."

6. A Proclamation to prevent adulteration of rubber, intituled "The Adulteration of Rubber Proclamation, 1907."

Two Proclamations were repealed:—

The Caravans Proclamation of 1906;
The Canoe Registration Proclamation, 1907.

This action was necessary on the abolition of the caravan tolls and canoe taxes.

Eight amending Proclamations were enacted.

Various regulations were also made under different Proclamations.

XI.—EDUCATION.

(52.) Present Condition.

Education in Northern Nigeria has not as yet been seriously taken up, mainly for financial reasons. In the Mohammedan States there has existed for probably many years the ordinary village "Kuttab," perhaps rather below the average in most Mohammedan countries. Teaching is limited to reading and writing in Arabic for the most advanced scholars, and, for the others, to learning verses of the Koran. The fact remains, that in the Hausa States and Bornu a not inconsiderable body of men exist who can read and write, though their learning, perhaps, goes very little further. There will be observed throughout the provincial reports the desire expressed by Mohammedan Chiefs for some advance in secular education. This has been met very imperfectly by the establishment of Government schools in Sokoto and Kontagora. The attempt was made to try a Mission school in Zaria, but has proved to be a failure. In the Mohammedan States, following Lord Cromer's policy for the Sudan, it appears advisable to educate Mohammedans along their own lines, and compulsory attendance at a Christian school is inconceivable, and might prove disastrous. It is, moreover, in opposition to the promises of my predecessor.

In the pagan south we are dealing with a different problem, the people being almost entirely illiterate. Here, Government has fostered schools in the Cantonments of Zungeru and Lokoja, and Missionary Societies have supplemented these by establishing schools among the pagan communities. With regard to those schools, there has been noticed a tendency to take the natives out of their normal grooves too suddenly, instead of inculcating and increasing a respect for native customs and institutions, where not at variance with higher standards of morality. The premature teaching of English is thoroughly in keeping with this mistaken policy, and inevitably leads to utter disrespect for British and native ideals alike, and to a denationalised and disorganised population.

(53.) Future Progress.

Generally speaking, it would appear necessary to divide education under two heads:—

(1) Mohammedan schools under Government control.
(2) Government or private schools.

(1) In the Mohammedan communities the lines adopted by Lord Cromer for the Sudan will be adhered to, and are con-

comitants of my predecessor's promises to the Chiefs and Emirs. A school for teachers, under a Director of Education, will be evolved, and gradually the lowest standard of Egyptian Sudan education, based upon our "Kuttabs," and altered to suit our requirements, will be introduced as in the Sudan. There is but little doubt that the establishment of Government schools will, if worked with the co-operation of the Emirs, prove popular, and that the schools will be almost self-supporting.

(2) In other communities, Government schools should be established as funds become available, but they cannot be expected to become self-supporting for many years. Mission schools will be welcomed if similarity of educational policy can be adopted. It is in these communities more particularly that denationalisation, so demoralising to the native, is likely to take place if the educational system is based on premature teaching of English. The lines Government would seek to adopt or approve would be:—

(1) Instruction in industrial work.

(2) Simplest form of Christian teaching in Hausa or their own language.

(3) The encouragement of intelligent scholars or sons of leading inhabitants to acquire higher education, when English might be taught, but Hausa continued and perfected.

XII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

(54.) Postal.

The volume of work dealt with by this Department shows a satisfactory increase, and the revenue collected has increased proportionately more than the expenditure.

The most important matter to record was the introduction of reduced rates of postage for foreign and Colonial letters. The continued reductions in the rates of postage make it impossible for a country like this to maintain a proper proportion between revenue and expenditure. Even newly-opened up countries are not alone in finding that such reductions increase the expenditure without causing a compensating increase to the revenue.

The greatest increase in the volume of work is noticeable in the Parcel Post Service. The number of parcels handled in 1907 is 34 per cent higher than the number dealt with in 1906. The Arab traders in Kano continue to use the Parcel Post, and it is noticeable that nearly all the Kano trade is now with Manchester. In 1906 the Arab traders dealt almost exclusively with Tripoli.

The efficiency of the service has led to its being adopted as a general means of conveying small articles, not only to and from other countries, but also between stations in the Protectorate.

The number of money orders, especially "Inland" orders, shows an increase. The amount of money transmitted, however, shows a decrease. This decrease is due to Lagos traders ceasing to make use of the service since the Bank of Nigeria opened a branch at Lagos.

The efficiency and rapidity of the overland mail services have greatly increased during the year. This has been largely brought about by the extension of the system of running mails from village to village, the Headman of each village entering into a contract to put the mail at the next village within a specified time.

Before the introduction of this system, a runner had to travel long distances—frequently over 200 miles; and while a runner thinks little of doing 30 miles in one day, he cannot keep that rate up for a week or so. He naturally becomes footsore, and therefore the mail is delayed.

During the year under review, the mails generally reached Maiduguri, Bornu (540 miles), three weeks after despatch from Lokoja, and it was no uncommon occurrence for mails to reach Kano (260 miles) eight days after despatch from Zungeru. This shows that mails travel at the rate of about 30 miles a day.

It is regrettable that the River Mail Service has not shown a similar progress. The increase in the number of calling stations on the lower Niger causes great delay in the receipt of mails at Lokoja, and the want of a regular service of steamers on the Benue and the Kaduna during high water is keenly felt. It must be remembered that the basis of the mail service in the Protectorate is the river transport, and any delay or irregularity in the arrival or departure of a steamer occasions a delay in the overland mail service.

(55.) Telegraph.

On 1st April the whole of the telegraph construction work was transferred from the Public Works Department to the Postal and Telegraph Department.

The first work undertaken was the reconstruction of 50 miles of the line between Zungeru and Zaria. This section had been constructed originally on wooden poles, and, as it forms the connecting link between Headquarters and the important Provinces of Kano, Bauchi, and Bornu, it was necessary that it should be rendered as safe from interruption as possible.

The first hundred miles of the line between Zaria and Bauchi was reconstructed, and iron poles were substituted for the original wooden ones. The cost of transporting the material prevented the reconstruction being carried as far as Bauchi, and some 50 miles of this section remain on wooden poles.

Similarly the high cost of transporting material prevented the reconstruction of the Zaria-Kano section. The line was

strengthened by the substitution of iron for wooden poles at certain river crossings and angles, but, otherwise, it remains on temporary poles.

The construction of the line between Nafada and Maiduguri (the Headquarters of the Bornu Province) was completed and a telegraph office was opened at the latter place.

The Lokoja-Benue line, which, after crossing the Niger at Jemata, passes through the low-lying ground between the Niger and Benue to Loko, has for some years been maintained with difficulty. The cable across the Niger became faulty during the year, and, rather than lay a new cable, it was decided to construct a line between Zungeru and Keffi through Abuja. Good progress was made at this work and the line was opened for traffic early in 1908. In consequence, the Jematah-Loko section is now being dismantled.

A line along the railway route from Baro is under construction, and it is proposed during 1908 to lay a cable across the Niger at Baro. The main telegraph line will be along the railway, and will, therefore, be more economically and more efficiently maintained.

During the dry season the telegraph service was very satisfactory, and only three serious interruptions occurred. In the wet season, however, the difficulty of maintaining the line was, as usual, very great. The Benue line suffered most in this respect, as it passes through a great deal of low-lying ground which is flooded at high water. An attempt is now being made to strengthen this line and to divert certain sections to higher ground.

On the 31st December, 1907, there were 33 post offices and 28 telegraph offices. The staff consisted of 14 Europeans, 15 postal clerks, 39 telegraph operators, 10 telegraph learners, and 154 native linesmen and messengers.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN OF IMPORTS (FREE) NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Arms and ammunition	649	13	6
Bags and sacks ...	2,169	3	9
Books, printed ...	492	2	11
Building materials ...	11,476	5	8
Boats and canoes ...	1,198	7	0
Brass and copperware	24	5	5
Coopers' stores ...	308	14	0
Coals	2,934	13	9
Cordage and twine ...	198	5	5
Canvas and tarpaulin ...	146	0	1
Engine stores... ...	3	9	11
Carried forward	19,601	1	5

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	19,601	1	5
Fresh provisions ...	99	1	9
Glassware	15	4	3
Goods, unenumerated (Foreign).	1,348	16	1
Goods, unenumerated (Native).	140	15	0
Grindstones	52	3	0
Hardware and cutlery	3,377	1	11
Leather goods	611	19	8
Machinery	1,916	14	7
Carried forward	27,162	17	8

RETURN OF IMPORTS (FREE) NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION—*cont.*

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	27,162	17	8
Mathematical, scientific, &c., intruments.	1,887	19	1
Oils, other kinds ...	4	13	4
Provisions (Native) ...	896	1	0
Packages, freight, &c.	1,978	5	6
Postage stamps ...	87	7	7
Potash	2	0	0
Printing materials ...	214	6	5
Railway materials ...	105	10	2
Specie	116,550	19	6
Carried forward	148,890	0	3

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	148,890	0	3
Steam launches ...	4,558	0	0
Tallow	1	16	9
Telegraph materials ...	490	17	6
Uniforms and Accoutrements.	9,553	4	2
Vehicles	309	4	10
Wood and straw manufacture.	17	19	1
Total (free) for year ended 31st December, 1907.	163,821	2	7

RETURN OF IMPORTS (SPECIFIC) NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Aerated waters ...	362	3	11
Ale, beer, &c.	442	2	3
" "	262	9	11
Cartridges, loaded ...	4,766	4	2
Cigars	413	6	11
Cigarettes	1,554	6	6
Guns, Dane	305	18	4
Guns, not Dane ...	1,681	14	6
Pistols and revolvers	355	0	0
Gunpowder	209	15	5
Kerosene oil	1,014	7	2
Kola nuts	15,053	6	3
Lead	9	6	10
Spirits, brandy ...	365	4	7
Spirits, gin and geneva	984	11	4
Carried forward	27,779	18	1

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	27,779	18	1
Spirits, liqueurs ...	61	18	10
" rum	9	4	0
" whisky ...	3,553	7	10
" unenumerated	513	9	2
Salt	11,631	8	3
Sugar	1,099	16	11
Tea	179	7	0
Tobacco, manufactured	168	9	10
" unmanufactured.	1,147	8	9
Wines, claret	548	4	9
" other kinds ...	405	1	11
" sparkling ...	597	1	3
Grand Total ...	47,694	16	7

RETURN OF IMPORTS (*ad valorem*) NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION, HALF-YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Beads	3,261	3	0
Beef and pork... ...	4	18	2
Brass and copperware	140	2	8
Bread and biscuits ...	3	18	5
Brushware	127	19	8
Candles...	35	2	4
Canvas and tarpaulin...	570	13	10
Chemicals and drugs ...	1,146	6	9
Clocks and watches ...	90	4	11
Cordage and twine ...	330	9	8
Cotton goods	132,072	3	5
Earthenware	1,203	18	7
Engine stores	268	1	1
Fish, salted and cured	2	10	0
Flour	1,081	5	2
Furniture	1,682	8	8
Glassware	339	16	0
Goods, unenumerated	2,792	13	9
Haberdashery	1,759	8	11
Hardware and cutlery	8,716	0	7
Jewellery and plate ...	102	4	3
Carried forward	155,731	9	10

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	155,731	9	10
Leather goods	296	13	2
Matches	452	7	5
Musical instruments ...	83	3	0
Oils, other kinds ...	95	11	4
Parcel by Parcel Post	0	10	6
Perfumery	340	16	6
Photo materials ...	24	11	3
Pipes, smoking ...	183	8	2
Provisions	8,271	7	3
Rice	1,214	3	11
Silk goods	957	18	7
Soap	1,153	12	4
Stationery	1,927	18	3
Tallow	2	12	11
Umbrellas	208	19	9
Wearing apparel ...	1,249	6	4
Wood and straw manufacture.	24	11	0
Woollen goods... ...	763	19	3
Grand Total ...	172,988	0	9

RETURN OF EXPORTS NORTHERN NIGERIA, IDAH STATION, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1907.

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Native products.			
Animals, living ...	957	5	6
Beniseed	2,203	3	2
Capsicums	2,292	7	2
Cotton seeds	9	10	0
Cotton, raw	4,371	14	10
Cotton goods	2,456	2	3
Fibre	76	11	9
Ground-nuts	14,413	10	0
Goods, unenumerated	14,341	9	10
Gums	4,775	8	6
Hides (cow hides) ...	50	14	6
Ivory	752	19	2
Kola nuts	25	13	6
Palm kernels	22,609	16	9
Palm oil	48	14	6
Potash	4,965	14	0
Provisions (Native) ...	1,779	0	4
Poultry...	270	12	6
Rubber...	91,074	2	3
Shea nuts	41,364	7	3
Shea butter	1,759	0	6
Skins	174	19	0
Tin, raw	13,832	2	0
Wood oil	54	11	2
Foreign Goods.			
Ale, beer, and porter ...	2	2	0
Aerated waters ...	22	10	0
Arms and ammunition	0	10	0
Bags and sacks ...	1,275	0	11
Beads	41	5	0
Building materials ...	30	6	0
Books, printed... ...	0	15	0
Brass and copperware	5	0	0
Brandy	6	16	0
Cigars	1	0	0
Cotton goods	2,220	19	4
Cordage and twine ...	8	2	0
Canvas and tarpaulin	21	3	0
Coopers' stores ...	1,103	0	2
Carried forward	229,397	19	10

Article.	Total Value. £	s.	d.
Brought forward	229,397	19	10
Foreign Goods—cont.			
Cartridges	1	0	0
Chemicals and drugs ...	14	0	0
Candles...	3	16	8
Earthenware	4	6	0
Engine stores... ...	1	0	0
Furniture	4	10	0
Flour	7	0	0
Fresh provisions ...	7	3	0
Goods, unenumerated	716	13	6
Gin and Geneva ...	35	0	0
Hardware and cutlery	462	3	10
Jewellery and plate ...	10	0	0
Kerosene	12	15	0
Leather goods	10	4	0
Musical instrument ...	10	10	0
Machinery	15	0	0
Provisions	285	10	2
Pipes, smoking ...	2	10	0
Rice	149	15	0
Soap	16	10	0
Salt	15	0	0
Stationery	0	15	0
Spirits, unenumerated	6	12	0
Specie	3,999	3	6
Tobacco, unmanufactured.	33	0	0
Tea	12	10	0
Vehicles	28	0	0
Wearing apparel ...	80	12	6
Wines, sparkling ...	9	0	0
Wines, claret	1	10	0
Wines, other kinds ...	65	10	0
Whisky	58	9	0
Woollen goods ...	9	12	0
Wood and straw manufacture.	1	0	0
Total (Export value) for the year ended 31st December, 1907.	235,488	1	0

APPENDIX B.

Abstract of Revenue for the Years 1899–1900 to 1907–8.

Heads of Revenue.	1899–1900. (One Quarter) Actual.	1900–1. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Actual.	1905–6. Actual.	1906–7. Actual.	1907–8. Actual.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Local Revenue :—									
Licences, Excise, and Internal Revenue ..	13 17 10	332 5 5	631 0 8	7,826 4 2	39,249 16 4	69,433 5 10	85,546 6 0	113,447 9 2	97,956 14 8
Payments for Specific Services, Fees, &c. ..	24 12 0	415 19 3	1,393 14 10	2,579 18 10	4,087 8 5	5,872 8 11	6,860 5 3	11,204 10 7	21,456 17 8
Post Office and Telegrams..	—	641 3 0	1,283 11 1	2,051 5 10	934 12 5	1,708 10 0	2,672 17 7	5,842 13 8	6,178 11 5
Interest	—	28 14 9	29 11 9	35 12 3	—	—	—	—	—
Rents of Government property	—	—	1 0 0	255 2 0	495 16 8	1,179 1 9	936 2 0	1,115 11 3	2,324 2 10
Customs	—	—	—	—	6,463 2 4	11,285 18 1	11,068 16 10	9,859 7 11	13,639 0 10
Miscellaneous	—	761 11 8	1,085 1 10	3,567 8 10	2,496 1 5	2,560 1 5	1,883 9 2	580 13 11	1,449 12 11
Rebate from Niger Company	—	—	—	—	—	1,687 0 0	—	—	—
Repayment by Southern Nigeria for loan of Northern Nigeria troops.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,576 14 7	—	—
Total Local Revenue	38 9 10	2,179 14 1	4,424 0 2	16,315 11 11	53,726 17 10	94,026 6 0	110,544 11 5	142,087 6 6	143,005 0 4
Imperial Grant-in-Aid..	56,530 0 0	88,800 0 0	280,000 0 0	290,000 0 0	405,000 0 0	405,500 0 0	320,000 0 0	315,000 0 0	295,000 0 0
Contribution from Southern Nigeria	—	44,750 0 0	34,000 0 0	34,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	50,000 0 0	60,000 0 0	75,000 0 0	70,000 0 0
" " Lagos	—	—	—	—	—	10,000 0 0	15,000 0 0	—	—
Deferred Pay and Reward Fund, W.A.F.F. ..	—	—	—	16,693 13 6	—	—	—	—	—
Total Revenue	56,568 9 10	135,729 14 1	318,424 0 2	357,009 5 5	508,726 17 10	559,526 6 0	505,544 11 5	532,087 6 6	508,005 0 4
Loan Account Southern Nigeria for Baro-Kano Railway Construction.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77,207 0 9

Abstract of Expenditure for the Years 1899–1900 to 1907–8.

Heads of Expenditure.	1899–1900. Civil only (One Quarter). Actual.	1900–1. Civil only. Actual.	1901–2. Actual.	1902–3. Actual.	1903–4. Actual.	1904–5. Actual.	1905–6. Actual.	1906–7. Actual.	1907–8. Actual.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
High Commissioner's Office and Government House.	758 11 8	3,858 3 2	3,848 18 0	4,297 12 8	5,264 4 2	6,636 15 4	6,783 8 5	5,706 19 5	6,841 11 6
Political	491 13 11	7,470 11 6	11,413 14 4	24,263 14 2	33,852 15 4	44,500 9 5	53,072 13 1	58,045 11 1	62,389 17 9
Stipends to Chiefs	15 0 0	125 5 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cantonment Magistrates and Freed Slaves Home.	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,575 3 4	4,594 0 0	4,026 5 10
Judicial	438 3 11	1,719 17 9	1,786 0 7	2,562 0 10	3,413 16 5	3,394 16 5	2,208 1 1	2,690 9 11	2,766 1 4
Secretariat	310 9 8	1,901 8 0	2,145 3 7	2,145 7 3	2,375 7 9	3,174 12 11	—	—	—
Secretariat and Printing	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,898 17 9	5,263 11 4	5,240 17 8
Treasury	545 14 2	2,986 16 1	3,733 12 8	5,745 7 7	6,318 19 8	6,913 19 3	7,344 5 11	7,397 18 10	7,055 18 5
Post and Telegraphs	426 2 5	5,530 2 8	5,726 2 3	6,201 5 3	7,154 17 2	7,580 5 9	8,553 5 9	12,117 15 2	13,845 17 11
Medical	1,255 15 6	6,744 17 8	16,360 2 7	20,327 18 1	22,068 19 5	26,306 3 10	27,838 8 1	28,577 5 6	29,780 8 6
Printing	71 0 10	361 4 11	956 1 11	1,105 4 1	1,214 13 7	1,415 10 11	—	—	—
Audit..	—	506 12 8	832 7 4	859 3 6	1,224 5 11	1,443 14 9	1,644 16 5	1,668 16 0	2,008 14 6
Police and Prisons	159 3 0	1,522 18 3	3,596 12 11	5,422 13 6	—	—	—	—	—
Police	—	—	—	—	20,063 4 10	30,668 1 1	33,735 15 2	39,558 6 4	40,528 4 0
Prisons	—	—	—	—	2,578 6 7	2,969 8 4	4,647 11 1	4,819 18 3	6,140 9 11
Storekeepers and Transport..	374 16 0	2,501 0 9	4,197 5 8	4,278 8 1	4,108 16 4	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—	3,588 17 11	22,333 16 9	29,472 17 2	26,265 16 0
West African Frontier Force	—	—	132,583 1 8	139,132 2 9	191,445 9 2	190,259 5 0	181,470 11 0	169,561 8 0	153,000 13 2
" " " " 3rd Battalion ..	—	—	—	3,283 18 10	—	—	—	—	—
Marine and Workshops	1,774 6 9	15,756 19 1	29,103 2 8	23,897 5 0	26,197 7 0	27,021 10 11	31,636 7 4	29,726 1 7	36,203 0 9
Customs	—	—	—	—	1,002 12 11	1,463 5 0	1,564 15 8	1,296 6 1	1,334 19 8
Economic Department (Botanical and Forestry).	—	—	—	—	592 2 0	2,037 8 5	3,283 4 6	2,907 10 10	3,182 19 10
Revenue	—	—	—	—	3,862 12 9	6,174 19 7	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	1,190 12 4	5,439 12 2	27,840 10 11	40,885 11 3	52,436 12 1	45,640 10 9	26,448 17 8	25,176 9 6	28,343 2 7
" Passages of Europeans, 3rd Battalion West African Frontier Force ..	—	—	—	720 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
Public Works Department and Recurrent ..	28 6 10	6,153 2 11	10,014 16 10	12,647 5 1	—	—	—	—	—
" " "	—	—	—	—	10,388 8 7	12,145 10 0	14,426 8 6	14,362 12 11	12,240 8 8
" " Recurrent	—	—	—	—	1,834 17 10	4,831 9 11	3,227 19 2	5,402 8 8	5,435 19 9
" " Extraordinary	30,198 5 4	22,686 15 4	42,998 5 2	78,665 15 10	79,986 2 7	54,289 7 0	50,799 15 11	49,348 4 4	51,693 1 3
New Steamers	7 8 2	11,191 12 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway Survey	—	—	1,383 6 11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burutu Works	—	—	—	6,406 11 5	1,224 18 3	372 10 1	—	—	—
Telegraph Construction, Zaria Extension, and Lagos-Jebba Reconstruction, unprovided for.	—	—	—	6,543 16 6	—	—	—	—	—
Telegraph Construction (Special Vote)	—	—	—	—	17,376 14 6	36,611 9 3	—	—	—
Jebba-Ogbomosho Telegraph Construction ..	—	—	—	—	—	1,105 9 7	—	—	—
Special Survey	—	—	—	—	—	—	523 12 6	1,129 2 4	*22 4 0
W.A.F.F. Expenditure prior to year 1901-2 ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,242 1 4	24 13 4	—
Total	38,045 10 6	96,457 0 0	298,519 6 0	389,391 1 8	498,986 4 10	520,545 11 5	498,259 16 5	498,848 6 7	498,302 5 0
Expenditure Construction Baro-Kano Railway	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	66,080 6 11

* Credit deducted.

APPENDIX C.

The Northern Nigeria Marine consisted in 1907 of the following vessels :—

5 Large stern wheelers.
3 Small stern wheelers.
5 Stern wheel steam canoes.
1 Launch.
4 Barges.
2 Hulks.
17 Steel poling canoes.
1 Pontoon.

The vessels transported during the year some 13,000 tons of cargo on the rivers Niger, Benue, and Kaduna. The total of all passengers carried on all sections was 13,021.

SECTION "A." BURUTU—LOKOJA—BURUTU.

Up.	Tons.	*Down.*	Tons.
Northern Nigeria Government	2,111	Northern Nigeria Government	389
Traders and Southern Nigeria	4,434	Traders and Southern Nigeria	2,580
	6,545		2,969

Traders and Southern Nigeria Government
Up and Down ... ... Total tonnage, 9,514 tons.
Actual Revenue ... ... £7,417 9*s*. 2*d*.

SECTION "B." LOKOJA—BARIJUKO—JEBBA.

Up.	Estimate.	*Down.*	Estimate.
Northern Nigeria Government.	1,500 tons.	Northern Nigeria Government.	200 tons.
Traders and Southern Nigeria.	615 „	Traders and Southern Nigeria.	615 „
	2,115 „		815 „

Total value, Traders and Southern Nigeria Up and Down . . £1,230 14*s* 9*d*.
Total tonnage ... ... 2,930 tons.

SECTION "C." BENUE.

Up.	Tons.	*Down.*	Tons.
Northern Nigeria Government	30	Northern Nigeria Government	15
Traders...	1,200	Traders...	50
	1,230		65

Actual Revenue, Traders ... ... £1,709 8*s*. 7*d*.
Total Tonnage ... ... 1,295 tons.
Grand Total Tonnage handled ... ... 13,739 „

NORTHERN NIGERIA GOVERNMENT PASSENGERS.

—	Up.			Down.		
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Section "A":—						
Lower Niger ...	269	94	662	235	98	1,031
Section "B":—						
Upper Niger ...	196	63	1,272	164	66	1,270
Section "C":—						
Benue	73	22	823	57	9	204
Total	538	179	2,767	456	173	2,505

Total 1st Class	794
Total 2nd Class	352
Total Deck	5,372
Northern Nigeria Total	6,518 Value £8,271 6*s.* 3*d.*

	Up.	Down.	Intermediate
Traders, all classes to Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria.	545	758	4,000

Traders, total ... ... 5,303.

Traders, Upper Niger, all classes, Up and Down	(£466 0*s.*)	1,000	passengers.
" Benue	(£530 5*s.*)	200	estimated.
		1,200	
Grand total passages, all sections		13,021	

There were but few accidents to vessels during 1907, and these were as follows :—

Kampalla sunk on 30th June above Lokoja by striking sunken snag but was successfully raised and repaired.

B. Swan which sunk during a tornado in August 1906 was raised and repaired in May 1907.

W. Swan run into by the Niger Company's ss. *Aberdare* and sunk at Burutu in July, 1907 ; was floated and repaired and Niger Company have since paid £25 in settlement of claim against them.

The following additions have since been made to the flotilla :—

Sultan.—A stern wheel vessel 75 ft. by 15 ft. by 4 ft. at a cost of £4506.

Firefly.—A shallow draft motor canoe 32 feet long propelled by tunnel screw and Gardner kerosine engine ; cost £542.

Ferry Pontoon.—A pontoon costing £369 for Muraji Ferry.

APPENDIX D.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT FOR 1907.

COMPILED FROM RETURN OF OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE MEDICAL STAFF AT EIGHT STATIONS IN THE PROTECTORATE.

Zungeru.—The rainfall during the year was 37·16 inches as compared with 60·39 inches in 1906, but last year showed the highest rainfall recorded since the occupation on Zungeru in 1902. The wettest month was September 14·05 inches, whilst in August only ·93 inches were recorded. Rain fell monthly from April to October (inclusive) a period of seven months. The highest daily rainfall was on the 12th September viz. : 2·35 inches.

The maximum shade temperature was 103° recorded on four days in March and also on 2nd April.

The minimum shade temperature was 56° on 26th November.

The highest mean temperature was 86·2° in March and April, the lowest in August 78°.

The mean yearly temperature was 81°. The mean relative humidity was 61 per cent., the highest mean being 82 for July, the lowest 35 for January. The lowest on any one day was 19 on 26th February.

Lokoja.—Total rainfall 36·68 inches.
Heaviest rainfall 7·42 inches in May.
Maximum shade temperature 102° on 25th March.
Minimum shade temperature 55° on 12th December.
Highest mean shade temperature 85° in March.
Lowest mean shade temperature 74° in December.
Mean temperature for the year 79°.
Mean relative humidity for the year 71 per cent.
Highest mean relative humidity 78 per cent. in September and October.
Lowest mean relative humidity 61 per cent. in March.

Kano.—Total rainfall 25·62 inches.
Maximum shade temperature 99° on 30th March.
Minimum shade temperature 41° on 5th January.
Mean shade temperature for the year 77°.
Highest monthly mean temperature 86° for April and May.
Lowest monthly mean temperature 65° for January.
Mean relative humidity for the year 50 per cent.
Highest monthly mean relative humidity 81 per cent. in August.
Lowest monthly mean relative humidity 28 per cent. in March.

Sokoto.—Total rainfall 19·86 inches.
Maximum shade temperature 109° in March.
Minimum shade temperature 52° on 13th January.
Mean shade temperature for the year 81°.
Highest monthly mean temperature 91° in April.
Lowest monthly mean temperature 72° in December.
Mean relative humidity for the year 52 per cent.
Highest monthly mean relative humidity 86 per cent. in August.
Lowest monthly mean relative humidity 22 per cent. in March.

General.—The highest temperature recorded in the Protectorate was 120° at Maifoni on the 6th April.
The lowest 41° at Kano on the 5th January.
Highest mean shade temperature 81° at Sokoto, Zungeru, Yola, and Dumjeri.
Lowest mean shade temperature 75° at Zaria.
Greatest rainfall during the year was 54·74 inches at Ilorin.
Lowest rainfall during the year was 18·11 inches at Dumjeri.
Maximum fall in one day 4·15 inches at Ilorin on the 9th September.

The average rainfall for the year, as recorded in the eight stations mentioned, works out at 32·12 inches, which is the lowest recorded since the establishment of the Protectorate. During August, which is about the middle of the wet season, the level of the water in the Niger and Kaduna rivers was remarkably low. This drought may materially affect the public health of 1908, as the crops will suffer and therefore the food supplies, whilst the hygienic influence of a thorough scouring of the surface soil and watercourses will be absent.

APPENDIX E.

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1907 FOR THE PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Reports from the Imperial Institute have been made to the Government of Northern Nigeria on the following subjects, on the basis of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, followed, when necessary, by technical trials by manufacturers and commercial experts. In many cases recommendations have been made as to the further action which is required in the Colony in order to develop the production of those materials for which it is probable that there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

Rubber.—A sample of "Kano rubber" derived from *Ficus platyphylla* was forwarded from Katsena. It was found to be similar in composition to previous specimens of this product.

Cotton.—Twenty-nine specimens of cotton comprising American, Egyptian, Brazilian, and native varieties, grown in various provinces of Northern Nigeria were submitted for examination. The cotton generally was of promising quality although some of the samples were much stained. The American cottons were valued at from 5½*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·39*d.* per lb. The native varieties were also of good value, but the Egyptian and Brazilian cottons were of poor quality and not likely to repay cultivation.

Fibres.—Samples of native jute and jute grown from imported seed were forwarded from Borgu and proved to be of promising quality. They were valued at £22 and £24 per ton, respectively, when Indian jute of medium quality was quoted at £22 to £25 per ton.

Oil seeds.—The fruits of a species of *Pycnanthus* from Northern Nigeria were examined. The fat which they furnish would probably be suitable for soap-making and for the manufacture of candles. The residual meal was fairly rich in nitrogen and might be used as a manure.

A quantity of *Jatropha curcas* seeds was forwarded for examination. The oil yielded by these seeds is employed at Marseilles for the manufacture of soap and candles.

Ground-nut oil.—A specimen of ground-nut oil was submitted for examination. In the condition in which it was received it would only be suitable for soap-making, but by more careful preparation and filtration the oil could probably be rendered suitable for use as salad oil or for cooking purposes.

Sassy bark.—A quantity of sassy bark was received for examination. There is only a small occasional demand for this bark for medicinal purposes, and it is unlikely that any further use will be found for it.

Khaya senegalensis bark.—This bark, which is stated to be largely used in Northern Nigeria as a stomachic, was examined but was not found to contain any constituent likely to be of use in European medicine.

Wild kola.—A chemical examination of wild kola seeds showed that no caffeine or other similar alkaloid was present in them.

Dom nuts, Hyphaene Thebaica.—A sample of dom nuts was forwarded for examination, as it had been suggested that the kernels of these fruits could be utilised as vegetable ivory. Similar nuts, received from the Sudan and from Natal, had been already investigated at the Imperial Institute, and it was found that they are unlikely to be of commercial value.

Tobacco.—Three specimens of tobacco grown in the neighbourhood of the Kaduna River were examined. The tobacco was in such a form as to be quite unsuited to the British market, and further samples, consisting of the unrolled, properly fermented leaves, were asked for for technical trial and commercial valuation.

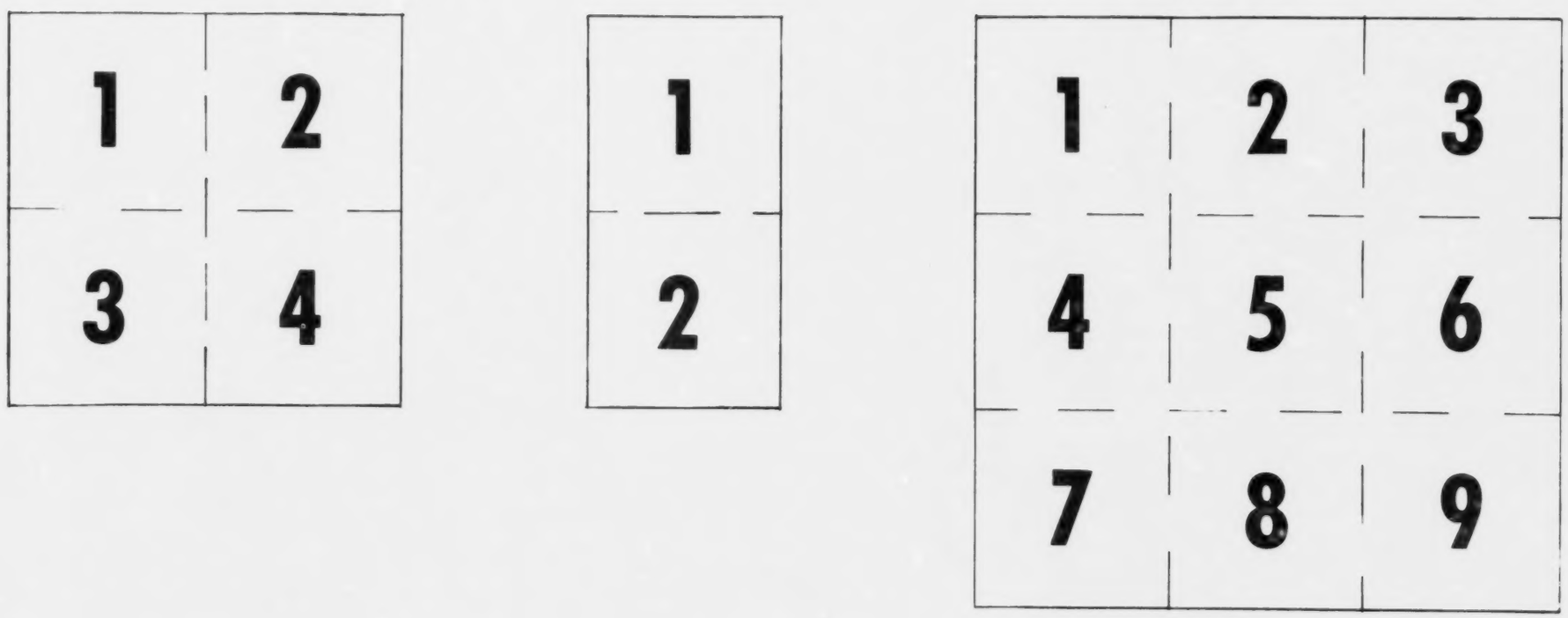
Arrow poison and Strophanthus seed.—A sample of arrow poison from Chibbuk supplied by Dr. A. C. Parsons was examined. The different ingredients of the poison were tested physiologically, but only the Strophanthus seeds were found to exert any poisonous action.

Minerals.—The results of the Mineral Survey of Northern Nigeria, including reports on the examination of the minerals collected in the course of the Survey, are published separately in Colonial Reports, Miscellaneous, Nos. 46 and 47 (Cd. 3914 and 3915).

A number of new exhibits and photographs were received from Northern Nigeria during the year, and have been added to the West African Court in the Public Galleries at the Imperial Institute. Valuable assistance was rendered in the arrangement and labelling of the Northern Nigeria exhibits by Mr. W. R. Elliott, late Forestry Officer in Northern Nigeria, who was temporarily attached to the Collections Staff. A descriptive catalogue of the Northern Nigeria exhibits at the Imperial Institute was published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Volume V (1907), No. 3.

Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, the Superintendent of Agriculture for West Africa, has been in constant communication with the Imperial Institute on all matters connected with agricultural operations and development, and has transmitted numerous specimens of economic products for examination at the Imperial Institute.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



KONNI
GOBER-TOUDOU
TASSAWA
SOKOTO
KANO
ZARIA
KATSENA
Index to
KANO EMIRATE
1 Sarakin-Bai
2 Chiroma
3 Burde
4 Dan-Buram
5 Ja-Idanawa
6 Mallam-Hausawa
7 Dan-Makoyo
8 Mallam-Chedi
9 Madaki
10 Sarakin-Dawaki-Mailuta
11 Meajen-Waferi
12 Maiungua-Kutumbawa
13 Dan-Iya
14 Dan-Amar
15 Tafida
16 Dan-Isa
17 Turakin-Mainya

LAKE CHAD
TASSAWA
DAMAGHERIM
Sulebawa
Kaita
Iya
Marusa
Kaura
Kamri
Ingawa
Kazauri
Yerima
KANO
Galladima
Gangara
Kuturma
Rogo
Bebeji
Rano
Gaiya
Duchi
Gummel
Katagum
Nguru
Katabri
Dalatori
Guji
Shami
DAMJERI
Borsari
Galligati
Karabiri
Biriri
Garza
Bedigana
Bedde
Keiuri
Kerekere
Alagernu
Guja
Karaguaro
Yajua
Uje
Bissegua
Gubio
Rimboa
Gusa Mala
KUKAWA
Ngunse
Wulo
Masu
Kuli
Ngelewa
Mobber
North Kenembu
S. Kenembu
Mongonu
Komadugu Yobe
Yo
Barrua
Basso
Bush
Mainé
Budum
Gorgoram
Gumsi
Machena
Buburum
Zumba
Judkorum
Adubur
Kabi
Duchi
Kachelari
Birni Hadeija
HADEJA
Dingas
Dunkanwa
Regia Mata
Danberto
Zango
Daura
Tassawa
Gurselik
Sunda Sunda
Alangerori
Garondoli
Bagilardi
Bensari
Barbarb
Kunchi
Bauchi
Garun Gabas
Kambo
Ajura
Kazaure
Damberta
Gwarzo
Chana
Yumbu
Kumbu
Zakare
Doko
Sankara
Taura
Ringim
Miga
Jafum
Buduru
Guerki
Dekayawa
Dalamari
Dumbum
Forsticum
Yayu
Aquin
Gamari
Messau
Chera
Bujs
Guaram
Kala
Birnin-Kudu
Masu
Baku
Badeffi
Gaiki
ZARIA
Burra
Burfa
Ningi
Ari
Wurji
Muda
Zeri Zufi
Fagam
Beserka
Jimi
Darazo
Ashidu
Kalam
Duku
GOMBE
Burihuri
Kunde
Gombe
R. Gongola
R. Shidya
R. Malankari
Nafada
Gongola
Birri
Ashaka
Kupto
Tilde
Tongo
Gulani
Matwe
Fika
GUJBA
Goneri
Manjin
N. Molgoi
S. Molgoi
West Marghi
East Marghi
Tibak
Kobahi
Dille
Musa
Kofa
Isge
Muduve
Urga
Bama
Kuntaga
Yal
Darmaburi
Gaus
Dikoa
Maiduguri
MAIFONI
Magumeri
Busagwa
Kubadwa
Attairou
Arego
Mainé
Garuma
Zabinawa
Yaranchi
Wangara
Gogiyah
Tanagro
Tamburawa
Kurgaya
Gaga
Massanawa
Daucas
Tsokkua
Kura
Kubarache
Madobia
Kirru
Girku
Kwainyawa
Gwangwan
Katurma
Karma
Dugabo
Gwarzo
Godia
Kabo
Rumi
Durubi
Alkari
Kurabo
Kaiykia
Kasada
Dan Zabua
Mahuta
Damergu
Bichi
Bagwai
Tofa
Dan Guguwa
Shanono
Marke
Tudaraya
Dabagi
Zabinawa
Ungogo
Gezawa
Gwarma
Wangara
Tanagro
Tamburawa
Kurgaya
Gogiyah
Joda
Gaiya
Girku
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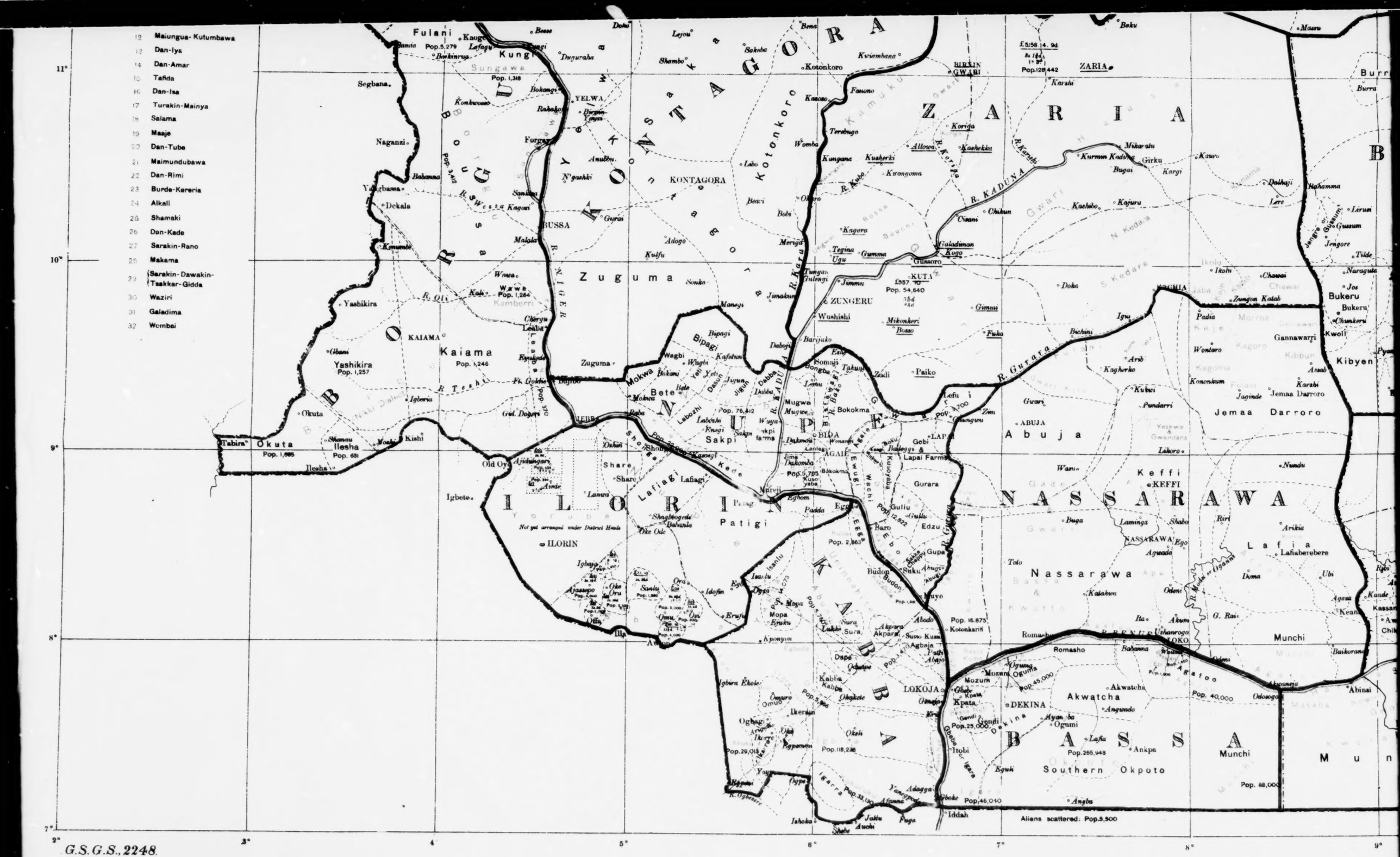
Kubarache
Bebeji
Rano
Kirru
Madobia
Dugabo
Gwangwan
Rogo
Katurma
Karma


12 Maiungua-Kutumbawa
13 Dan-Iya
14 Dan-Amar
15 Tafida
16 Dan-Isa
17 Turakin-Mainya
18 Salama
19 Maaje
20 Dan-Tube
21 Maimundubawa
22 Dan-Rimi
23 Burde-Kereria
24 Alkali
25 Shamaki
26 Dan-Kade
27 Sarakin-Rano
28 Makama
29 Sarakin-Dawakin-Tsakkar-Gidda
30 Waziri
31 Galadima
32 Wombai
SOKOTO
ZARIA
KONTAGORA
BUSSA
ZUNGERU
KUTA
Zuguma
Kaiama
Yashikira
Okuta
Ilesha
ILORIN
Patigi
Sakpi
BIDA
LOKOJA
DEKINA
Abuja
Keffi
NASSARAWA
Nassarawa
Lafia
Munchi
Akwatcha
Southern Okpoto
Jemaa Darroro
Kibyen
Bukeru
Kotonkoro
Birnin Gwari
Pop. 129,442
Pop. 54,640
Pop. 5,279
Pop. 1,318
Pop. 3,412
Pop. 1,264
Pop. 1,246
Pop. 1,257
Pop. 1,665
Pop. 631
Pop. 370
Pop. 75,612
Pop. 5,785
Pop. 12,822
Pop. 2,863
Pop. 16,875
Pop. 45,000
Pop. 25,000
Pop. 40,000
Pop. 265,948
Pop. 88,000
Pop. 46,040
Pop. 29,013
Pop. 118,236
Pop. 33,130
Not yet arranged under District Heads
Aliens scattered: Pop. 5,500
R. Niger
R. Kaduna
R. Gurara
R. Karshi
R. Kubo
R. Wessa
R. Qli
R. Tesha
R. Kede
R. Bako
R. Mosi or Ogani
R. Benue
R. Ogbaare
R. Igara
R. Ebo
R. Gwari
R. Kedara
R. Kamuku
R. Kerria
R. Kogi
R. Ado
R. Ewugi
R. Wachi
R. Asafoo
R. Dekina
R. Ogbaare
Burr
Burra
Maaru
Gusum
Jengore
Tilde
Naragula
Jos
Chunkeru
Kwoli
Pyas
Gannawarri
Jemaa Darroro
Munchi
Abinsi
Kande
Kassar
Chik
Aganu
Keana
Ubi
Doma
Lafiaberebere
Arikia
Nundu
Karshi
Assab
Jaginde
Konokum
Wonaro
Kagoro
Kibun
Morroa
Chawai
Ikoli
Zungon Katab
Padia
Igu
Bichini
Gimmi
Doka
Kashubo
Kajuru
Kurmin Kadua
Mikarshu
Girku
Kargi
Bugai
Kauro
Dalhaji
Hahamma
Lere
Liruei
Kaduna
Chibun
Cisani
Galadiman Kogo
Gussoro
Kagara
Gumma
Tegina
Ugu
Kushetki
Kasheka
Koriga
Allowa
Kurongoma
Terebugo
Kasoso
Fanono
Kwiambana
Kotonkoro
Kaiama
Yashikira
Okuta
Ilesha
Ilorin
Patigi
Sakpi
Bida
Lokoja
Dekina
Abuja
Keffi
Nassarawa
Lafia
Munchi
Akwatcha
Southern Okpoto
Jemaa Darroro
Kibyen
Bukeru
Abinsi
Iddah
Ankpa
Ogumi
Itobi
Kpata
Mozum
Lokoja
Loko
Romasho
Akwatcha
Lafia
Keffi
Nassarawa
Gurara
Gebi
Lapai Farms
Edzu
Gupa
Budon
Suku
Kotonkarifi
Bokokma
Mugwa
Bipagi
Zuguma
Kamberri
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Igbete
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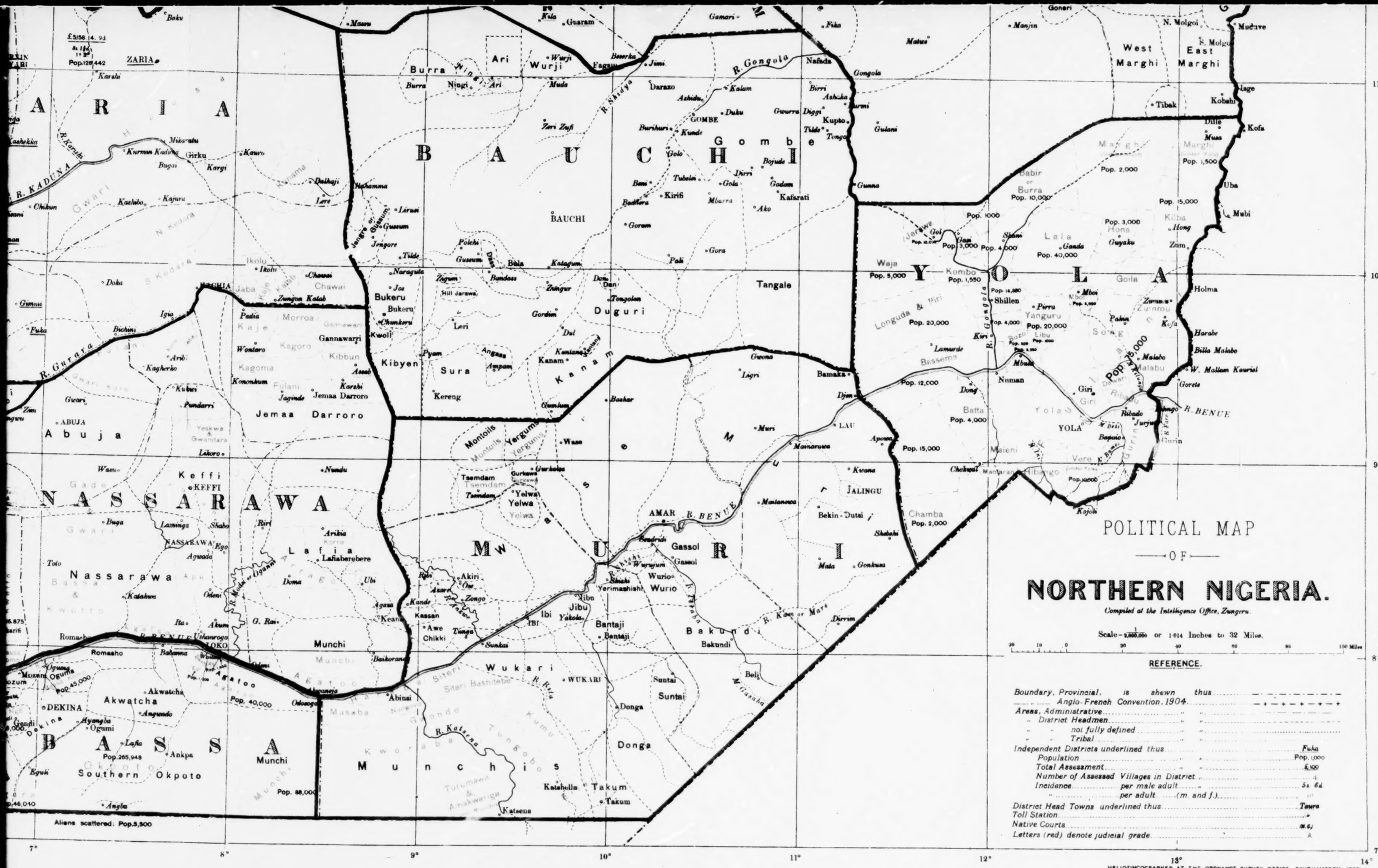
Wushishi
Mikonkeri
Bosso
Paiko
Zaidi
Fuka
Kagherko
Arab
Kubei
Pundarri
Gwari
Wasa
Lihoro
Yeskwa
Gwandara
Buga
Laminga
Shabo
Agwada
Ego
Toto
Katahwa
Odeni
Ita
Akwa
Ushanrogo
Baikorana
Abaloo
Odosoga
Akwanaja
Ogbaare
Igara
Ogbe
Ogbe or Igara
Ogbaare
Ogbaare
Ogbaare


POLITICAL MAP
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA.
Compiled at the Intelligence Office, Zungeru.
Scale - 1/2,000,000 or 1·014 Inches to 32 Miles.
REFERENCE.
Boundary, Provincial, is shewn thus
Anglo-French Convention, 1904
Areas, Administrative
District Headmen
not fully defined
Tribal
Independent Districts underlined thus
Population
Total Assessment
Number of Assessed Villages in District
Incidence per male adult
per adult (m. and f.)
District Head Towns underlined thus
Toll Station
Native Courts
Letters (red) denote judicial grade
ARIA
BAUCHI
YOLA
NASSARAWA
MUNCHI
BASSA
Abuja
Keffi
Lafia
Nassarawa
Akwatcha
Southern Okpoto
Munchis
Takum
Donga
Wukari
Bakundi
Gassol
Bantaji
Jibu
Ibi
Muri
Numan
Gombe
Tangale
Duguri
Kibyen
Bukeru
Jemaa Darroro
Gannawarri
Munchi
Romasho
Dekina
Ankpa
Yola
Jalingu
Mubi
Holma
Gurin
Chamba
Aliens scattered: Pop. 3,500
HELIOZINCOGRAPHED AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON, 1907.

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
556	Basutoland ...	1906–1907
557	East Africa Protectorate ...	"
558	Uganda Protectorate ...	"
559	Swaziland ...	"
560	St. Helena ...	1907
561	Ceylon ...	"
562	Falkland Islands ...	"
563	Gibraltar ...	"
564	Ashanti ...	"
565	Colonial Survey Committee ...	1907–1908
566	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast ...	1907
567	Seychelles ...	"
568	Bermuda ...	"
569	Weihaiwei ...	"
570	Hong Kong ...	"
571	Malta ...	1907–1908
572	British Honduras ...	1907
573	Gold Coast ...	"
574	Nyasaland Protectorate ...	1907–1908
575	Bahamas ...	"
576	Gambia ...	1907
577	St. Vincent ...	1907–1908
578	Turks and Caicos ...	1907
579	St. Lucia ...	"
580	Fiji ...	"
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583	Southern Nigeria ...	"
584	Imperial Institute ...	1906–1907
585	Barbados ...	1907–1908
586	Somaliland Protectorate ...	"
587	Trinidad and Tobago ...	"
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592	East Africa Protectorate ...	"
593	Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	"

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No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
49	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Department.
50	British Colonies, &c. ...	Cotton Cultivation.
51	Southern Nigeria ...	Forest Administration.
52	South Africa ...	Native Education.
53	East Africa Protectorate ...	Veterinary Bacteriological Work. 1907–8.
54	Newfoundland ...	Governor's Visit to the Micmac Indians.
55	Cape Colony ...	Rietfontein Area.
56	Turks Islands ...	Salt Industry.

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1909.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 633.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1908-9.

(For Report for 1907–8, *see* No. 594.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
March, 1910.

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No. 633.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1907–8, *see* No. 594.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zungeru,
11th December, 1909.

MY LORD,

I HAVE the honour to transmit the Annual Report for the year 1908-9.

I have, &c.,
G. R. MATTHEWS,
For Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
The Earl of Crewe, K.G.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(13635—2.) Wt. 27349—587. 1125 & 85. 3/10. D & S.

ANNUAL BLUE-BOOK REPORT FOR 1908-9.

FINANCIAL.

As the financial year of this Protectorate closes on the 31st March, the statements of revenue and expenditure appearing in the 1908 Blue Book cover the period from 31st March, 1907, to 31st March, 1908. The figures for the year ending 31st March, 1909, being available, they are given as affording the latest information and comparison:—

Head of Revenue.	1907–8.	1908–9.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Land taxation and internal revenue.	97,957	130,055	32,098	—
Payments for specific services, fees, &c.	21,457	15,658	—	5,799
Post office and telegraphs ...	6,179	8,597	2,418	—
Rents of Government property	2,324	2,513	189	—
Customs duties	13,639	20,255	6,616	—
Miscellaneous receipts	1,449	1,366	—	83
Total local revenue ...	143,005	178,444	41,321	5,882
Imperial grant in aid	295,000	290,000	—	5,000
Contribution from Southern Nigeria.	70,000	70,000	—	—
Total	508,005	538,444	41,321	10,882

The local revenue is £57,939 above the Estimate for the year, and £35,439 in excess of the revenue of 1907-8; the increase is principally due to land revenue, the closer administrative control of new country, and the revision of old assessments.

Customs duties on sea-borne goods are collected by Southern Nigeria, but there is an extra duty on sea-borne salt of £1 per ton collected in Northern Nigeria, and the receipts from this source exceeded those for the previous year by £1,647. The duty on potash, native salt, kolas, &c., imported principally over the northern frontiers, is responsible for the additional increase under the head "Customs." The increase under the head "Post Office" is primarily due to Customs duties on goods imported through the parcel post:—

Head of Expenditure.	1907-8.	1908-9.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Governor's Office and Government House.	6,841 11 6	6,732 5 5	—	109 6 1
Governor's special map compilation staff.	—	66 15 8	66 15 8	—
Political	62,389 17 9	70,533 17 7	8,143 19 10	—
Freed Slaves Home, Zungeru	1,607 4 7	1,671 12 4	64 7 9	—
Judicial	2,766 1 4	2,601 6 6	—	164 14 10

Head of Expenditure.	1907–8.	1908–9.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Secretariat and printing ...	5,240 17 8	7,352 1 11	2,111 4 3	—
Treasury	7,055 18 5	7,058 6 3	2 7 10	—
Postal and telegraphs	13,845 17 11	14,190 13 8	344 15 9	—
Medical	29,780 8 6	30,080 6 11	299 18 5	—
Audit	2,008 14 6	2,398 11 3	389 16 9	—
Police	40,528 4 0	24,366 17 10	—	16,161 6 2
Prisons	6,140 9 11	9,695 3 10	3,554 13 11	—
Transport	26,265 16 0	26,249 12 9	—	16 3 3
West African Frontier Force	153,000 13 2	152,812 6 2	—	188 7 0
Marine	36,203 0 9	42,596 9 10	6,393 9 1	—
Customs	1,334 19 8	1,455 7 6	120 7 10	—
Forestry	1,256 1 11	1,001 19 3	—	254 2 8
Mines and mineral survey ...	1,926 17 11	2,189 11 8	262 13 9	—
Mines department	—	156 19 9	156 19 9	—
Miscellaneous	28,343 2 7	27,913 11 6	—	429 11 1
Cantonments	2,419 1 3	1,757 11 10	—	661 9 5
Public Works department } Barijuko-Zungeru Tramway }	12,240 8 8	10,228 2 7 } 2,091 11 1	79 5 0	—
Public Works recurrent ...	5,435 19 9	3,801 14 2	—	1,634 5 7
	446,631 7 9	449,002 17 3	21,990 15 7	19,619 6 1
Public Works extraordinary	51,693 1 3	83,847 19 0	32,154 17 9	—
Interest on loan funds from Southern Nigeria.		7,634 12 3	7,634 12 3	—
Special survey	22 4 0*	158 10 7	180 14 7	—
Total	498,302 5 0	540,643 19 1	61,961 0 2	19,619 6 1

* Credit deducted. Nett increase 1908–9 £42,341 14*s.* 1*d.*

The total expenditure in 1908-9 was £42,342 in excess of that of the previous year, and £10,104 in excess of the originally sanctioned estimate; £7,635 of this increase was due to the necessity of providing for the payment of interest to Southern Nigeria on loan funds advanced for the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway, and further sums were required for necessary works in the Marine and Public Works Departments, and increase in the Political Staff.

Police expenditure was greatly reduced owing to the withdrawal of the force from the principal Hausa States, where police duties are now carried out by, and at the cost of, the Native Administration. An increase was necessary in the Prisons Department for extra guards, &c., for the escort of long-sentence prisoners to the principal gaols at Zungeru and Lokoja.

The following statement shows the total revenue and expenditure for the past five years:—

Year.	Local Revenue.	Total Revenue including Grant-in-Aid.	Expenditure.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	
1904–5	94,026	*559,526	520,546	*Includes contribution from Southern Nigeria £60,000, and Lagos £15,000.
1905–6	110,544	*505,544	498,260	
1906–7	142,087	*532,087	498,848	
1907–8	143,005	†508,005	498,302	†Southern Nigeria £70,000.
1908–9	178,445	†538,445	540,644	

During the year the specie imported amounted to £195,100, consisting of:—

	£
Gold	1,000
Silver	188,000
Pennies	4,500
Tenths of pennies	1,600
	£195,100

The increase over the previous year's imports was due to the large local cash disbursements for labour on the Baro-Kano Railway.

Subsidiary Coinage.

Satisfactory reports have been received from the Provinces showing that the pennies and tenths of pennies are popular with the natives, and that the latter are gradually displacing the cowries.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

The imports, commercial and Government, show a total value of £598,520, as against £422,569 last year—an increase of £175,591.

Of this £598,520, £528,478 came by way of the River Niger through Southern Nigeria, and £70,042 from French and German territory.

There are no returns available showing imports into Northern Nigeria viâ Lagos and Ilorin.

Railway material accounts for £79,507; telegraph material, £6,728; boats, canoes, and launches, £28,538. With the exception of cotton goods, the importation of which has decreased owing to cash trade gradually taking the place of barter, the increase is well distributed, but is most noticeable in building material, hardware and cutlery, provisions, machinery, kolas, salt, gunpowder, vehicles, and coal.

Of the imports by the Niger, values were supplied as follows:—

	£
United Kingdom	450,298
Southern Nigeria and Gold Coast	43,904
Germany	11,897
Holland	1,280
Other countries	21,099
	528,478
Those from French and German territory, representing native salt, potash, and kolas	70,042
	£598,520

The value of the exports, excluding specie, was £275,348, as compared with £231,489 last year.

Of the native produce exports taken by various countries the values are as follows:—

	£
United Kingdom	248,004
Southern Nigeria and Gold Coast ...	20,500
Germany	2,794
Other countries	735

The following comparison of values in the principal increases is of interest:—

	1907. £	1908. £
Gums	4,775	8,858
Hides	51	234
Palm kernels	22,610	47,151
Potash	4,966	7,569
Shea nuts	41,364	69,404
Skins	175	712
Cotton seed	10	931
Tin ore	13,832	69,215

Rubber showed a falling off, principally due to the decrease in the price offered to the native, owing to the temporary fall in home values. All the rubber exported is forest produce.

The increased total output is due to the gradual pacification of the country—the opening of roads and the improvement of means of transport rendering markets more accessible. With the entry of the Baro-Kano Railway into the rich agricultural and stock-raising Provinces of the north, there will doubtless be a gradual material improvement in the export of stock and of agricultural and forest products. Tin in paying quantities is found in the Provinces of Bauchi, Nassarawa, and on the Kabba-Ilorin border. Operations are at present confined to the Bauchi Province, whence the output this year is quoted as 540 tons. With the introduction of more capital and a good means of transport from the field to the railway, a very large development is anticipated. A road survey, from the tin field to a point on the Baro-Kano Railway south of Zaria, is now being undertaken; the distance is, approximately, 145 miles.

The imports and exports are most probably greater than shown; Northern Nigeria possesses no coast line of its own, and a great proportion of the articles entering the Protectorate are consigned to Southern Nigeria and distributed from there. Considerable overland trade is carried on between Northern and Southern Nigeria, particularly in potash, skins, and live stock, which are exchanged for manufactured goods and kolas. During the dry season large caravans journey to the coast, and a certain amount, principally skins and feathers, is exported by way of the Sahara to Mediterranean ports.

The railway under construction from the Niger and Lagos viâ Ilorin to Kano, should secure this trade. A great proportion of

the trade with the adjacent French and German territories is by barter, and much of the produce of the south-east corner of the Protectorate, inhabited chiefly by pagan tribes, is carried into Southern Nigeria and bartered.

A rough registration of the passing trade at the caravan camps, maintained at Maiduguri and Geidam in the Bornu Province, shows a volume of about £45,000, which includes imports of kolas, valued at about £3,000, and exports of about 5,000 head of cattle, and of ostrich feathers, valued at about £500. A considerable industry in tanned skins is developing. The introduction of the railway into Ilorin Province is being followed by a large increase in trade; several European firms have formed depôts, and petty traders have established themselves in every market along the line. *Funtumia elastica* rubber trees, to the number of 2,700, have been planted out in the Lokoja Reserve, leaving about 30,000 seedlings in the nurseries. Approximately, there are 50,000 rubber trees in the reserve. On account of the heavy rainfall it has been a most successful year for the young rubber trees. The reserve is used as a distributing centre, and quantities of seeds and seedlings have been sent to the up-country stations.

Further experiments are being made with the Sumatra variety of tobacco planted in the reserve, which duly ripened and the seed was distributed amongst the natives.

In the Gurara Plantation 4,000 *Funtumia elastica* seedlings were planted out, and 500 mahogany trees (South America). A report from the Forestry Officer on the Ankpa District, Bassa, shows the district to be very fertile and well populated, the most important trees of economic value being mahogany, oroko, and a small amount of ebony.

During the year cotton ginning and baling has been carried on at Lokoja and Ogudu, but the output is disappointing. This is attributable to the low rainfall during the growing months and to attacks of insects and fungoid pests on weakened plants.

The following figures have been supplied by the British Cotton Growing Association:—

Year.	Output. Tons.
1906	154
1907	125
1908	45

During the three years mentioned, approximately 1,000 tons of cotton seed were handled by the British Cotton Growing Association, who freely distributed selected lots to native growers with a view to the improvement of native cotton; the seed has been supplied principally to the Provinces of Ilorin, Nupe, and Kabba.

The extra demand for foodstuffs and labour on the railway passing through Ilorin and Nupe Provinces has to some extent checked the increase of cotton cultivation. The British Cotton Growing Association have about 50 acres at Lokaja under cultivation for experimental purposes. There, also, the effects of

drought were manifest. As referred to in the last report, on the railway reaching Zaria and tapping the northern sources of supply, cotton prospects will doubtless gradually improve.

LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

Legislation during the year has been mainly confined to amendments of existing laws and the making of various regulations under Proclamations. The following new laws were enacted:—

1. The Police Proclamation, repealing the Constabulary Proclamation, 1906.

2. The Infectious Diseases Proclamation, making provision for the prevention of the spread of communicable diseases in the Protectorate.

3. The Ordeal, Witchcraft, and Juju Proclamation, prohibiting trials by ordeal and laying down penalties to which persons pretending witchcraft or partaking in or permitting prohibited Juju worship become liable.

4. The Foreign Deserters Proclamation, affording means for the recovery and apprehension of seamen deserting British merchant ships in foreign countries.

5. The Foreign Judgments Extension Proclamation (repealing the Judgments Extension Proclamation, 1907), which provides for the enforcement in the Protectorate of judgments of other British possessions and *vice versâ*.

The total number of Proclamations enacted in the course of the year was 20.

The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has not been extended during 1908, and the greater part of the judicial work has, as in past years, been transacted in the Provincial Courts, whose returns are scrutinised, and findings and sentences revised by the Chief Justice.

Three Assizes were held at Zungeru, one at Lokoja, and one at Ilorin. In the near future it will probably be found necessary to hold Assizes at fixed intervals at various centres owing to the increase of work in the Supreme Court, resulting from the opening of the railway and the establishment of European traders in the up-country districts. Both at Zungeru and Lokoja the returns show a decrease in criminal and civil cases. Fifteen instruments affecting land have been registered during the year, and three applications for patents have been received.

Native Courts.

Several new Courts have been opened, and, on the whole, these Courts are working satisfactorily and showing progress. The confidence of the people in them is gradually being strengthened,

and there is a large increase in the number of cases reported. Crime is reported to be decreasing.

Cantonments.

The cantonment work at Zungeru continues to progress satisfactorily, and a considerable amount of work has been done in connection with sanitation and on the roads, drains, and bridges.

There has been a scarcity of supplies due to the low rainfall in the previous year and to the opening of many new markets in the neighbourhood of the railway.

An ice-plant has been introduced and confers a great boon on the community.

337 cases were tried in the Cantonment Court, 259 criminal and 78 civil, a marked decrease on previous years; of criminal cases, 48 were for larceny, 39 assault, 37 disorderly conduct.

Good work has been done at the important centre of Lokoja in opening new roads and maintaining old ones and improving the sanitation. More bungalows, offices, &c., have been erected. The Roman Catholic Mission have built a schoolhouse and trading stores have been extended. There were 53 civil and 156 criminal cases tried, compared with 55 and 336 last year—a satisfactory decrease.

EDUCATION.

There is little yet to add to last year's report on this subject. Mr. Hanns Vischer, Director of Education, has visited the Egyptian Soudan, the Gold Coast, and Lagos for the purpose of examining the system of native education in these places with a view to evolving a scheme suitable to the requirements of this Protectorate.

The schools established at Sokoto and Kano, supported by the native chiefs for the education of their sons, are doing very well.

The various Missionary Societies report good progress in their mission schools. The lines on which these schools would be welcomed were pointed out last year.

Numbers of apprentices are being trained in the workshops of the various Government Departments.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

Zungeru.—The number of Europeans admitted to hospital during the year was 66, and one death took place.

744 natives were admitted to the native hospital, and 2,368 out-patients were treated.

Lokoja.—There were 132 admissions to the European hospital, and one death occurred.

880 natives were admitted to the native hospital, and 1,138 out-patients were treated.

European nurses are in attendance at these hospitals.

Zungeru Freed Slaves' Home.

The number of inmates at the home on 31st December, 1908, was 183, as compared with 236 in 1907.

During the year 83 inmates left the Home. Of these, 44 were placed with guardians as servants, 29 were placed with Missions, six were allowed to follow their own inclinations, one was apprenticed, and there were three deaths. The general efficiency of the Home is very satisfactory; laundry work, hospital training, gardening, and native weaving have been carried on; a carpentry class for boys has proved very successful; and the girls show great aptitude in sewing, &c., and make all the clothes for the inmates of the Home. Next year it is intended to transfer the inmates to the Lucy Memorial Home of the Sudan United Mission, now in course of erection at Rumasha, near Loko, in the Nassarawa Province.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Police.

An important change effected during the year was the withdrawal of the police from the Northern Provinces, where the police work was handed back to the native authorities and the police either disbanded or drafted to the Southern Provinces. All arrests in these Provinces are now made through the Emirs and headmen. Prison guards are in charge of the gaols and superintend the labour. The police in the Southern Provinces have been placed under the direct control of the Resident of the Province.

The late Chief Commissioner retired on pension, and his title was abolished. An Inspector-General has been appointed in his stead, who is also responsible for the Prisons Department, his duties being those of inspection and supervision.

The police are allocated to the different Provinces and Cantonments in detachments, varying in numbers according to local requirements.

The total strength of the force on the 31st December, 1907, was 1,085 rank and file; the establishment of European officers was 30; of clerks, interpreters, armourers, inspectors, &c., 13.

The present establishment, consequent on the withdrawal referred to above, is as follows:—

Europeans, 18; native staff, 10; rank and file, 685.

The progress of the force towards higher efficiency as police is still being seriously hindered by the large number of detachments unavoidably left without officers for long periods.

The police are employed on the following duties:—Investigating and detecting crime; escorting Residents and other officials; prosecuting offenders; escorting prisoners to the central gaols; guarding gaols and convicts at work; serving summonses; executing warrants; patrolling disturbed districts; protecting Customs officials and revenue, aiding in the collection of the latter; checking licences; guarding and escorting specie, and suppressing slave raiding; and as garrisons at places from which troops have been withdrawn.

The force is armed with Martini-Enfield carbines.

Prisons.

In addition to the two convict gaols at Zungeru and Lokoja, there are now 14 small prisons throughout the Protectorate, one, as a rule, at the headquarters of each Province.

The daily average number of prisoners at Zungeru throughout 1908 was 251, compared with 206 in 1907; at Lokoja, 112, in comparison with 90; in the various provincial gaols, 423, as against 395 in 1907. There has, therefore, been an increase of 95 in the daily average of the main gaols.

The work done by the prisoners may briefly be divided into three classes: skilled, hard, and light. The first includes such trades as carpentry, tailoring, shoemaking, &c., and is confined to the large convict prisons. Hard labour comprises road and railway earthwork construction and ordinary labour connected with the prison. Light labour (convicts certified as being medically unfit for hard) is employed on farming. During 1908, steps have been taken to develop the latter industry, both at headquarters and at provincial prisons, with the ultimate view of rendering the prisons independent of native contractors for food supplies. At Zungeru and Lokoja there are large farms where tropical fruits and English vegetables—a great boon to European residents in cantonments—have been successfully raised through all the seasons of the year, and large quantities of food and vegetables have been grown and supplied to the prisoners.

The police, who formerly undertook all the work connected with guarding and escorting the prisoners at the convict gaols, were replaced in April by armed warders.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of prisoners apprehended or summoned before all the Courts (other than Native Courts) was 2,924, as against 2,849 in 1907. The more prevalent crimes are robbery with violence, stealing, slave raiding, and extortion (combined with impersonation).

There were 194 convictions, as against 177 in 1907, for offences against the Slavery Proclamations.

The following is a classified summary of the criminal cases tried:—

Murder	55
Manslaughter	20
Attempt at murder...	4
Other offences against the person...	452
Robbery with violence	55
Offences against property	760
Offences against laws for suppression of slavery	240
Miscellaneous	1,338
	2,924

VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year—excluding those engaged on the northern extension of the Lagos Railway—was 499, of whom 399 were officials and 100 non-officials—481 males and 18 females.

The estimated native population of the Protectorate is 7,164,751—an average of 28·02 to the square mile. The total was arrived at from assessment returns and a rough estimate made of the unadministered parts of the Protectorate. On a proper census being taken the figures may probably show a large increase.

There were 10 deaths from all causes among the Europeans during the year, all being officials; six deaths which occurred on the northern extension of the Lagos Railway are not included.

The total crude European death-rate, calculated on the average resident population, and not corrected for age and sex distribution, was 20·04.

There were 48 Europeans invalided home—28 officials and 20 non-officials. The total invaliding rate was 96·19, that of officials being 70·17 and of non-officials 200·00.

There were five deaths amongst officials on leave.

There has been an increase in the average resident European population as compared with 1907 of 75, last year's average population having been estimated at 424. The death-rate was higher by 3·54 per thousand, and the invaliding rate lower by 21·73 per thousand. The figures dealt with are, however, so small that conclusions based on comparisons of one year with another are apt to be fallacious. Taking the statistics of the five previous years (1903–7) as a basis, the death-rate is below the average by 17·17 per thousand, and the invaliding rate by 54·94, the average rates being 37·21 and 151·13 for these years.

The general character of the diseases prevailing showed little or no change. The case mortality of blackwater fever was above

the average of the last five years, but the cases were fewer in number, the actual number of admissions being 14, with four deaths.

The greatest amount of sickness among Europeans has been due as in former years to malaria. The total number of admissions from this disease (blackwater fever being classified separately) was 307, compared with 318 admissions during last year, and 370 in 1906, 445 in 1905, and 515 in 1904, a progressive diminution in the number of cases notwithstanding the increase of the European population.

The native death-rate, so far as ascertainable, varied but little throughout the year, and owing to the absence of any serious epidemic was much lower than in any year since the Protectorate was established.

Baro-Kano Railway.—The average number of Europeans employed on the railway was 120, among whom there were two deaths during the year and nine invalidings—a death-rate of 16·6 per 1,000, as against a general death-rate for the Protectorate of 20·04 per 1,000; and an invaliding rate of 75 per 1,000, compared with a general invaliding rate of 96·16 per 1,000—a very satisfactory record considering the high rate of mortality on other railway construction work in West Africa. A native hospital has been erected at Baro and a European sick rest-house, which will be replaced next year by a European hospital on the summit of a hill.

The general health of the Europeans throughout the Protectorate has been fairly good; there were 966 admissions on the sick list during the year—the numbers for 1907 and 1906 being 847 and 900, respectively. The health of the native population was good, there being no serious epidemics. The total number of natives treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries was 18,032, an increase over last year of 1,670.

Sleeping Sickness.—Three cases were admitted, all natives. There is, however, considerable evidence to show that this disease is not uncommon on the Benue, but the portion of the Protectorate where it is said to occur has not yet been thoroughly examined. It is apparently confined to small areas, and has never assumed the form of epidemics such as have occurred in East Africa.

Sanitation and Antimalaria Work.

The general sanitary condition of the European stations is very satisfactory, and is being improved year by year. The systematic measures taken for the prevention of malaria—segregation of Europeans, drainage, and the general use of quinine as a prophylactic—continue to give most gratifying results, as evidenced by the continuous fall in the number of admissions from this disease. The European population has increased since 1904 from 322 to 499, and the yearly admissions [illegible] malaria have fallen continuously from 515 to 307 during the same period. Permanent dwelling-houses are being erected in out-stations, and when

these are completed and the dangers to health and hardships undergone while travelling are reduced by the completion of the railway, there should be a further very considerable reduction in the amount of sickness. All stations are now being provided with condensers.

The sanitation of the native towns away from the various provincial headquarters leaves much to be desired, but native habits are difficult to change.

Vaccination Work.

There were 3,380 successful vaccinations performed during the year. This shows a large increase over last year, considerable success having attended the introduction of the powdered lymph now used in the more northern stations where the ordinary lymph failed. There are still a good many failures owing to the high temperature to which the lymph is exposed on its way up country on carriers' heads, but a certain amount of success is now met with in stations where failure was uniform before. All Government employees, native soldiers and police, who have not had small-pox, have now, as far as possible, been vaccinated, and considerable numbers of the inhabitants of the native towns.

Climate.

The highest shade temperature recorded during the year was 119° F. at Maifoni in March, and the lowest 46° F. at Geidam in January. The highest mean temperature was 84° F. at Baro, and the lowest 75° F. at Zaria.

The greatest range of temperature was met with at Maifoni, 72 between the maximum and minimum for the year.

More rain fell in Bassa than in any other Province, the rainfall there totalling 58·77 inches. The largest amount, 5 inches, recorded for one day, fell at Ilorin in October.

The rainfall at Zungeru was 48·78 inches; Lokoja 44·12 inches; Ilorin 55·46 inches; Maifoni 23·3 inches; Bauchi 47·88 inches; Kano 34·86 inches; and Sokoto 20·44 inches.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

A satisfactory increase is shown in all branches of the department. The total number of articles dealt with in 1908 was 450,380, as compared with 413,290 in 1907.

The revenue collected during the year under review amounted to £7,296—an increase of 25 per cent. over the revenue collected in 1907. Of this revenue £1,592 was collected as Customs dues on parcels, £232 commission on money orders, £702 share of postage on parcels from other countries, and £149 for subsidiary services.

It is estimated that the weight of official unpaid packets posted in the Protectorate is seven times greater than the weight of private prepaid correspondence.

It is impossible to review the telegraphs from a financial standard; the value of the service cannot be expressed in pounds, shillings, and pence, and, although the fees collected on private telegrams show a fair increase, the telegraph system exists primarily for administrative work.

The total value of money orders showed an increase of £1,241 over the previous year. The value forwarded to Southern Nigeria decreased from £4,348 in 1907 to £832 in 1908. The explanation of this decrease is to be found in the fact that the Bank of Nigeria has opened branches in the more important towns in Southern Nigeria.

Postal orders were introduced in May in the year under review, and although not appreciated at first, a considerable amount of business is now being done in them.

The telegraph line between Zungeru and Keffi was completed early in the year.

A three-core cable was laid across the Niger at Baro. The cable end was joined up to the Pateji-Lokoja line, and an extra wire run on the poles to allow of direct working between Zungeru and Lokoja.

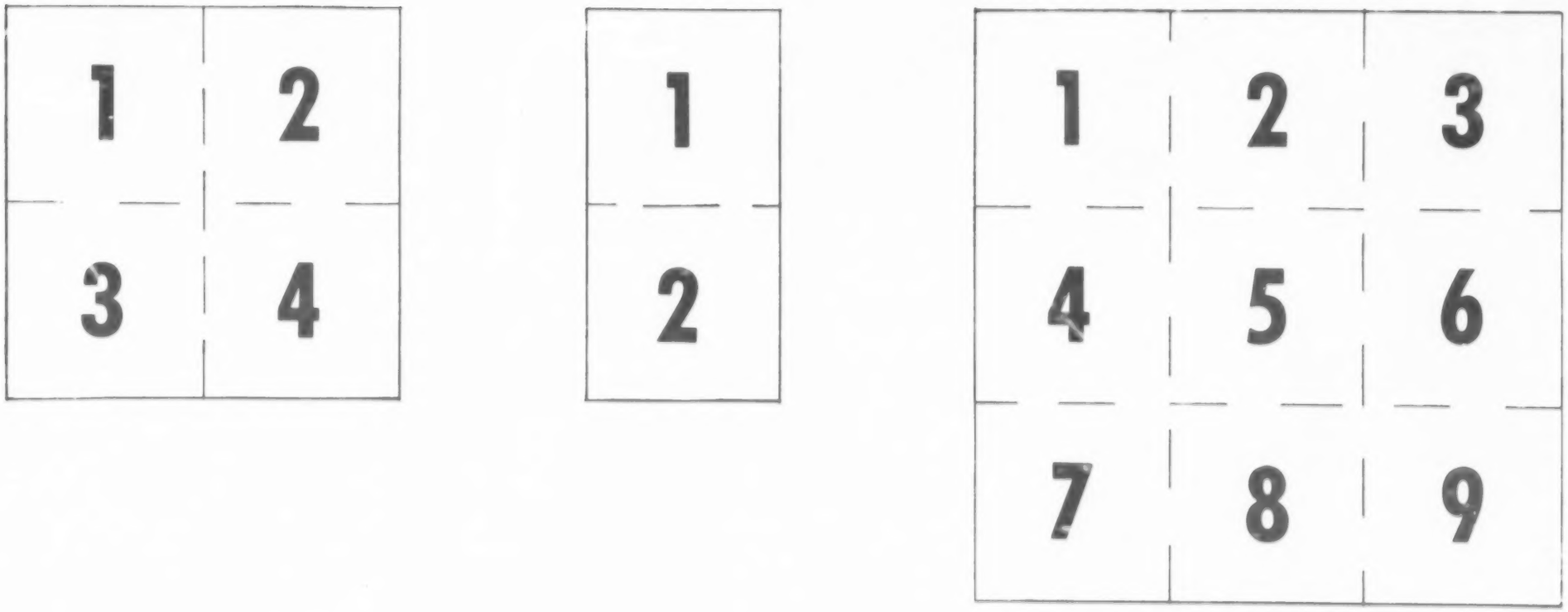
The headquarters of the sub-province of Gando were moved some time ago to Birnin-Kebbi, and it was necessary to build about ten miles of double line to include this station in the telegraph system.

The replacing of wooden poles between Zaria and Kano, and on the section of the Bauchi-Zaria line in the neighbourhood of Rahama, occupied a considerable time, as did the work of bringing the telegraph system into alignment with the railway in the Niger Province.

MILITARY.

Military operations have been limited to small patrols with but little fighting, except in the case of the Dakar Keri patrol. These pagan people have been engaged in constant strife with the Mohammedan Emirates of Sokoto and Kontagora, native traders were frequently attacked, robbed, and occasionally murdered; Political Officers were fired upon or obstructed; and finally they attacked a joint patrol of the Northern Nigeria Regiment and the police, and Captain Norman Biggs, a District Superintendent of Police, and a native soldier, were fatally wounded with poisoned arrows. A punitive force was therefore sent, consisting of eight British officers and non-commissioned officers and 204 men under the command of Lieut.-Colonel E. P. Strickland, D.S.O. The force was accompanied by the Resident, Major Sharpe, C.M.G., a political officer, and Dr. A. J. T. Swann. The country was patrolled in various directions over an extensive area of country and under very trying circumstances. The people

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



Compiled at the Intelligence Office, N. Nigeria, September 1908.
Reproduced at Stanford's Geogl Establishment, London.

Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1910.

PROPOSED ROUTE OF RAILWAY (SHELFORD)
ROUTE OF RAILWAY LAID OUT AND UNDER CONSTRUCTION
EXISTING LIGHT RAILWAY
TRADE AND OTHER ROUTES
CART ROADS
LEVELS
TUNGERU-ZARIA CART ROAD DATUM 615' AT KADUNA VALLEY
ZARIA-KANO ALIGNMENT DATUM 2200' AT CROSSING OF CART ROAD WITH
Miles
ZARIA
KADUNA
R. Kurega
R. Uda
R. Mera
R. Kuta
R. Dinia
Birnin Gwari
Kurmin Gwarmana
Kurmin Dandi Bush
Little Kurega
Kurega
Kubacha
Kuchi
Kwoi
Kwoi Embata
Durini
Kambari
Kumbri
Kwoi Chiki
Kwoi Mashi
Kwoi Kaje
Kwoi Kaje
Kwoi Kaje

R. NIGER
Agnie
Patigi
Kurmin Gurmana
R. Kuta
R. Dinia
R. Kori
R. Eri
R. Ebo
Tungan Tukuba
Erikabolo
Kasuro
Zungeru
Birnin Gwari
Kagoro
Kaduna
Kafanchan
Kachia
Kagarko
Jemaa
Abuja
Gwagwa
Gwagwalada
Suleja
Minna
Bida
Lokoja
Kabba
Ilorin
Jebba
Kainji
Yelwa
Shiroro
Kontagora
Zuru
Bangi
Pategi
Lafia
Keffi
Nasarawa
Doma
Makurdi
Gboko
Katsina Ala
Wukari
Ibi
Gashaka
Yola
Numan
Mubi
Gombe
Bauchi
Dikwa
Maiduguri
Damaturu
Potiskum
Nguru
Geidam
Bilma
Zinder
Tanout
Gouré
Nguigmi
Diffa
Maradi
Tessaoua
Dogondoutchi
Birnin Kebbi
Argungu
Sokoto
Gusau
Tsafe
Funtua
Zaria
Kano
Katsina
Jibiya
Dutsin Ma
Mashi
Damagaram
Tahoua
Ayorou
Gaya
Dosso
Niamey
Tillabery
Ouallam
Filingué
Ayerou
Tillaberi
Téra
Gothèye
Dori
Sebba
Bourtanga
Gorom
Ouagadougou
Kaya
Tenkodogo
Pô
Koudougou
Boromo
Dédougou
Bobo-Dioulasso
Banfora
Sikasso
Bougouni
Kayes
Nioro
Diéma
Nara
Mopti
Sévaré
Bandiagara
Douentza
Gao
Ansongo
Bourem
Tombouctou
Goundam
Niafunke
Diré
Tonka
Bamako
Ségou
Koulikoro
Nyamina
Dire
Bourem
Ansongo
Gao
Douentza
Mopti
Niafunke
Goundam
Tombouctou

were defiant, and strong opposition was met with, four members of the column being wounded. The various recalcitrant villages were visited, punishment meted out to the murderers, and law and order enforced.

The interior economy of the regiment is in a most satisfactory condition; discipline has been well maintained, and the training of all units was good.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Railway.

Up to the end of November the material landed at Baro for the year amounted to about 31,000 tons, the bulk of which was brought up by the branch boats service between July and October.

The reconnaissance survey was completed from Baro to Kano. A paper location had been completed from Baro to mile 174, and final locations completed to mile 139.

Up to the end of the year 93·7 per cent. of the first 100 miles of earthwork had been completed, and 222,753 cubic yards in the second 100 miles.

Permanent bridges had been completed up to mile 38, and tracklaying, which began on the 20th October, up to mile 23½. In December the work of tracklaying was delayed by the necessity of bringing up stringers by train for the permanent bridges, as it was considered most desirable, even at additional cost, to complete the bridges in the unhealthy Bako Valley as quickly as possible. The training of labour for tracklaying has proved difficult: 1 1/5 miles of track have been laid in a day.

The erection of nine engines and 70 trucks was completed during the year.

All the buildings at Baro headquarters are practically completed. Store sheds have been erected, and the erection of workshops, engine-sheds, sawmills, and machinery is in progress. A simple system of traffic has been initiated for the benefit of the people, a small charge of 3*d*. being made for travelling by construction trains over each section of 15 miles.

The average number of native labourers employed during the last quarter was:—

October	4,798
November	5,146
December	2,827

A sketch map of the line is attached.

The Lagos Northern Extension Railway viâ Ilorin, Jebba, and Zungeru will join up at Minna, mile 112½, on the Baro-Kano Railway. Work on the section of this line from Zungeru, the

Protectorate headquarters, on the Kaduna River to Minna, about 37 miles, has proceeded as follows:—

The reconnaissance and paper location surveys were completed to Minna Junction, and the line was staked out from the Kaduna River to mile 19¾. Earthworks were started on 6th October. The progress made to date is very satisfactory having regard to the fact that the native labourers are not accustomed to the use of earthwork tools.

The station building at Zungeru is nearing completion. Three permanent culverts and No. 2 bridge (at mile 3½) of seven spans are finished.

All transport of materials for the link connecting the Baro-Kano Railway with the Lagos Railway Northern Extension was done by carts, the weight of materials carried a distance of from 1 to 3 miles being, to end of November, 216 tons.

Lagos Northern Extension Railway.

Ilorin-Jebba and Jebba-Zungeru.

Very good progress has been made with earthwork, bridges, and culverts, between Jebba, 183 miles, and railhead, 165 miles, between Jebba and Ilorin, and rails are being pushed out from Jebba to join up with the rails from Ilorin.

About 16 miles of earthwork have been completed in Division I. from Jebba to Zungeru, and a certain amount of work has been done on Division II., but the supply of labour is very small. The line between the Igbari River and Zungeru is now being located to connect up with the existing bridge over the Kaduna River, where the link line from Zungeru to Minna begins.

Progress upon the Jebba Bridge is disappointing owing to delay in the delivery of materials. Two bungalows are in course of erection at Jebba headquarters.

The health of the staff has not been good at Jebba, and at certain periods practically 25 per cent. have been down with malarial fever.

Zungeru-Barijuko Tramway.

Two feet six inches gauge, 22 miles in length from the furthest navigable point of the River Kaduna to Zungeru.

	1907.	1908.
Receipts	£1,132	£892
Expenditure	£2,887	£1,989

On an average ten trucks of wood for fuel were brought weekly into Zungeru, and from fifteen to twenty trucks weekly of ballast for the railway were worked during the year.

The reduced receipts are the result of the diminished population of Zungeru; the number of soldiers stationed permanently has been small, and no large public works have been undertaken.

River Transport.

During the past year the Rivers Niger and Benue experienced abnormally high and low water; transport in consequence of the low water was seriously hampered. The highest point of the Niger was reached in October. The total rise was 30 feet 5 inches, and the fall 30 feet 1 inch.

The Kaduna had a low flood, and steamers were withdrawn earlier than usual.

The Bako River, which skirts the Baro-Kano Railway track for a considerable distance from the Niger, was cleared of sunken and overhanging trees; about 909 tons of material in advance of the track was shipped up this river.

The flotilla consists of one twin-screw steamer accommodating thirteen first-class passengers and 150 tons of cargo, three large stern-wheelers accommodating eight passengers and 100 to 150 tons cargo, three small stern wheelers, five stern wheel canoes, one motor canoe, one steam launch, three stern wheel tugs of 20 tons capacity, three lighters, one lighter and pontoon, and eleven cargo barges, two hulks, and sixteen poling steel canoes.

The three stern wheel tugs and eleven barges were added to the flotilla between July and September, and have been running well. The tugs are capable of hauling large quantities of material on a draught of 4 feet. The barges can carry 73 tons on that draught, and 90 tons on a draught of 5 feet.

The transport of cargo and passengers to and from various points on the Niger, Benue, and Kaduna Rivers has far exceeded all previous years—20,889 tons of cargo and 13,587 passengers being carried in 1908, as against 13,739 tons of cargo and 13,021 passengers in 1907.

A weekly mail service has been maintained from Baro to Burutu and *vice versâ*. During high water a fortnightly service was maintained up the Benue from Lokoja, but during the low river season the mails had to be carried in native canoes.

The accommodation for European passengers cannot be considered good, and it has been impossible to prevent vessels being overcrowded. The extension of the Lagos Railway will, however, materially help the transport of Europeans proceeding to and from the northern provinces.

New rates were brought into force in July and appear to give general satisfaction to traders.

Two hundred and thirty-one bales of cotton weighing 45 tons, of the value of £1,915, and 30 bags of cotton seed, weighing 1½ tons, have been carried during the year.

Road Transport.

During the year 1908 there was a large increase in the amount of stores carried by animal transport, both Government and hired, though the bulk is still transported by carriers. Little delay occurred and but few losses were reported.

Animal transport has proved more costly than carriers owing to the necessity of maintaining the greater part of the establishment throughout the year, whereas it can be utilised during the dry season only, and on account of the mortality caused by tsetse. Owing to the want of permanent roads and bridges the working season lasts only about six months.

Pack donkeys, which replaced pack oxen, have at Zungeru proved a success; in provinces, however, where they are away from the supervision of Transport Officers, they have been a failure, and this form of transport is now being abolished in the provinces.

The local native drivers have improved, and were it possible to keep them in constant employment would become very efficient at their work; as, however, a considerable number of the trained men have to be discharged at the end of each dry season and new men engaged at the beginning of the next, a high state of efficiency cannot be maintained. There was a large increase in the number of carts used during the year. The four-wheeled wagons are in every way superior to the two-wheeled Indian Army transport cart, and are undoubtedly the most suitable form of wheel-transport for this country.

The price of animals remained normal, the average being:—Mules, £5; ponies, £5; donkeys, £1 5*s*. 0*d*.; camels, £5; bullocks, £2. Animals, with the exception of camels, were readily obtained.

Hired pack transport can now be obtained in the northern provinces, owners showing a marked inclination to place it at the disposal of the Government.

There was no epizootic outbreak among Government animals during the year, and the health generally showed a marked improvement over that of 1907.

In addition to ordinary Government stores, transport has been supplied for Public Works Department material and postal matter to the aggregate of 10,600 ton miles, relieving those departments of a corresponding expenditure.

During the year transport was supplied for 74,165 loads, or 178,163 ton miles, excluding Public Works Department and telegraph material and postal matter arranged for direct with Residents. 21,475 loads were carried by Government transport, and 52,690 by hired animals and carriers. 40,756 carriers and 1,235 pack animals were hired during the year. During the six months the road was open 1,353 carts and 1,289 Government pack animals were used—an increase in carts of 939 over 1907. This large increase is mainly due to loads carried short distances for the Lagos Railway Northern Extension.

The actual expenditure for 1907-8 was £26,466 5*s*. 2*d*.; for 1906-7 £29,472 17*s*. 2*d*.—a decrease of £3,006 12*s*. 0*d*.; expenditure for 1908-9 is not yet known, but it is estimated at £25,200. The arrival at the railway at Kakuri, Kaduna River, mile 225, in 1910, will shorten the transport route to Kano by about 100 miles. In the succeeding dry season, 1910-11, all stores which are

now sent up the Zungeru-Zaria road will proceed viâ Kakuri. As the cart transport is more expensive than carriers, it is probable that wheeled transport will then cease. The saving to Government resulting from the abolition of wheeled transport on arrival at Kakuri is estimated to amount to about £12,000 per annum, *i.e.*, 1 per cent. on railway capital.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Works in Cantonments.

Few new buildings were erected at Zungeru.

At Lokoja mosquito houses or rooms have been supplied to all bungalows.

The following buildings have been completed: three two-roomed bungalows, a new office for the Senior Medical Officer, and a large ward at the Native Hospital, unfinished in 1907.

A new frontage along the foreshore from the wharf to the Niger Company's premises is under construction. New targets have been erected on the Northern Nigeria Regimental range. An improvement in the sanitation of the station was effected by the erection of ten permanent latrines.

Works at Outstations.

At Kano the officers' and non-commissioned officers' quarters and mess were completed, also the quarters, office, and strong room for the Treasury, Native Hospital, Telegraph Office, and Post Office, European Hospital and quarters for medical non-commissioned officers, and one grain store. Two other grain stores will be completed by the end of the financial year.

At Sokoto little progress could be made with the permanent buildings owing to transport difficulties. The materials arrived by way of the Niger during December.

At Ibi one three-roomed and two two-roomed bungalows, offices for Resident and police, Gaol, and Native Hospital have all been practically completed.

At Ilorin the Resident's bungalow has been completed, and the Native Hospital will be completed shortly.

In Bornu the materials provided in 1907-8 estimates, and ordered early in 1907, arrived only in November and December. Transport difficulties will be a constant source of delay to the erection of buildings at distant stations, and especially in Bornu. All materials have to be carried by steamer from Lokoja 520 miles to Yola, and then by carriers 205 miles to Maiduguri.

At Baro the following buildings were completed:—European and Native Hospitals, medical store sheds, and post and telegraph office.

At Burutu quarters for thirteen clerks have been erected, the store shed extended, and three new iron stores adjacent to the wharf completed. Various sanitary improvements have also been carried out.

Roads and Bridges.

The Zungeru-Zaria Road was re-opened for cart traffic in November, a month earlier than ever before, and at a lower cost.

The Kaduna bridge has been kept in a good state of repair, and during the excessive floods the water rose to within 3 feet of the lower boom of the girder. Natives state that the Kaduna was higher than had been known during the past thirty-eight years.

The construction of the bridge over the Aza River in Ilorin was commenced, nine steel trestles being used with 15 feet clear spans. It is anticipated that the bridge will be completed by the end of May. Ilorin Town will be directly in touch with the Ilorin Railway Station.

Motor Cars.

The two motor-cars ordered during 1907 reached Zungeru in July, and during the rainy season were used for the conveyance of invalids and officers to and from Tegina (mile 21, Zaria Road). From October they have been exclusively employed on the construction of the Link Railway, the touring car for inspection purposes, and the luggage car for transport of tools and cement. They are reported as being an unqualified success, and as having been almost daily employed.

GENERAL.

The year under review has been a very peaceful one, the few military operations which it has been found necessary to carry out being (with the exception of the punitive patrol in the Dakan-Kerri district of Kontagora, referred to under the head Military) only on a small scale, and chiefly on account of highway robberies.

Speaking generally, travel is safe throughout the Provinces, with the exception of parts of Bassa and a few other pagan districts.

From all Provinces it is reported that the general feeling of the Emirs and Native Chiefs towards the British Administration continues to be most friendly. They are beginning to show an intelligent interest and zeal in the political work, and Political Officers are receiving support in any scheme proposed for the improvement of the Native Administration.

The people show signs of wishing to be on friendly terms with the Government, and the agricultural classes are feeling a sense

of security which enables them to spread out in all directions and take up new holdings. Their present position is one of progressive tranquillity and content.

Much touring and mapping have been done by the political staff, and the pacific opening up of a new country and its assessment and the re-assessment of old districts, has resulted in an appreciable increase of revenue, with indications of considerable annual increase during future years. Much good work has been done in the settlement of self-contained districts with resident district heads, and every endeavour is being made to make native officials realise and accept the responsibility of their appointments. The policy of administering through the native rulers has been maintained. Much improvement in some of the larger markets has been made by the Native Administration; good connecting roads with rest-houses between principal towns have been made, and traders have gained confidence and pass freely to and fro, and there is a marked increase in the volume of trade. Inter-provincial boundaries have been satisfactorily settled, and a considerable amount of historical and ethnological information has been recorded.

The inter-colonial traffic in slaves has nearly ceased; local slave dealing is not entirely stamped out, but it is not extensive.

The total number of slaves freed for the year was 1,392, practically all by means of Native Courts; the majority of these ex-slaves were self-redeemed.

Native dispensaries have been established at provincial head-quarters throughout the Protectorate by the medical staff, and much good work has been done, particularly in vaccination.

The Anglo-German Boundary Commission completed the delimitation of the frontier in March. The Anglo-French frontier was also demarcated during the year.

His Excellency Sir E. P. C. Girouard, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E., left Zungeru on a tour through the Hausa States at the close of the year. He was met by the different Emirs and a large number of the representative natives of the Provinces through which he passed, and he again thoroughly explained the policy and intentions of the Government towards them.

The extension of the Lagos Railway into Ilorin was officially opened on the 27th August in the presence of Sir E. P. C. Girouard, Sir Walter Egerton, the railway staff, and the political staff of Ilorin Province. The Emir, Baloguns, and Chiefs of Ilorin were present with their followers, estimated at 20,000 people. The introduction of the railway has been followed by a large increase in trade. The further extension of the line to its junction with the Baro-Kano Railway has been referred to under "Railways."

The circulation of British currency amongst the railway labourers from the different Provinces where it was hitherto practically unknown has been most noticeable, and they readily realise its purchasing value. The new subsidiary coinage is most popular. The advent of the railway has brought the Administration into close touch with the people.

The cultivation of food-stuffs has increased, new markets have been established, and the present safety of the roads has greatly increased the internal trade of the country, as large caravans are now enabled to travel freely without any fear of molestation. The petty traders have readily availed themselves of the opportunity afforded on that section of the Baro-Kano Railway on which natives are allowed to travel by construction trains.

Great improvement in the export trade may be anticipated from the extension of the Baro-Kano Railway. To the north of Minna there is a most extensive area of shea butter trees, but very little of the produce of this area has, up to date, been placed on the market, partly on account of the cost of transport, and partly owing to the reluctance of the pagans to have intercourse with markets outside their districts. The construction of the railway has done much towards gaining the confidence of these people, and the reduction in the cost of transport consequent on the completion of the railway will render it possible to place profitably this sylvan produce on European markets.

Further north the railway will pass through the rich agricultural and stock-raising Hausa Provinces, which at present export live stock, skins, and potash by means of annual caravans. With cheap and more expeditious transport, the articles mentioned should provide considerable freight for the railway. Throughout the Hausa States, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Kano, the soil is well cultivated and produces cotton and maize. The extent of this cultivation is limited by local requirements and the lack of regular markets; the completion of the railway will dispense with the former and provide for the latter, and in a few years' time the production could be sufficiently increased to establish a regular export trade.

The Arab traders at Kano already appreciate the advantages of comparatively rapid transport, and the more valuable imported articles of trade are now forwarded from England, Morocco, and Tripoli by means of the parcel post. These traders will not be slow to recognise the benefits that the railway will confer by reducing the risks of loss and facilitating the realisation of their more bulky exports, and it seems more than probable that the large Trans-Sahara caravan trade to Tripoli will be diverted to the Niger.

A road is being constructed from the extensive tin field in the Bauchi Province to a point on the railway approximately 145 miles from Baro. The wealth of the mineral area has been proved, and considerable capital has already been raised to develop it. The construction of this road will facilitate the transport of machinery and stores to the mines and the export of tin ore to Europe, and provide the railway with considerable freight.

A map of Northern Nigeria is attached, and also a statement of the economic investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1908.

APPENDIX.

Economic investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1908 for the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

Reports from the Imperial Institute have been received on the results of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, followed, when necessary, by technical trials by manufacturers and commercial experts. In many cases recommendations have been made as to the further action which is required in the Protectorate in order to develop the production of those materials for which there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

Fibres.—The examination of two samples of native twine from Bida, Niger Province, showed that the fibres did not possess any special qualities likely to recommend them to British manufacturers.

A sample of Ramma bark was found to be only suitable as a paper-making material. It would probably be worth about £4 per ton.

Cotton.—A sample from Shonga, in Ilorin Province, was similar in general appearance to a low quality of brown Egyptian cotton, but much rougher and inferior in colour, suitable as a substitute for Peruvian cotton, value 7*d.* per lb., with good moderately rough Peruvian at 10½*d.* per lb.

Wild Silk Cocoons.—A sample from Muri Province was identified as the product of *Anaphe Moloneyi,* Druce, and is being experimented on.

Oil Seeds.—The examination of the seeds and oil of *Balanitis Aegyptiaca* showed the oil to be possible as a substitute for cotton-seed oil for soap-making, for which purpose it would probably realise from £22 to £24 per ton.

Resin.—Samples of wood oil (Ilorin balsam) and resin derived from *Daniella Thurifera* showed the resin to be different from the tropical copals of commerce, and not likely to be of commercial value. The wood oil is still under examination.

Gum.—A small specimen of the Arabic type collected in Kontagora Province was identified as probably the product of *Acacia Caffra.* It would probably realise 22*s.* to 24*s.* per cwt. in the United Kingdom.

Tanning Materials.—A sample of Gambia pods (*Acacia Arabica*) showed rather less tannin than pods from the same species grown in the Sudan. Their value was estimated provisionally at £6 per ton in England.

Tobacco.—A specimen of the Virginian type grown at the Roman Catholic Mission at Tshendam, Muri Province, proved to be of promising quality.

Foodstuffs.—An analysis of a sample of "Paruru" seeds or Bambarra ground-nuts showed that the seeds were inferior to beans in nutritive value. There would be a market if exported in large quantities.

A specimen of Tamba millet showed a low proportion of albuminoids, and would be saleable as an ingredient of cattle food at £4 10*s*. to £5 per ton delivered in England.

Timber.—Specimens of mahogany showed the wood to be of a satisfactory quality.

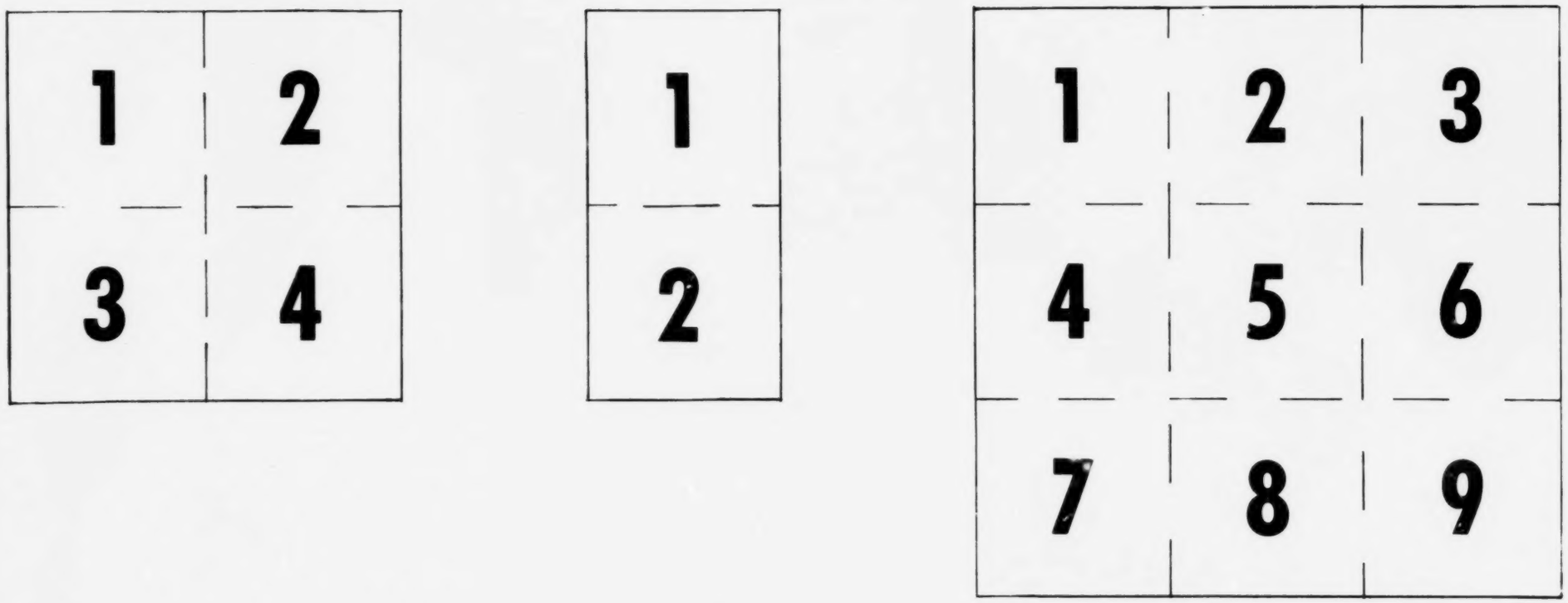
Minerals.—Two reports on the results of the mineral survey during 1904-5 and 1905-6 have been published as Colonial Reports Miscellaneous No. 46 and 47. A specimen of silver ore from Arufu in Muri, forwarded this year, was found to contain 39·6 per cent. of silver in the metallic state. A second specimen showed rather less silver.

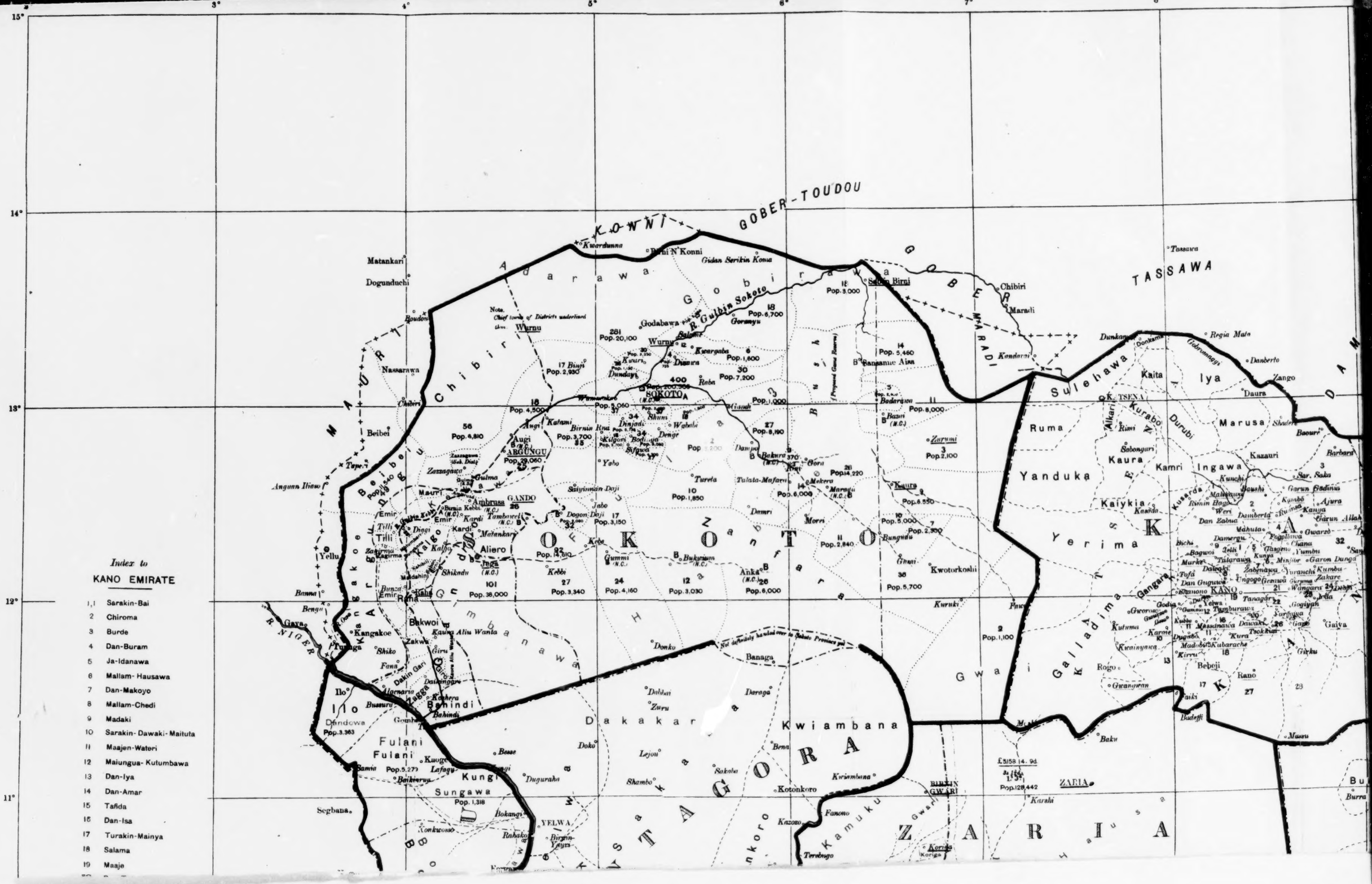
Specimens of a number of the above products were added to the Northern Nigeria Court in the public galleries of the Imperial Institute after examination in the Scientific and Technical Department. A selection of the minerals collected during the course of the mineral survey has also been placed on exhibition and descriptive tables prepared.

Mr. G. C. Dudgeon, the Inspector of Agriculture for West Africa, has been in constant communication with the Imperial Institute on all matters connected with agricultural operations and development, and has transmitted numerous specimens.

A copy of Mr. Dudgeon's 1907 Report on the Agricultural and Forest Products of the Protectorate was also transmitted to the Imperial Institute for consideration.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

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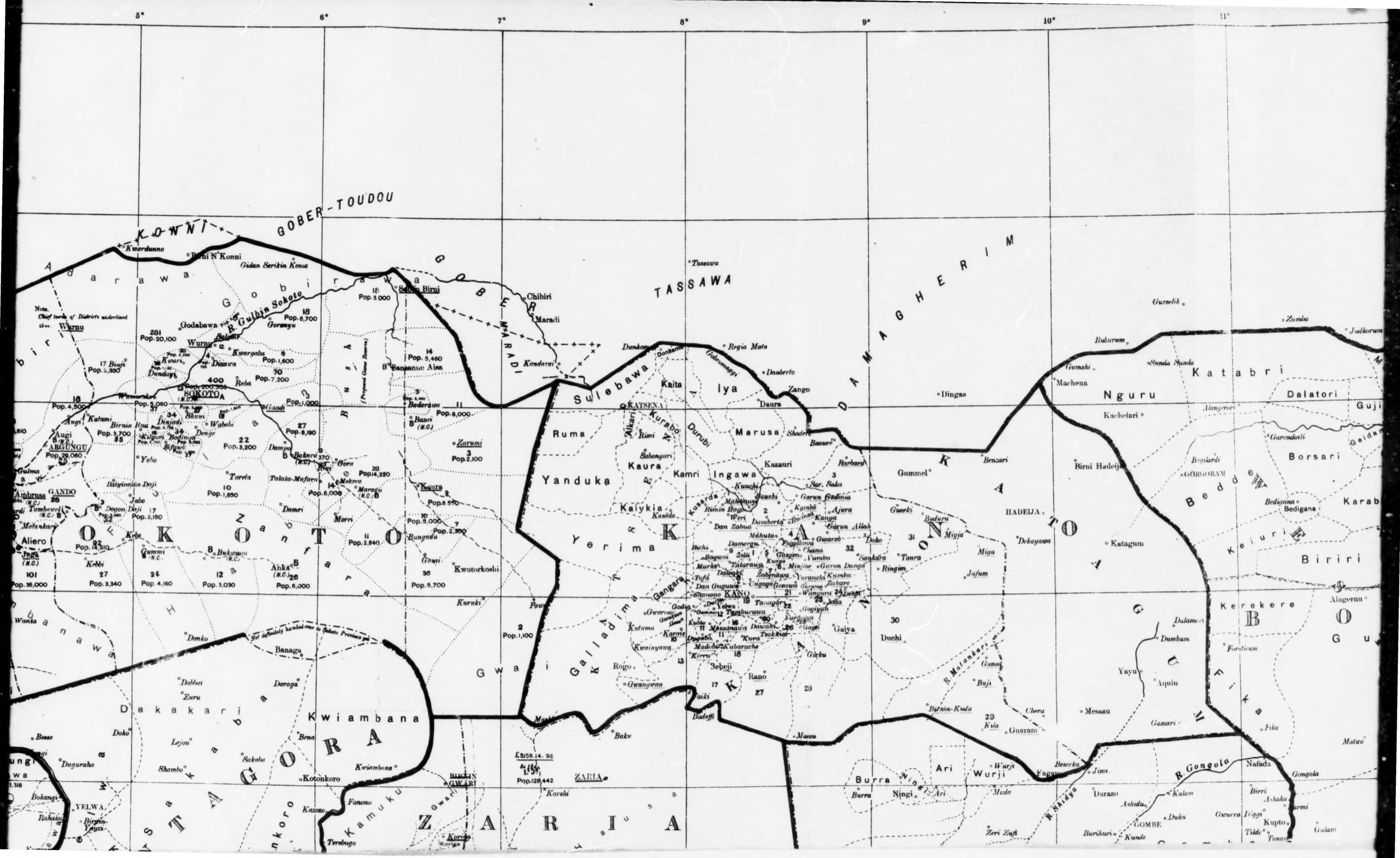
Kazoro
Fanono
Terebingo
Koriga
Segbana
Bonkani
Nassarawa
Matankari
Dogunduchi
Beibei
Anguan Iliaw
Tega
Bangu
Bunza
Yellu
Zaria
Kano
Sokoto
Birnin Gwari
£5158 14. 9d
Pop. 128,442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Yerima
Kaiykia
Kaura
Kamri
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Kaita
Iya
Marusa
Kazauri
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Nguru
Dalatori
Guji
Borsari
Biriri
Kerekere
Bedde
Keiuri
Karab
Katagum
Birni Hadeija
HADEIJA
Machena
Kachelari
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Daura
Zango
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Regia Mata
Tassawa
Chibiri
Maradi
Kandarai
Sabon Birni
Birni N'Konni
Gidan Serikin Koma
Kwardunna
Godabawa
Wurno
Gorenyu
Kwargaba
Dinawa
Dundayi
Raba
SOKOTO
Giandi
Wamakko
Dinjadi
Wabili
Denge
Bodinga
Birnin Rua
Kilgori
Bifawa
Augi
Katami
ARGUNGU
Yabo
Tureta
Talata-Mafara
Mekera
Maradu
Damri
Moro
Bungudu
Gusau
Kwotorkoshi
Kurmi
Anka
Kebbi
Gummi
Bukkuyum
Jabo
Dogon Doji
Birniwa
Zurumi
Kaura
Bakura
Gora
Kwiambana
Dakakari
Banaga
Donko
Daraga
Zuru
Lejou
Shambo
Duguraha
Kotonkoro
Kwiambana
Kamuku
Fanono
Terebugo
Kazoro
Karshi
Koriga
BIRNIN GWARI
ZARIA
Zaria
Kano
Rano
Rogo
Gwarangwan
Kwainyawa
Kutuma
Karmi
Gwarosa
Tsamburawa
Tanagar
Gogiyah
Gaiya
Duchi
Bichi
Dan Gugawa
Shanono
Tofa
Dan Zabua
Mahuta
Kunchi
Rimin Bagu
Weri
Sabongari
Rimi
Alkari
Kurabo
Durubi
Kazauri
Gummel
Guerki
Buduru
Miga
Jafum
Taura
Ringim
Sankara
Dekayawa
Katagum
Birni Hadeija
Machena
Kachelari
Nguru
Katabri
Dalatori
Guji
Borsari
Biriri
Kerekere
Bedde
Keiuri
Karab
Bedigana
Garondali
Bajiardi
GORGORAM
Alangerori
Sunda Sunda
Buburum
Gurselik
Zumba
Judkorum
Dumbum
Yayu
Aquin
Messau
Gamari
Fika
Matwe
Gongola
Nafada
Darazo
Ashidu
Kalam
Duku
GOMBE
Kunde
Burihuri
Gwarra
Diggi
Kupto
Tilde
Tongo
Gulam
Birri
Ashaka
Burmi
Beserka
Jim
Fagam
Wurji
Ari
Burra
Njogi
Muda
Zeri Zufi
Bajiri
Bifnin-Kudu
Chera
Guaram
Ksla
Gunai
Musau
Badeffi
Baku
Maski
Gwai
Galladima
Kadima
Gangara
Kano
Tsokkar
Kubarache
Sebeji
Giriku
Madobi
Kirru
Kwotorkoshi
Kaura
Kasada
Damberta
Dan Zabua
Mahuta
Kunchi
Rimin Bagu
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Alkari
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Birni N'Konni
Gidan Serikin Koma
Kwardunna
Godabawa
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Gorenyu
Kwargaba
Dinawa
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Giandi
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Wabili
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Birnin Rua
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ARGUNGU
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Talata-Mafara
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Terebugo
Kazoro
Karshi
Koriga
BIRNIN GWARI
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Rogo
Gwarangwan
Kwainyawa
Kutuma
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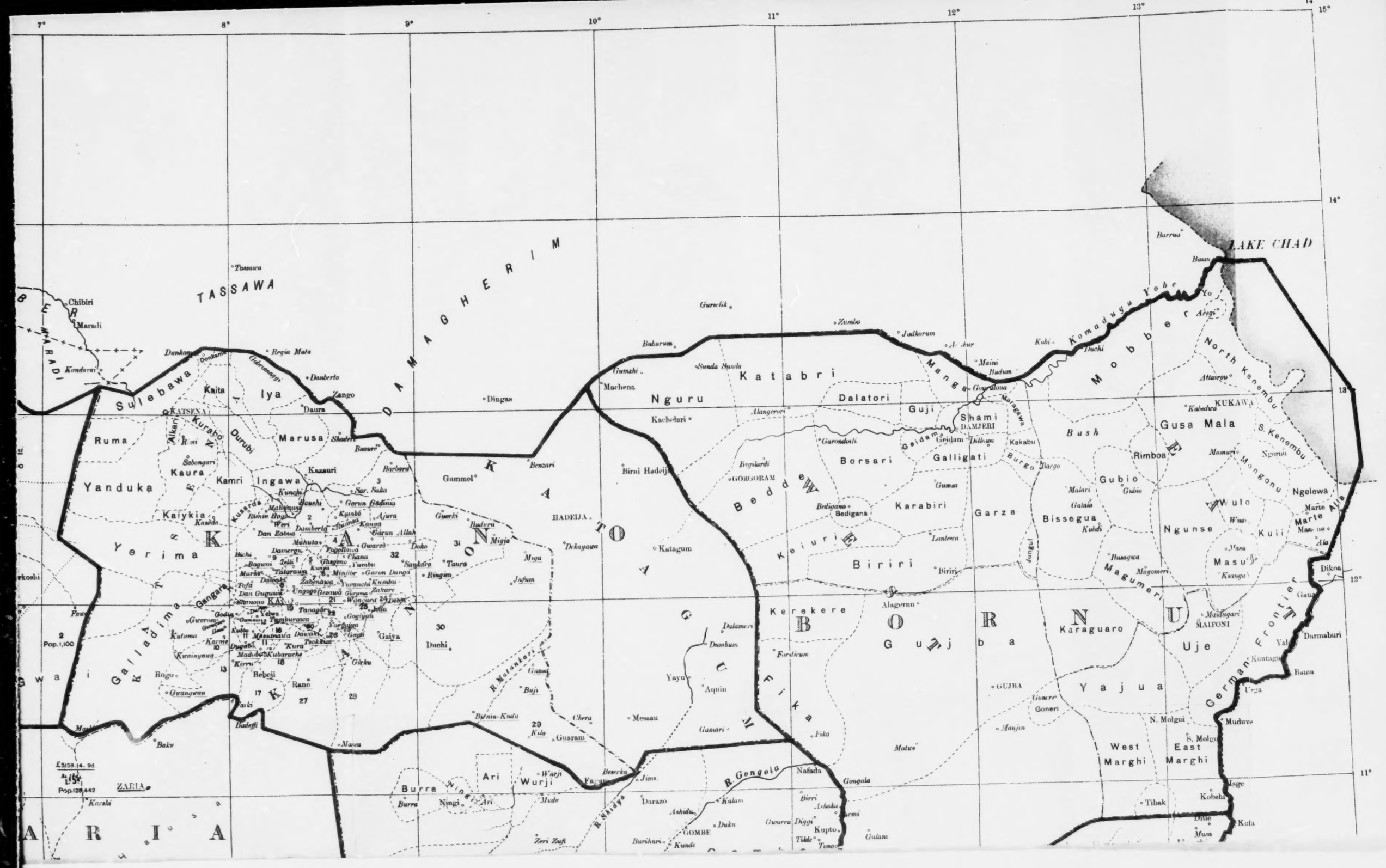
Tanagar
Gogiyah
Gaiya
Duchi
Bichi
Dan Gugawa
Shanono
Tofa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Chibiri
Maradi
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Dingas
Sulebawa
Kaita
Iya
KATSENA
Ruma
Yanduka
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Kamri
Ingawa
Kazauri
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Kurabo
Kaiykia
Yerima
Galladima
Gangara
Kwaiyi
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Bebeji
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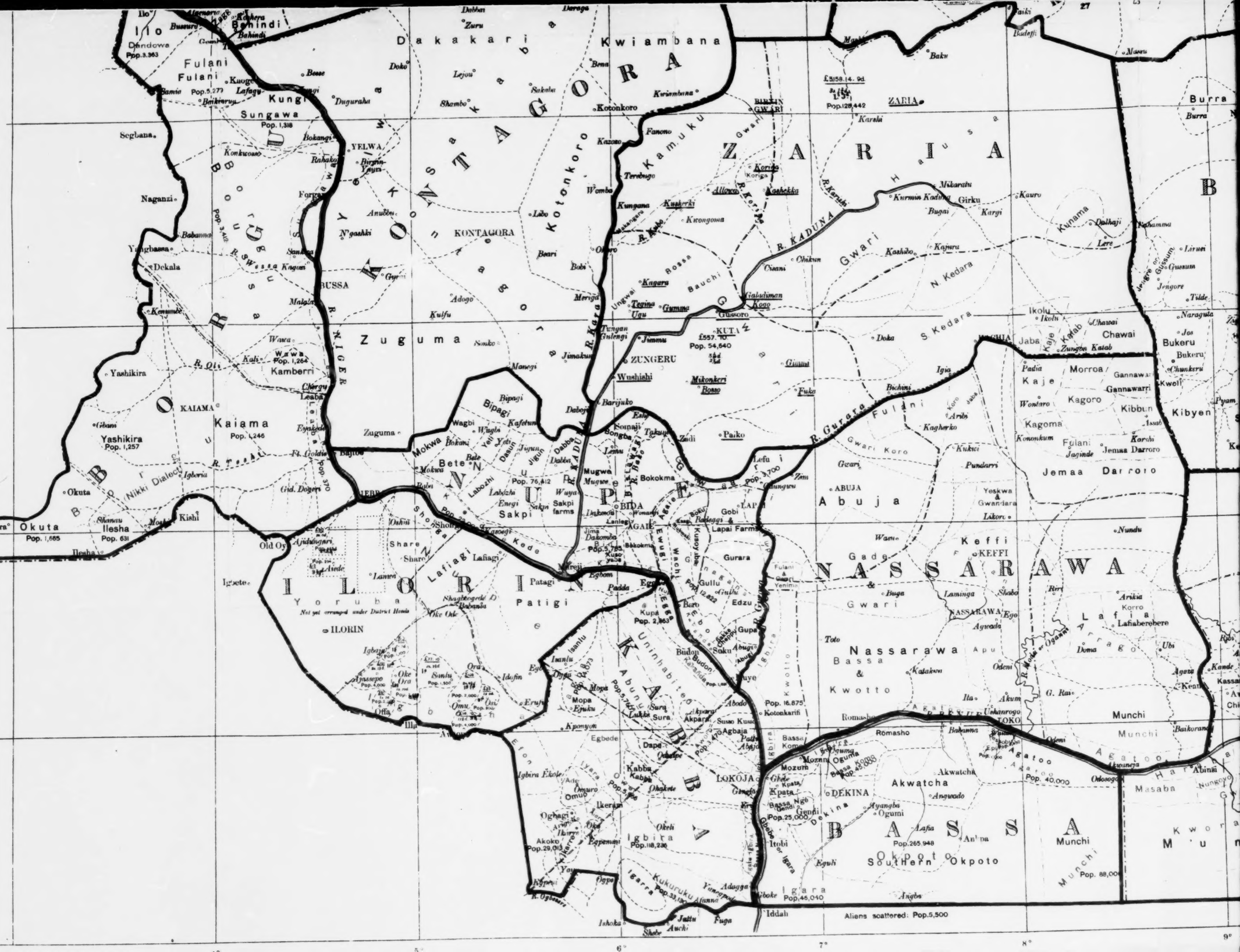
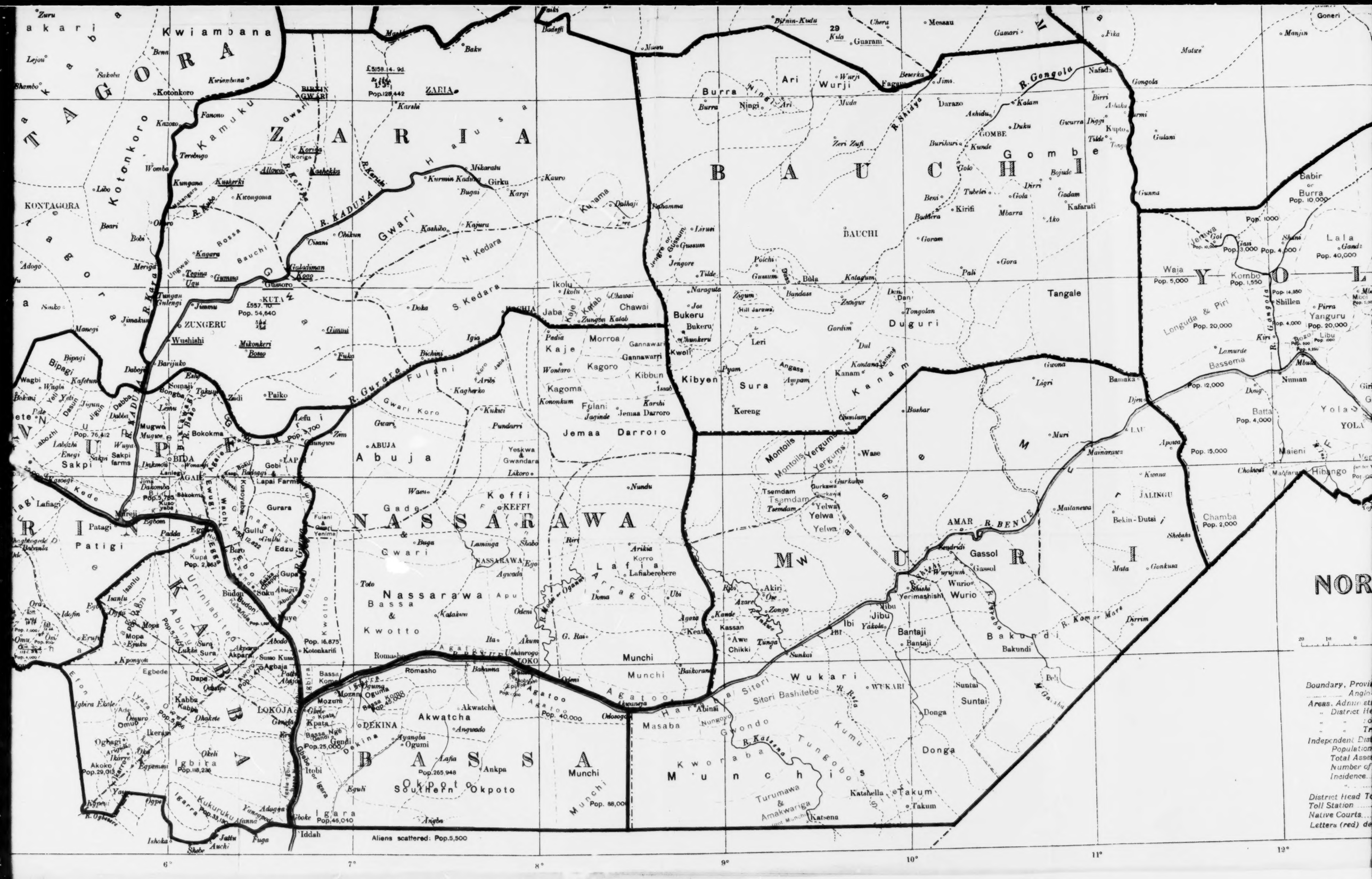
Gaiya
Duchi
Gummel
Benzari
Barbara
Gurselik
Zumbo
Judkorum
Buburum
Gumahi
Machena
Sunda Sunda
Katabri
Nguru
Kachelari
Dalatori
Guji
Shami
DAMJERI
Mangas
Gourdoua
Maini
Budum
Kobi
Komadugu Yobe
Mobber
Tuchi
Barrua
Basan
Yo
Aregs
North Kenembu
Attaiou
KUKAWA
Kabedwa
Gusa Mala
S. Kenembu
Mongonu
Ngelewa
Marte
Alla
Dikoa
Bush
Rimboa
Mamuri
Ngorum
Borsari
Galligati
Kakabu
Burgo
Bargo
Geidam
Dilbaya
Bagilardi
GORGORAM
Birni Hadeija
HADEIJA
Katagum
Bedda
Keiuri
Bedigana
Karabiri
Garza
Gubio
Malari
Galaia
Bissegua
Kubdi
Wulo
Ngunse
Masu
Kuli
Biriri
Lantewa
Jungul
Magumeri
Busagwa
Magomeri
Kerekere
Alagernu
BORNU
Gujba
Karaguaro
MAIFONI
Maidugari
Uje
Yajua
Darmaburi
Kuntaga
Bama
Ura
Muduve
GUJBA
Goneri
Manjin
N. Molgoi
S. Molgoi
West Marghi
East Marghi
Tibak
Kobshi
Kofa
German Frontier
Dumbum
Forsicum
Yayu
Aquin
Fika
Matwe
Gamari
Messau
Chera
Guaram
Kala
Buji
Ganai
R. Matonkari
Bornin-Kudu
Burra
Ari
Wurji
Mvda
Zeri Zufi
Ningi
Burra
Fagam
Beserka
Jim.
R. Shidya
Darazo
Ashidu
Kalam
Duku
GOMBE
Burihuri
Kunde
R. Gongola
Nafada
Gongola
Birri
Ashaka
Kupto
Tilde
Tonoo
Gwarra
Diggi
Gulam
Dilie
Muwa
Kofa
Bakin
Karahi
ZARIA
Pop. 1,100
Pop. 128,442
£5158.14. 9d
1/5
Kandarai
Dunkanji
Donkanji
Gobromagzi
Kurabo
Alkari
Rimi
Sabongari
Durubi
Kusarde
Rimin Bagi
Weri
Damberta
Dan Zabua
Mahuta
Damergu
Bagwai
Zeiki
Murke
Tafa
Dan Guguwa
Shamono
Tofa
Dan Kwaiwa
Kwaiwa
Kutuma
Karmie
Kwaniyawa
Madobi
Kubaracha
Kirru
Tsokkwa
Kura
Tanagar
Tamburawa
Dawaki
Gogiyan
Gaya
Gorku
Ajura
Kanya
Garun Allah
Doko
Sankara
Taura
Ringim
Miga
Jafum
Dekayawa
Kumbu
Zakare
Debpi
Jolla
Badeffi
Baku
Mawu
Wurji
Yaki
Gaiya
Gurmana
Wangaru
Garun Gadama
Sar. Saka
Kunchi
Kaushi
Mahemuni
Kunbo
Kanya
Garun Allah
Gwarzo
Chana
Yumbu
Minjibir
Garun Dunga
Zabenawa
Yaranchi
Kumbu
Gwarzo
Gurgwa
Zakare
Debpi
Jolla
Gogiyan
Gaya
Gorku
Kano
Rano
Bebeji
Tsokkwa
Madobi
Kubaracha
Kirru
Gwangwan
Gwarzo
Godia
Gwarzo
Kwabo
Dugabi
Yelwa
Gamme
Tamburawa
Massanawa
Dawaki
Kura
Tsokkwa
Madobi
Kubaracha
Kirru
Bebeji
Rano
Kano
Gaiya
Duchi
Gummel
Benzari
Barbara
Kazauri
Ingawa
Kaura
Kamri
Yanduka
Kaiykia
Yerima
Galladima
Gangara
Kwaiyi
Rogo

7 Dan-Makoyo
8 Mallam-Chedi
9 Madaki
10 Sarakin-Dawaki-Maituta
11 Maajen-Waferi
12 Malungua-Kutumbawa
13 Dan-Iya
14 Dan-Amar
15 Tafida
16 Dan-Isa
17 Turakin-Mainya
18 Salama
19 Maaje
20 Dan-Tube
21 Maimundubawa
22 Dan-Rimi
23 Burde-Kereria
24 Alkali
25 Shamaki
26 Dan-Kade
27 Sarakin-Rano
28 Makama
29 Sarakin-Dawakin-Tsakkar-Gidda
30 Waziri
31 Galadima
32 Wombai




TAGORA
ZARIA
BAUCHI
Gombe
YOLA
NASSARAWA
MWURI
KABBA
BASSA
NORTHERN
Kwiambana
Kotonkoro
KONTAGORA
Kamuku
Kotonkoro
Gwari
Hausa
Bauchi
Rossa
Kedara
Fulani
Koro
Jaba
Kaje
Morroa
Kagoro
Kagoma
Jemaa Darroro
Abuja
Keffi
Gadu
Gwari
Nassarawa
Bassa
Kwotto
Lafia
Arago
Munchi
Akwatcha
Okpoto
Southern Okpoto
Igbira
Okeri
Kukuruku
Igara
Ankpa
Ogbomosho
Ilorin
Patigi
Sakpi
Bipagi
Kabba
Lokoja
Dekina
Bokokma
Mugwe
Bida
Zungeru
Kuta
Pop. 54,640
Zaria
Pop. 128,442
Kaduna
Gusoro
Kagoro
Kubanama
Ikolu
Chawai
Bukeru
Kibyen
Sura
Kereng
Duguri
Tangale
Kanam
Bauchi
Gombe
Burra
Ari
Wurji
Darazo
Kalam
Ashidu
Duku
Kunde
Golo
Tubeles
Kirifi
Mbarra
Gadam
Kafarati
Bojude
Dirri
Gola
Goram
Gora
Pali
Bula
Kalagum
Zungur
Tongolan
Gordim
Dul
Kanam
Angass
Ampam
Leri
Pyam
Bushar
Muri
Wase
Montoils
Yergums
Tsemdam
Yelwa
Gurkawa
Gassol
Wurio
Bantaji
Jibu
Ibi
Bakundi
Donga
Wukari
Siteri
Bashitebe
Gwondo
Tungobos
Munchis
Turumawa
Amakwariga
Katsena
Takum
Katshella
Suntai
Bamaka
Lagri
Gwona
Mainarawa
Kwana
Bekin-Dutsi
Mata
Gonkusa
Gassol
Yerimashishi
Shishi
Lala
Gandi
Pop. 40,000
Waja
Pop. 5,000
Kombo
Pop. 1,550
Shillen
Yanguru
Pop. 20,000
Longuda & Piri
Pop. 20,000
Bassema
Batta
Pop. 4,000
Pop. 12,000
Pop. 15,000
Maieni
Hibango
Chamba
Pop. 2,000
Numan
Mbula
Lamurde
Babir or Burra
Pop. 10,000
Pop. 1000
Pop. 3,000
Pop. 4,000
Pop. 14,850
Pop. 4,000
Pop. 600
Pop. 6,250
Pop. 2000
Pop. 10,000
Pop. 5,000
Pop. 76,412
Pop. 5,785
Pop. 2,063
Pop. 16,675
Pop. 25,000
Pop. 29,013
Pop. 118,236
Pop. 33,130
Pop. 46,040
Pop. 265,948
Pop. 88,000
Pop. 40,000
Pop. 45,888
Pop. 1,700
Pop. 122
Aliens scattered: Pop. 5,500
R. Gongola
R. Shidya
R. Kaduna
R. Kerisi
R. Kogo
R. Gurara
R. Benue
R. Katsena
R. Kam or Mare
R. Gongola
6°
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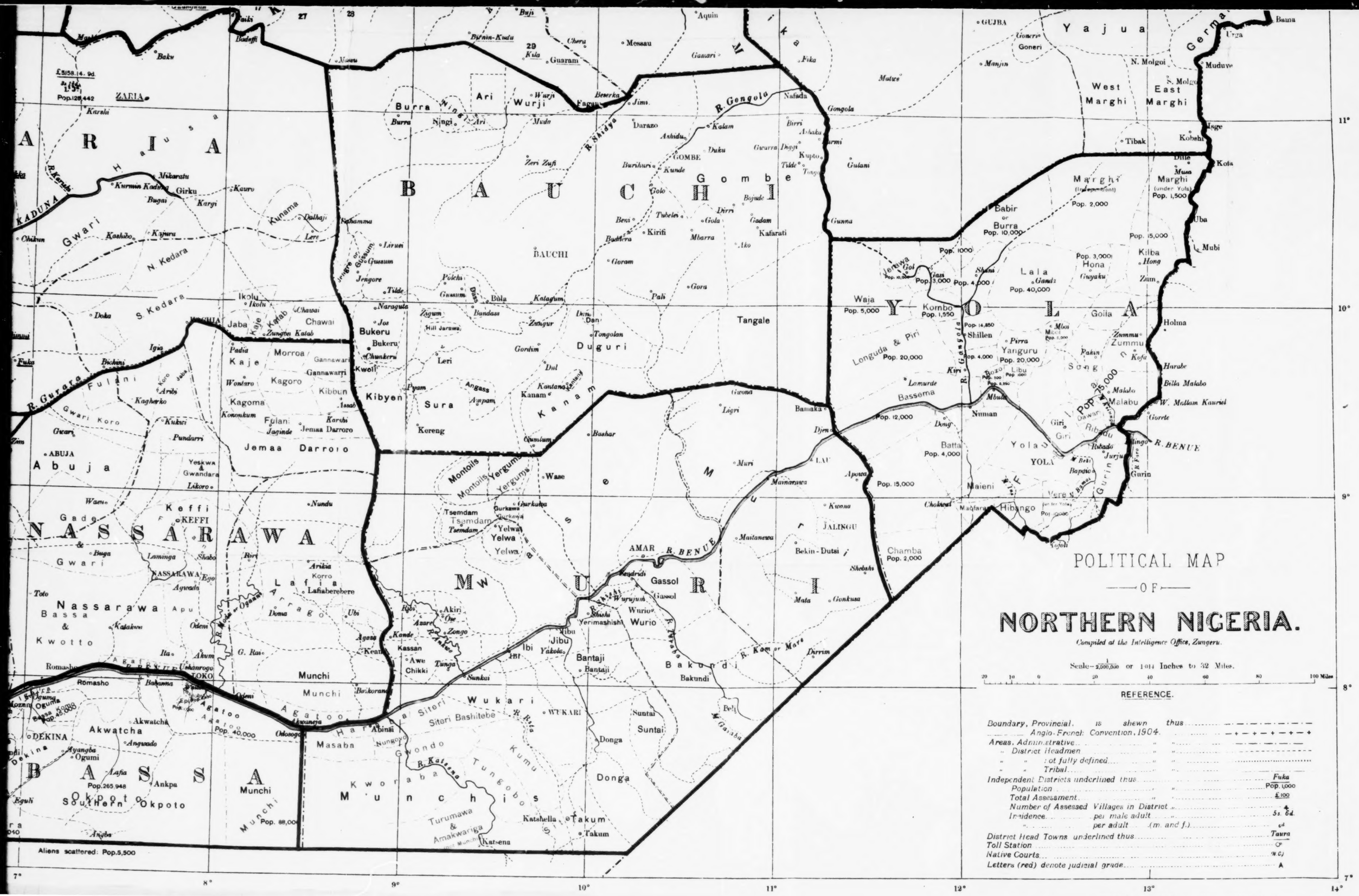
POLITICAL MAP
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA.
Compiled at the Intelligence Office, Zungeru.
Scale—1/2,000,000 or 1·014 Inches to 32 Miles.
20 10 0 20 40 60 80 100 Miles
REFERENCE.
Boundary, Provincial, is shewn thus
Anglo-French Convention, 1904.
Areas, Administrative
District Headmen
not fully defined
Tribal
Independent Districts underlined thus Fuka
Population Pop. 1,000
Total Assessment £100
Number of Assessed Villages in District 4
Incidence per male adult 5s. 6d.
per adult (m. and f.) 6d.
District Head Towns underlined thus Taura
Toll Station
Native Courts (N.C.)
Letters (red) denote judicial grade A
ZARIA
KADUNA
ABUJA
Abuja
NASSARAWA
Nassarawa
Bassa & Kwotto
BASSA
Southern Okpoto
BAUCHI
Gombe
Duguri
Tangale
Kanam
Sura
Kibyen
Bukeru
Jemaa Darroro
Munchi
Munchi
Masaba
Kworaba
Munchis
Wukari
Siteri
Bakundi
Donga
Takum
Katsena
Gassol
Wurio
Bantaji
Yola
YOLA
Lala
Goila
Kombo
Waja
Longuda & Piri
Bassema
Numan
Batta
Maiemi
Hibango
Chamba
Mubi
Madagali
Michika
Gulani
Mambilla
Mandara
Mt. Mandara
Lake Chad
Bornu
Kano
Zaria
Kaduna
Jos
Bauchi
Yola
Aliens scattered: Pop. 5,500

COLONIAL REPORTS.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
600	Uganda	1907–1908
601	Imperial Institute	1908
602	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	"
603	Ashanti	"
604	Ceylon	"
605	Weihaiwei	"
606	Seychelles	"
607	Jamaica	1907–1908
608	Colonial Survey Committee	1908–1909
609	Gambia	1908
610	Malta	1908–1909
611	Sierra Leone	1908
612	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
613	Gold Coast	"
614	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1908–1909
615	Bahamas	"
616	St. Lucia	1908
617	Hong Kong...	"
618	Fiji	"
619	Nyasaland	1908–1909
620	Barbados	"
621	Trinidad and Tobago	"
622	Straits Settlements	1908
623	Somaliland	1908–1909
624	Mauritius	1908
625	St. Vincent	1908–1909
626	Jamaica	"
627	Swaziland	"
628	Grenada	1908
629	Leeward Islands	1908–1909
630	Southern Nigeria	1908
631	British Honduras	"
632	British Guiana	1908–1909

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
62	Uganda	Cotton Industry.
63	Imperial Institute	Gums and Resins.
64	Uganda	Botany and Forestry.
65	Do.	Sleeping Sickness.
66	Gold Coast	Forests.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
By DARLING & SON, Ltd., 34-40, Bacon Street, E.

1910.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 674.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1909.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 633.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
April, 1911.

LONDON:
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1911.

[Cd. 5467-10.] *Price* 4*d*.

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No. 674.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1908, *see* No. 633.)

THE GOVERNOR TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zungeru,
14th January, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the Annual Report on the Blue Book of this Protectorate for the calendar year 1909. The financial section covers the financial year ending March 31st, 1910. The Report has been compiled by the Chief Secretary, and may, I think, be summed up in the following salient points.

2. With the exception of a few punitive patrols among some of the primitive Pagan tribes, the Protectorate enjoyed a year of complete peace, and the whole energies of the Government were centred on the general improvement of administration and the development of internal communications.

3. Save in a few remote districts, life and property are now as safe in Northern Nigeria as in any other of our African Protectorates, and Europeans or unarmed natives may travel in security from one end of the territory to the other. The Emirs and other great Chiefs are enjoying a degree of security and support which they never had before, while their people are, in most cases, adequately protected against rapacity and extortion. Many of the native rulers are showing progressive tendencies and an appreciation of constitutional methods, while the native courts of law are gaining, to a rapidly increasing degree, the confidence of the people.

4. It is the object of the Government to maintain the prestige and increase the authority of the native rulers in every legitimate direction, and there is reason to believe that many of them feel a genuine appreciation of our methods and policy. On the other hand, it must never be forgotten that we are "protecting" a people in spite of themselves, and that almost every improvement and development initiated by us is absolutely opposed to all their instincts and traditions. Though we have relieved the Hausa peasant from the grinding tyranny of his Fulani oppressor, and have freed the primitive pagan from the fear of a ruthless slave-master, it should be remembered that we are imposing on all these people a monotony of existence that stifles their spirit of adventure, and that we are forcing on them a wearisome sense of security that is taking all the sport and variety out of their lives. The emotional nature of the negro and the fanaticism of the Moslem may flare up at any moment, and that steady progress towards civilization and enlightenment upon which we are priding

ourselves to-day may suddenly receive a check which, though only temporary, might retard for many years the steady progress of the country. There are, at present, no signs of disturbances or of serious unrest anywhere, but the possibility of a local outburst, headed by a fanatical Mullah or a Mahdi, is a contingency that must never be lost sight of, and for which due provision must be made.

5. The local revenue collected during 1909-10 amounted to a total of £213,436, of which £153,437 was derived from direct taxes on landholders. There was an increase of more than £23,000 under that head as compared with the preceding year, and the improvement was chiefly due to a closer assessment of imposts and to a better knowledge of the tax-paying capabilities of the people. The Protectorate received the usual contribution of £70,000 from Southern Nigeria in respect of customs duties and other considerations, and it was found possible to reduce the Imperial Grant-in-Aid from £290,000 to £237,000.

6. The expenditure for the year, excluding outlays in respect of railways under construction, was £540,503. No less than £157,807 of this total represented the cost of military services, and the balance available for administrative purposes left but little scope for public works or improvements on any considerable scale.

7. The desire of the Imperial Treasury to be relieved, within a moderate period, of the heavy calls made upon it in aid of the administration of this Protectorate is legitimate and reasonable, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the commercial development of the Territory will soon enable the inhabitants to contribute more adequately than they do at present to the cost of their Government. On the other hand, when it is considered that we have been closely controlling about 8,000,000 people and keeping the peace over an area of more than 250,000 square miles of territory for little more than £500,000 a year, the administration of Northern Nigeria can hardly be charged with extravagance. The effective government of natives of Africa at a cost of about 1*s.* 4*d.* a head per annum is a fact for which I think it would be difficult to find a parallel in any other part of the King's dominions.

8. While the progress of administration in Northern Nigeria may be considered to have made remarkable strides during the past decade, the development of external trade has been disappointingly slow. Most of the natives of the Protectorate appear to possess the instincts of commerce to a remarkable degree, and the amount of traffic done in the local markets is extraordinary. The great markets of the principal centres are full of wares of all sorts, and on every highway one meets a constant stream of petty traders carrying, from east to west and from north to south, the products peculiar to their districts. But everything is of local make or production. With the sole exception of Manchester cotton goods, hardly an article of European origin is to be seen. Here and there one may find a woman sitting behind a few boxes of matches, a tin of cigarettes, or a small pile of lump sugar, but otherwise, nearly everything that is bought or sold is

the actual produce of the country. Northern Nigeria seems to provide within its borders everything that enters into the daily life of the people. The consequence is that the imports and exports of the territory, when the vast extent and great population of the country are taken into consideration, are really almost trifling. During 1909-10, the estimated value of the imports into Northern Nigeria, excluding Government goods, railway material, and specie was only £331,000, while the exports barely exceeded a total value of £400,000. The fact that the Protectorate possesses no sea-board and that nearly all its external trade is conducted through Southern Nigeria renders it very difficult to obtain accurate statistics as to the real volume of foreign commerce, but even by adding a liberal percentage to the figures given above, the value of the total trade of Northern Nigeria, with all its millions of inhabitants, does not equal that of even a small West Indian Colony.

9. Such external trade as there is is almost entirely in the hands of two or three rich and important firms who have limited their operations mainly to a few stations in the vicinity of the Niger and Benue Rivers. They have, I believe, no cause to complain of the results of their traffic, and no one would begrudge them the success which they have deserved by their energy and enterprise. Most of their business is done, however, on the pernicious barter system, and I am inclined to attribute largely to that fact the virtual stagnation of external trade in this Protectorate. It may confidently be hoped that the completion of the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway and the linking up of the populous centres of the Hausa States with the sea-board will rapidly alter existing conditions, and that, with the influx of traders and capital from the south, the natives of the Protectorate will quickly find it to their advantage to develop the latent resources of their country and to take advantage of the wealth of sylvan produce which lies ready to their hands. Oil-palms abound on the banks of the great rivers, the shea-butter nut tree is found in enormous numbers over thousands of square miles, valuable gums and various kinds of rubber exist in great quantities in districts which will soon be within touch of the railway. Fibre-producing plants and ground-nuts can be grown in Northern Nigeria to an extent that can hardly be paralleled in any other tropical country, while the cultivation of cotton on a large scale has been carried on throughout the territory from time immemorial. As soon as the attention of English capitalists has been properly directed to the potentialities of trade in this Protectorate, a very great extension of industry and enterprise can confidently be expected.

10. Unlike his position in most other parts of British Africa, the English trader can, so far, have it all his own way in Northern Nigeria. Such trade as there is is almost entirely in the hands of British firms, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the start which they already possess will enable them to maintain their advantage against the foreign competitors who are certain, sooner or later, to turn their attention to this Protectorate.

11. The progress made during the year in the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway was most satisfactory, and earthworks

were completed to Zaria and track laying to mile 135 from Baro. The first section of the railway from Baro to Minna, a distance of 111 miles, was opened to public traffic on the 1st of April, and progress generally was kept well up to the programme. Although the original estimate of construction—£3,000 a mile—is likely to be somewhat exceeded, the Baro-Kano line still promises to be by far the cheapest ever constructed in tropical Africa. It is anticipated that the line will be open to public traffic to Zaria by February, and to Kano in July.

12. The extension of the Lagos Railway made fair progress during the period under review, and in August, 1909, trains commenced to run regularly between Lagos and Jebba, on the Niger. It is hoped that this line will be linked up with the Baro-Kano system at Minna in March or April next, and it will then be possible for a trader to travel from the sea-board to Zaria, a distance of over 600 miles, in about three days, as compared with the weary journey of over three weeks which used to be his task prior to the advent of the railway.

13. An important commencement has been made towards the education of the natives by the establishment of a school at Kano which, it is hoped, may ultimately be organized on the lines of the Gordon College at Khartum. The purely secular nature of the instruction that is being imparted there is proving attractive to the Moslems of the Hausa States, and more than a hundred Malams (Mohammedan priests) are now under instruction and are learning the rudiments of history, geography, arithmetic, and simple sciences. These men will become teachers in native schools all over the Protectorate, and will disseminate such knowledge as is appropriate to the present condition of the population.

14. The existence of tin in Bauchi, in considerable quantities, became a recognized fact at the close of 1909, and the evident possibilities of great development are attracting to that district a large numbers of prospectors and mining engineers. The stanniferous area is very wide and appears to be much more extensive than was at first believed. Some of the alluvial deposits are so rich that they may be profitably worked even under great difficulties, and the prospects of developing our important mining industry are very promising.

15. I cannot conclude this résumé of this Report on the Blue Book without placing on record my warm appreciation of the untiring energy and enthusiasm shown by the whole of the Protectorate staff during the year under review. In no part of the King's dominions can be found a more loyal, efficient, and altogether admirable body of officers than those of Northern Nigeria.

I have. &c.,
H. HESKETH BELL,
Governor.

The Right Honourable,
Lewis Vernon Harcourt, P.C.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.,

ANNUAL BLUE BOOK REPORT FOR 1909.

FINANCIAL.

REVENUE.

The revenue collected in the Protectorate during the year ended 31st March, 1910, was	£213,436
The Imperial Grant-in-Aid was	237,000
The contribution from Southern Nigeria was ...	70,000
Total Revenue	£520,436
The total expenditure was	£566,842

The local revenue was £34,992 in excess of that collected during the year 1908-9. This increase was mainly due to a closer assessment of land revenue, industrial taxes, and Jangali (Cattle Tax) in the Provinces, under the Native Revenue Proclamation of 1906. Under this head the sum of £145,093 was collected, being an increase of £21,118 as compared with the amount collected during the previous year.

The progress of the tin mining industry was responsible for an increase of £3,433 in the receipts from prospecting licences issued. The earnings of the Marine Department exceeded those for 1908-9 by £4,570.

The local revenue for the past three years 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, under the separate heads of classification adopted by the Treasury, compares as follows:—

—	1907–8.			1908–9.			1909–10.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Licences, excise, and internal revenue.	97,956	14	8	130,054	14	10	153,436	14	11
Payments for specific services, fees, &c.	21,456	17	8	15,658	3	6	14,030	11	6
Post office and telegrams ...	6,178	11	5	8,596	11	6	9,015	3	3
Rents of Government property	2,324	2	10	2,513	2	8	1,649	5	4
Customs dues	13,639	0	10	20,255	5	10	18,602	12	9
Miscellaneous receipts... ...	1,449	12	11	1,366	14	3	775	8	11
Marine earnings	—			—			15,926	6	6
Total	143,005	0	4	178,444	12	7	213,436	3	2

EXPENDITURE.

The total expenditure of £566,842 was £25,199 in excess of that incurred during 1908-9, and exceeded the estimates as originally submitted and sanctioned by £18,543. This increase was due principally to the necessity of providing the sum of £26,339 for the payment of interest to Southern Nigeria on Loan Funds for the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway. It was found necessary to increase the staff of the Political and Administrative Depart-

ment to enable the administration of hitherto uncontrolled districts to be undertaken, and to continue on improved lines the assessment of the land revenue, which is the principal source of the income of this Protectorate. A large item of expenditure was the disbursement of deferred pay due to time-expired soldiers of the West African Frontier Force, the number of men whose terms of service were completed during this year being above the average for most years.

Land transport charges were also unusually heavy, and the purchase of two new launches and the hire of the "Valiant" for the Marine Service added to the total.

The expenditure for the past three years 1907-8, 1908-9, 1909-10, under the separate heads of classification adopted in the Estimates, compares as follows:—

—	1907–8.			1908–9.			1909–10.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Governor's office and Government House.	6,841	11	6	6,732	5	5	5,207	8	4
Governor's Office special map compilation staff.	—			66	15	8	410	10	10
Secretariat and printing ...	5,240	17	8	7,352	1	11	8,016	19	9
Political...	62,389	17	9	70,533	17	7	77,382	5	7
Cantonment Magistrate and Freed Slaves' Home.	4,026	5	10	—			—		
Freed Slaves' Home, Zungeru	—			1,671	12	4	967	8	2
Judicial	2,766	1	4	2,601	6	6	3,102	11	4
Treasury	7,055	18	5	7,058	6	3	7,010	0	0
Postal and telegraphs	13,845	17	11	14,190	13	8	16,043	2	4
Medical	29,780	8	6	30,080	6	11	30,942	14	11
Audit	2,008	14	6	2,398	11	3	3,033	2	10
Police (constabulary)	40,528	4	0	24,366	17	10	25,007	1	5
Prisons	6,140	9	11	9,695	3	10	9,912	0	8
Transport	26,265	16	0	26,249	12	9	29,389	14	0
West African Frontier Force...	153,000	13	2	152,812	6	2	157,807	14	0
Marine	36,203	0	9	42,596	9	10	50,638	6	1
Customs...	1,334	19	8	1,455	7	6	1,549	13	3
Economic Forestry Department	2,182	19	10	1,001	19	3	1,360	16	5
Mines and Mineral Survey ...	—			2,189	11	8	1,809	14	1
Mines Department	—			156	19	9	—		
Miscellaneous	28,343	2	7	27,913	11	6	31,989	10	9
Pensions and gratuities ...	—			—			2,241	18	7
Cantonments	—			1,757	11	10	1,768	1	5
Public Works Department ...	12,240	8	8	10,228	2	7	11,170	14	5
Barijuko-Zungeru Tramway ...	—			2,091	11	1	2,683	5	11
Public works recurrent ...	5,435	19	9	3,801	14	2	6,142	6	3
	446,631	7	9	449,002	17	3	485,587	1	4
Public works extraordinary ...	51,693	1	3	83,847	19	0	54,916	16	10
Special survey	22	4	0*	158	10	7	—		
	498,302	5	0	533,009	6	10	540,503	18	2
Payment of interest on loan ...	—			7,634	12	3	26,338	15	0
Total	498,302	5	0	540,643	19	1	566,842	13	2

* Deduct.

Schedule of approximate cost of Provincial Administration, Police, &c., &c.

Province.	Political (Personal Emoluments).	Police.	Northern Nigeria Regiment.	Transport (Internal).	Total.	Government share of Land Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sokoto	7,658	—	25,065	2,059	34,782	23,000
Kano	9,245	—	25,065	2,006	36,316	40,500
Bornu	7,463	—	23,806	888	32,157	12,000
Bauchi	5,815	2,200	9,404	1,106	18,525	10,000
Zaria	3,074	484	9,404	1,054	14,016	5,000
Kontagora	3,444	3,298	6,067	655	13,464	3,000
*Niger	7,663	3,629	9,404	449	21,145	6,000
Yola	4,860	2,762	9,404	332	17,358	3,000
Muri	6,420	2,440	12,741	562	22,163	3,000
Nassarawa	4,263	1,178	9,404	598	15,443	2,500
*Kabba	4,010	1,332	9,404	285	15,031	1,500
Bassa	2,185	1,989	9,404	284	13,862	1,000
Ilorin	3,327	3,340	—	388	7,055	2,500
Total	69,427	22,652	158,572	10,666	261,317	113,000

* The proportion of the cost of the headquarters administration (Zungeru and Lokoja) allotted to the Niger and Kabba Provinces is somewhat higher than that borne by other provinces of the Protectorate.

TRADE.

Imports.

The total value of the imports into the Protectorate was £1,215,084, as compared with £700,000 (approximately), during the past year. The increase, as will be seen by the following table, is due to the imports of materials and specie required by the Government.

		£
Imports viâ Idah (Niger River)		175,870
,, Offa (Lagos Railway)		96,980*
,, Frontier posts (French and German)		58,624
Total (excluding railway materials, Government stores and specie)		331,474
Railway material	£359,528	
Specie	208,200	
Government (stores and building material)	315,882	
		883,610
Grand total of imports		£1,215,084

* Not shown in the Blue Book.

The origin of the imports viâ Idah is shown by the following table:—

	£
United Kingdom	770,687
Southern Nigeria and Gold Coast	59,735
Germany	16,530
Holland	922
Other countries	3,407
Those from French and German Territories representing native salt, potash, and kolas	58,624
	£909,905

The value of the salt imported viâ Idah and Offa was £54,252.

The following are the principal articles imported viâ the Niger River and Idah by commercial firms.

	1908. £	1909. £
Bags and sacks	2,000	1,750
Building materials	4,350	4,350
Flour	1,200	1,650
Provisions, Native	3,650	12,500
Provisions, European... ...	9,100	
Rice	1,150	1,400
Specie	6,000	4,300
Sugar	1,500	1,850
Beads	6,650	3,550
Cotton goods	83,150	63,700
Haberdashery	1,500	1,700
Hardware	5,850	5,350
Silk goods	1,400	50
Soap	700	1,500
Wearing apparel	1,200	2,050
Cigarettes	1,650	8,150
Kola nuts	25,150	17,450
Salt	14,650	13,150
Wines	1,150	250
Kerosene	950	3,000

Exports

The total value of the exports from the Protectorate was £406,722.

The following table shows the amounts exported viâ the Niger River and the Lagos Railway respectively:—

Exports viâ Idah (Niger River) ...	£309,742
,, Offa (railway)	96,980*
Total	£406,722

* Not shown in the Blue Book.

The following are the principal articles of export viâ the River Niger and Idah:—

	1908.	1909.
	£	£
Live stock	2,600	1,300
Beniseed	2,000	4,000
Cotton goods (native)	1,400	1,450
Cotton lint	1,300	4,400
Fibre	1,400	4,050
Ground-nuts	13,650	16,350
Gum (Arabic and copal) ...	8,850	6,650
Palm kernels	47,150	41,750
Potash	7,550	3,550
Provisions (native)	5,850	4,450
Rubber	33,050	40,000
Shea butter	1,500	2,200
Shea nuts	69,400	90,850
Tin ore	69,250	26,350

The notable increase in the export of shea nuts and rubber shown by the returns may be expected to continue. The country now being tapped by the Baro-Kano Railway abounds in the *Butyrospermum Parkii*, and many tons of nuts have hitherto been allowed to rot on the ground for want of transport.

The Bassa Province, in which most of the rubber exported is being obtained, has received a good deal of attention of late, and it may be confidently expected that as inter-tribal feuds amongst the natives are stopped, trade will increase.

The advance of the railway towards Zaria, and the rapid opening-up of the Bauchi tin fields, will certainly lead to a large increase in the export of tin ore at an early date.

Although the high prices obtainable for cotton in the local markets have up to the present made it impossible to obtain any large amount of this produce at a price that will allow of its purchase for export purposes, yet the enormous local production, variously estimated, but probably not less than 10,000 tons annually, ensures the future of this industry, once means of transport have been secured, buying depôts established, and the native has realised that he can always obtain in cash a reasonable figure for his cotton. The Emirs and Native Chiefs have been urged to encourage their people to undertake the planting of cotton, and the more intelligent of them are actively doing so.

The annual purchases, as returned by the British Cotton Growing Association, are as follows:—

	Tons.
1905	156
1906	362
1907	369
1908	152
1909	375

A large quantity of selected seed has been distributed in the Provinces of Bassa, Kabba, Niger, and Ilorin.

LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

Five new laws were enacted during the year, and various amendments were made in the existing Proclamations and Regulations thereunder.

The total number of Proclamations enacted during the course of the year was 21.

The Provincial Courts have remained under the supervision of the Chief Justice. A number of new native courts, chiefly of the lower grades, have been constituted.

During the year 5 Assizes were held at Zungeru, and 4 at Lokoja.

NATIVE COURTS.

The work of the native courts is growing rapidly as their prestige becomes established. A remarkable number of cases were dealt with—15,301 in Kano alone—and the next year's returns will probably show a yet further increase.

The ready acceptance of the ruling of these Courts shows that they command the respect and confidence of the natives.

In criminal cases, theft and assaults form the principal charges, while in civil cases, debt, matrimonial suits, land disputes, and administration of estates, chiefly figure in the lists.

The Northern Nigeria Criminal Code has been rendered into Arabic and distributed to all Courts solely for their information, not with any desire to set aside the customary and Koranic law hitherto administered. The importance of rendering the native courts thoroughly efficient cannot be exaggerated.

Before the Protectorate was constituted, the security of life and property left much to be desired. Residents are impressing on the natives the necessity of the strenuous repression of crime, and the results have been most satisfactory.

New gaols are being built by the native administrations, efficient gaolers provided, proper arrangements made for the maintenance of prisoners, and classified returns now rendered by the native courts.

Arrests in the Hausa Provinces are effected, through divisional headmen, by the native administration police.

CANTONMENTS.

Sanitation at Zungeru has been satisfactorily carried on, new roads and drains have been made, and the river banks cleared of long grass and bush. The compounds have been kept clean.

In the Cantonment Court, 327 cases were tried, 228 criminal and 99 civil, a decrease of 10 on the previous year. Of the criminal cases, 48 were for larceny and 37 assault.

Supplies, taking the year throughout, have not been plentiful, and prices were high. This is due principally to the food requirements for the people engaged on the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway.

At Lokoja, 8 civil and 182 criminal cases were tried in the Cantonment Court during the year, showing a decrease of 45 civil and an increase of 26 criminal cases as compared with the previous year. Crime is gradually diminishing in the Cantonment but cases arising under the Cantonment Proclamation are being strictly dealt with, in order to keep the cantonment in a clean and sanitary condition.

Two new bungalows have been erected, and the Roman Catholic Mission has built a dwelling-house.

EDUCATION.

The Department of Education is being organized on the lines of the system which obtains in the Soudan.

The education of the natives of this Protectorate might be properly considered under the following three separate heads:—

(*a.*) *Clerical Teaching.*—The ordinary curriculum of a school under two heads:—

(1.) The training of Mallamai, or of teachers of native schools;

(2) The primary education of sons of Chiefs and others.

During the past few months considerable progress has been made in these directions. At Nassarawa, a convenient spot in the neighbourhood of Kano, the Director of Education (Mr. Vischer), who arrived in Kano in August last, has laid the foundations of an institution which may be capable of great extension.

In the school for Mallams, there are already 100* men under instruction, and about 31 lads, most of whom are the sons of Emirs and Chiefs who have come from all parts of the Protectorate. The latter are carefully looked after, and appear to enjoy the school life.

(*b.*) *Agricultural Instruction.*—A beginning has been made in this direction, and a garden started in which it is hoped to raise various products that may be successfully cultivated in this country.

(*c.*) *Technical and Industrial Education.*—A skilled native carpenter, blacksmith, and leatherworker have been engaged and are teaching the elements of the crafts to several apprentices.

The Emir of Kano has taken a great interest in the school, and has granted it a subsidy of £1,000 per annum from the Beit-el-mal (Native Treasury) funds.

The Church Missionary Society, the Sudan Interior Mission, the Sudan United Mission, and the Roman Catholic Missions in different parts of the Protectorate, continue their progress, and much good work is done in education and dispensary and medical relief.

Numbers of apprentices are trained in the different workshops of the Government departments.

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* Now 200. 26th January, 1911.

HOSPITALS.

Zungeru.—The number of Europeans admitted to hospital was 79; one death took place.

1,342 natives were admitted to the native hospital. The number of deaths was 17.

The number of out-patients treated was 2,048.

Lokoja.—The number of Europeans admitted was 124, and no death took place.

The number of natives admitted to the native hospital was 922; 23 deaths took place.

The number of out-patients treated was 2,290.

European nursing sisters are in attendance at the Zungeru and Lokoja hospitals.

ZUNGERU FREED SLAVES' HOME.

The inmates of the Freed Slaves' Home, totalling 164, were in August transferred to the Lucy Memorial Home at Rumasha, Nassarawa Province. This is an institution founded by the Sudan United Mission, and is subsidised by Government to the extent of about £500 annually. The buildings vacated at Zungeru by this transfer have been converted into a native hospital.

POLICE.

The authorised establishment of all ranks of the Northern Nigeria police is 705. The establishment of officials is, Europeans, 18; clerks, 3; storekeeper, 1; inspectors, 2; and interpreters, 4.

The force is distributed throughout the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate in detachments, varying in strength from 60 to 120 rank and file, each under the command of a European officer. Abuse of office, a crime common in the early days of the force, is now almost unknown. This is due to the fact that the majority of the men are now in the second or third terms of their engagements, and so have developed a professional instinct, which has done much to raise the tone and general prestige of the whole force.

In the Northern Emirates all police work is done by "dogarai," *i.e.*, native police in the employ of the Native Administrations. Where it has been found possible to employ this system the results have been excellent. The policy of ruling indirectly through the Native Emirs and Chiefs, which is liable to be subverted when an executive in the pay of the Government is employed, is strengthened by the use of "dogarai," and the prestige, and hence the efficiency, of the Native Administration is increased.

This system has, furthermore, the advantage of being a very economical one.

PRISONS.

A total number of 1,752 prisoners was admitted to the various Provincial prisons, as compared with 1,852 during the previous year.

The daily average number of prisoners in Zungeru gaol was 287, as compared with 251 in 1908, and 206 in 1907.

In the various Provincial gaols, 415 prisoners were confined, as compared with 423 in 1908, and 395 in 1907.

It must not be gathered from these figures that crime is on the increase, but rather that there now exist greater facilities and more perfected means for its detection.

All the available prisoners sentenced to hard labour and detained in Zungeru were employed upon railway earthwork construction during September and part of October. During the latter part of the year a large gang was employed in making a main road through the native town, and gangs have assisted in carrying materials for the building operations of the Public Works Department. Light labour prisoners were mostly employed on the prison farm; skilled convict labourers have been employed in various industries, such as tailoring, making-up of convict clothing, shoemaking, carpentry, and smith's work.

In Lokoja the hard labour gang has been chiefly employed in making and repairing roads in the cantonment, and carrying building material for the Public Works Department. Light labour prisoners have, as in Zungeru, been employed on the prison farm.

In the Provinces the prisoners have been principally employed on farm work, conservancy, and making and repairing roads.

Identification by means of finger prints has been introduced. In Zungeru and Lokoja the prison farms supply sufficient food for the maintenance of the prisoners.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons apprehended or summoned before the Protectorate Courts was 2,873, as against 2,924 in 1908, and 2,849 in 1907.

The more prevalent crimes are offences against the person and property.

There were 137 convictions for offences against the law for the suppression of slavery, as compared with 194 in 1908, and 177 in 1907.

The following is a classified summary of the criminal cases dealt with in the Supreme and the Provincial Courts:—

Offences against the person	471
,, Slavery law	170
,, Property	836
Miscellaneous offences	1,396
	2,373

VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year, including both officials and non-officials, but excluding those engaged on the Northern extension of the Lagos Railway, was 544, of whom 438 were officials and 106 non-officials —527 males and 17 females.

The native population is estimated at over 8,000,000, but as it has not as yet been possible to take an accurate census, it is impossible to state the population with any great degree of accuracy. The estimate is probably under rather than over the mark.

There were 13 deaths from all causes among the Europeans during the year—8 officials and 5 non-officials (one death, which occurred on the Northern extension of the Lagos Railway, was not included in the Blue Book)—of these, nine died from disease and four from accident.

The total crude European death rate, calculated on the average resident population, and not corrected for age and sex, was 23·89 per 1,000—or, excluding deaths from accident—16·5. The rates from all causes amongst officials and non-officials, were 18·26 and 47·1 per 1,000 respectively.

The number of Europeans invalided during the year was 67; of these 52 were officials and 15 were non-officials. The total invaliding rate per thousand was 123·16, that amongst officials being 118·7, and that amongst non-officials, 141·5.

Last year the average resident European population was 499, and the number of deaths 10, the crude death rate being 20·04 per 1,000. There has been an increase in the European population over that of last year of 45, and in the death rate, from all causes, of 3·85. This increase in the death rate is accounted for entirely by the large comparative number of deaths from accident; the death rate from diseases only showing a decrease of 1·5 per 1,000.

The invaliding rate was higher by 26·97 per 1,000. The figures dealt with are, however, not sufficiently large to make the comparison of one year with another of much value.

Taking the statistics of the six previous years (1903-8) as a basis, the death rate from all causes in the year under review was below the average by 9·54 per 1,000, and the invaliding rate by 15·9 per 1,000; the average rates being 33·43 and 139 per 1,000 for these years.

The general character of the prevalent diseases showed little change. Malaria, as in former years, still accounts for the greatest number of cases of illness in the Protectorate. The total number of admissions to hospitals amongst Europeans from this disease during the year was 443—an increase over last year of 136—the population having increased from 499 to 544. The case-mortality of blackwater fever was lower by 5·57 per cent. than last year, and higher by ·7 per cent. than the average of the last six years, but the number of cases was less in proportion to the population than in any former year. The actual number of admissions to hospitals was 13, with three deaths.

The most unhealthy months for Europeans were August, June, and January—the number of admissions having been 133, 131, and 130 in these months, as against 88 in July and 101 in December.

Amongst the natives the death rate, so far as can be gathered from the returns of those treated, was much the same throughout the various months. There were no serious epidemics, and the general health was good.

There were 1,384 cases of Europeans on the sick list from all causes during the year throughout the Protectorate, including both in and out patients. This is an increase over last year of 418, but is largely due to the inclusion in the returns of many trifling ailments which were formerly not recorded.

There was a large increase in the number of natives under treatment at the various Government Hospitals and dispensaries, the total being 22,847, exclusive of 3,271 cases of minor injuries treated on the Baro-Kano Railway. Last year the number was 18,032. There were 3,467 pauper patients treated during the year. One case of diphtheria—the first recorded in Northern Nigeria—occurred in a European at Sokoto, and ended fatally.

Baro-Kano Railway.—The average number of Europeans employed on the railway throughout the year was 140. Among these one death and 21 invalidings occurred, as against two deaths and nine invalidings out of an average population of 120 last year. The death rate has been considerably lower than the general death rate of the Protectorate.

During the year a European hospital, with a staff of European nursing sisters, has been opened on Baro Hill for the admission of cases coming down the line. A well-equipped native hospital has also been established.

Sleeping Sickness.—Seven cases were met with during the year throughout the Protectorate. From the reports from the various Provinces, sleeping sickness—though only sporadic cases are now found—was responsible in the past for many deaths, and although native evidence as to the nature of epidemics is not always reliable, there is no doubt that the disease has existed for many years in the Provinces of Kabba, Bassa, Bauchi, Katagum, and Sokoto.

SANITATION.

The European stations are generally in as good a sanitary condition as circumstances will permit, financial considerations alone, in most cases, being responsible for deficiencies in this respect. Improvements are being effected from year to year. Better quarters are being provided, and, as railway communication is being established, much ill-health, now caused by the hardships and risks of travel, will be avoided.

As the country is opened up, medical officers are visiting the various native towns and villages in their districts, with a view to investigating the incidence and nature of the disease met with, and advising the local headmen as to the best measures for effecting improvements in sanitation.

VACCINATION WORK.

There were 2,662 successful vaccinations performed during the year. All Government employees, native soldiers, and police, who have not had small-pox, are vaccinated whenever possible, as well as increasing numbers of the inhabitants of native towns. The total number of vaccinations performed is less than last year; this is accounted for by the smaller numbers returned from the Baro-Kano Railway, and from Bauchi, where a somewhat extensive outbreak of small-pox in 1908 caused a very large temporary increase in the number of natives who applied to be vaccinated. The powdered lymph now used has proved much more effective than the tubes of ordinary lymph formerly supplied, and considerable success has been attained in the more northern Provinces, where all previous attempts had failed. Inoculation is widely practised in most parts of the country, in times of epidemics, by the natives themselves.

METEOROLOGY.

The highest shade temperature recorded in the Protectorate during the year was 112° F. at Maiduguri in March, and the lowest 35° F. at Bauchi in June. The highest mean temperature for the year was at Baro 84° F., and the lowest at Ankpa, in the Bassa Province, 77° F.

Bauchi showed the greatest range of temperature, viz.: 70° F. (from 105° in March to 35° in June).

The greatest annual rainfall was that recorded at Ankpa, 66·85 inches, and the greatest fall in one day, 4·77 inches at Lokoja, on March 25.

The general direction of the wind throughout the Protectorate was from the south-west during the rainy season, and from the north-east during the rest of the year. The Harmattan generally lasts from November until May.

POSTAL, TELEGRAPH, AND TELEPHONE SERVICES.

During the year under review a satisfactory increase in the revenue earned by the Postal and Telegraph department is shown.

The total revenue collected amounted to £8,600, an increase of 17·7 per cent. over 1908. Of this, £1,400 was collected as Customs dues on parcels, £340 as commission on money and postal orders (an increase of £108 over 1908), £700 as share of postage on parcels from other countries (much the same as last year). The sale of stamps showed a marked increase to £6,000, as compared with £4,631 in 1908.

The number of letters, postcards and printed matter handled totals 480,402, or 12 per cent. over the previous year; the number

of letters registered amounted to 10,017, Foreign and Colonial, and 1,535 Inland—total 11,552.

At least one third of the total number of letters posted in the Protectorate consists of official unpaid correspondence. The weight of official unpaid packets is estimated at seven times that of prepaid and booked packets.

The parcel post returns show a marked increase on parcels received and dispatched, the total being 23,987, or 10 per cent. over the previous year.

The number of private telegrams shows an increase of 2,864 over 1908. It is impossible to review the telegraphs from a financial standpoint. The system exists primarily for administrative work.

There was a considerable increase in the number of postal orders issued.

The telegraph line from Birnin Kibbi to the Dahomey frontier was finished during the year, and the French authorities were so informed. It is hoped that shortly communication will be established with the French telegraph system.

The line from Lokoja to Egori was also completed during the year, and works satisfactorily.

The line from Bauchi to Naraguta is in course of construction. The interruptions during the year were in many cases serious, the length of time taken to restore communication being due to the great distances, and the difficult country over which the linesmen have to travel when repairing the line.

The length of the telegraph lines in use during the year was 2,557 miles.

MILITARY.

Military operations have been limited to small patrols with but little fighting. The interior economy of the force has been very satisfactory throughout. The training of all units has shown steady progress, and is up to date. The discipline is good, and there is a decrease in serious punishments. There have been only four occasions on which it was necessary to administer flogging, and these occurred on active service.

Musketry has been generally very satisfactory on the ranges, but, owing to the impossibility of getting squared timber, the targets and some of the arrangements are necessarily somewhat primitive. At headquarters great improvements have been made. Signalling with flag, helio., and lamp has made much progress in all units, and has reached a high standard. At Zungeru the signallers are trained in telegraphy. The following six military operations were carried out during 1909.

Gussoro Punitive Patrol lasted from the 7th to the 15th May. This patrol was composed of seven officers, three British non-commissioned officers, 207 rank and file, one Maxim, and one 2·95 Q.F. gun.

The object of this patrol was the punishment of the Gwari town of Gussoro for an attack on a small force of police, in which a political officer and several constables were killed.

The enemy, numbering about 500 strong, made a determined attack on the column, but were defeated. Their casualties amounted to 73 killed, our casualties being *nil*.

Montoil Punitive Patrol.—January to April, 1909. The patrol was composed of one officer and 59 rank and file.

The object of this patrol was to punish the Lalin section of the Montoils for raiding a caravan, to rescue some women who were supposed to have been captured, and to patrol and keep open the Yelwa-Wase road.

Opposition was encountered from time to time. The enemy's casualties were 28 killed, our casualties being one carrier killed.

Wurkum Patrol.—These operations lasted from 11th May to 2nd July, 1909.

The patrol was composed of one officer, one British non-commissioned officer, and 84 rank and file.

The object of the patrol was to settle the Wurkum country, which was in a disturbed state.

The enemy's losses amounted to 40 killed, our casualties were *nil*.

Hill Angass Patrol.—This patrol lasted two weeks. It was composed of one officer, one British non-commisioned officer, 62 rank and file, and one Maxim gun.

The object of this patrol was to bring under control the Hill Angass towns concerned in a treacherous attack on a political officer. The enemy were encountered on two occasions; we had four soldiers wounded and several carriers killed, the enemy's losses being about 25 killed.

Ninzam Punitive Patrol lasted for two months, and its object was to bring the lawless Ninzam people under control. The patrol was composed of two officers, 81 rank and file, and one Maxim gun.

In most cases the people fled on the approach of the troops, but a certain amount of opposition was encountered. The enemy's losses were 66, whilst our casualties were one man dangerously wounded.

Attaka, Ninzam, Kagoro, and Madra Patrol.—These operations lasted for three months. The patrol was composed of two officers, one British non-commissioned officer, 107 rank and file, and one Maxim gun.

The object of the patrol was to visit the tribes of Attaka and Kagoro, who had not yet made their submission, and also to visit Ninzam and Mada, who had given considerable trouble, and were killing people in the surrounding villages and on the roads.

This patrol met with considerable opposition.

Our casualties were six men and five carriers wounded. The enemy lost 71.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Baro-Kano Railway.

During the year the final survey was made to Zaria; 107½ miles of earthwork and 112 miles of track-laying were completed, and all preparations made for the heavy bridging in the next section.

Three large bridges were completed—the Bakogi, 350 feet; the Eba, 450 feet; and the Bako, 400 feet long. 228 miles of preliminary location, 133½ miles of paper location, and 152½ miles of staking out were completed.

An average of 8,141 labourers were employed on all works throughout the year.

A total of 16 engines were received, with 200 trucks, including 10 covered goods wagons, besides 8 brake vans, 3 saloon carriages, and 2 accident cranes.

The workshops were completed early in the year, and are fully equipped with the latest machinery. A refrigerating plant was erected in connection with the condensing plant.

The Lokoja sawmill was re-erected at Baro, and work on the valuable forests through which the railway passes at mile 22 was continued. About 6,000 cubic feet of timber was cut in the sawmill and converted into planks, rafters, sleepers, &c.

At Baro a gravity water supply was established with a hydraulic ram forcing water to the top of the Baro Hill, 400 feet high, at no cost except the original expense of the piping.

Water tanks were erected on staging along the line, and a running shed and turntable were built at Baro. 6,134 tons of material were brought up to Baro, in addition to 30,799 tons in branch boats during Niger high-water.

At Baro the large hospital with quarters for a doctor, nursing sisters, and medical non-commissioned officers, with stores, &c., was completed. Single quarters of brick have been built for foremen and drivers at Baro.

The clearing on the top and slopes of the hill is making progress, and the senior medical officer is using crude oil in the stagnant pools in Baro "Horseshoe."

Natives were permitted to use construction trains for travelling, paying the nominal rate of 3*d*. per passenger per section of about 14 miles.

The people take very readily to rail transport for themselves and their goods. 23,203 passengers were carried, the receipts from all sources of public traffic being £1,302.

Lagos Railway—Northern Extension.

(Ilorin-Jebba and Jebba-Zungeru.)

The northern extension of the Lagos Government Railway commences at a point 293 miles from Lagos, and terminates upon the east bank of the Kaduna River, near Zungeru, at mile 429¾, its total length being 136¾ miles.

From Zungeru the line has been extended by the executive staff of the Northern Nigeria Government to Minna, in the Gwari country, where a junction with the main line of the Baro-Kano Railway is effected. This latter portion, from Zungeru to Minna, has been termed the link line.

The line to Jebba, situated upon the south bank of the River Niger, was opened for public traffic in August, 1909, through communication with the coast at Lagos thus being established for a distance of 306 miles.

Earthworks were prepared on the north bank of the Niger, and the banks and cuttings were completed to mile 40 by the end of the year.

A considerable amount of earthwork has also been completed at the Zungeru end.

The north channel bridge consists of two spans of 100 feet, two spans of 150 feet, and three approach arches of 30 feet span each, making a total opening of 590 feet.

In order to work traffic across the river whilst the south channel bridge is being built, a steam ferry has been provided with a carrying capacity of six loaded wagons.

The line across the island between the two bridges involves very heavy rock cuttings, the bulk of which has been completed. When it is considered that the south channel bridge will be 1,300 feet long, and that half its piers will be sunk to a depth of 60 feet below the level of the bed of the river through sand, it will be realised that the crossing of the River Niger, albeit 400 miles from its mouth, is an engineering undertaking of some magnitude.

Zungeru-Barijuko Tramway.

This tramway is of a 2 feet 6 inches gauge, and is 22 miles in length from the highest navigable point of the River Kaduna to Zungeru.

There were 28,514 passengers and 56,219 packages (official and on payment) carried during the year.

	1908-9.	1909-10.
	£	£
Receipts	892	1,402
Maintenance	2,386	2,257

On an average 12 trucks of wood fuel were brought weekly into Zungeru for the condenser, ice and electric light plants, and tramway locomotives.

In addition to Northern Nigeria Government materials and stores carried free during the year under report, the whole of the materials required for the erection of the Kaduna Bridge by the Lagos Railway, Northern Extension (with the exception of the girders), were carried.

An increase in receipts from native passenger traffic is shown.

River Transport.

The year was marked by an exceptionally good low river and a record high one—about 18 inches higher than in 1908, which was previously regarded as a record. The highest water in the River Niger was reached in September. The total rise at Lokoja was 32 feet 7 inches, and the fall 30 feet 8 inches; at Baro 19 feet 9½ inches rise, and 19 feet 6 inches fall.

The Kaduna River also rose well. The first large steamer reached Barijuko on 3rd August, and the last large steamer left there on 4th October.

The Benue River also rose to a good height. The record taken at Ibi showed a total rise of 29 feet ½ inch, and a fall of 17 feet 6 inches.

The Katsena River is navigable for vessels of about 140 feet and 5 feet draft from about July to September. The Gurara and the Gongola Rivers were not navigated by Government steamers this year. The latter is navigable for small vessels (100 feet) from the end of June to early in September.

The dredger "Quorra" arrived at Forcados in June, and was handed over to the Marine Department at end of August after completion of steam trials. The first dredging took place at Baro at the end of November, and she is now carrying out dredging work.

The floating dock arrived at Burutu in August, and is moored there.

Very little buoying work could be accomplished in the Niger this year, but an endeavour is being made to carry this out efficiently. With the dredger in commission, risks of wrecks, crossings and snags will be minimised.

The transport available for traders showed a considerable improvement over that available during 1908, except perhaps during the early part of the year, when there was a little delay arising from the enormous amount of heavy material arriving for the Baro-Kano Railway, and a breakdown of the tugs occurred.

The transport of cargo to and from various points on the Rivers Niger, Benue, and Kaduna showed a total increase of 4,998 tons of Government and traders' cargo (the latter 3,017 tons increase), and of 2,346 native passengers as compared with the figures for the previous year. The passenger accommodation for native petty traders is ample on all sections.

The rates introduced last year have been generally maintained, and appear to be suitable for the present.

The weekly mail service has been maintained throughout the year between Mureji and Burutu.

Road Transport.

During the year there was a slight reduction in the amount of transport required. The reduction was almost wholly in hired transport, which represents 75 per cent. of the whole.

Cart transport has again proved more costly than carriers. This is due to the short working season from Zungeru, the main depot, and to the heavy mortality amongst the animals working from that depot to Zaria.

Pack donkeys have justified their introduction. Their mortality is heavy, but this is fully compensated for by their low price, small amount of food required, and the little attendance necessary. They are able to carry small and compact loads only, but are not distressed by their full load of 112 lbs. when suitably packed.

The prices of animals remained normal, the average being: Mules £5, ponies £5, donkeys £1 5*s*., camels £5, bullocks £2. Hired pack transport can be obtained in the Northern Provinces in increasing quantities.

An epizootic outbreak took place amongst the Government cattle at Zaria in June and in October at Zungeru. It appears to be general throughout the Protectorate, and specimens of diseased lung have been sent to England for examination.

Tse-tse fly was very prevalent on the Zungeru-Zaria road.

During the year transport was supplied for 61,005 loads, as against 74,165 loads in the previous year; the ton-mileage (excluding Public Works Department material and postal matter arranged for by the Department with Residents) being 171,967, as against 178,163 in the previous year. The ton-mileage is divided as follows:—By Government transport 34,022, as against 34,076 in 1908, and by hired transport 137,945, as against 144,087.

During the time it was possible to run Government transport 803 carts and 1,623 pack animals were employed. 44,705 carriers and 1,009 hired pack animals were used.

The actual expenditure for 1907-8 was £26,466; for 1908-9 £26,250; and for 1909-10 £29,390.

As the extension of the Baro-Kano Railway towards Zaria and Kano continues a large saving will be effected.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Works in Cantonments.

Owing to the possibility of a change of headquarters very little work was undertaken at Zungeru—one two-roomed brick house and two single-roomed brick houses only being erected.

At Lokoja two brick houses (two-roomed) were erected for civil officers, one two-roomed brick house for W.A.F.F. officers, one four-roomed brick house for W.A.F.F. non-commissioned officers, a dynamo house for 2nd Northern Nigeria Regiment, a new office for the marine storekeeper (three rooms), a Treasury strong room, a portico for the sisters' bungalow, and several minor works. The wall of the gaol was extended, also the wall of the gun park. A new wharf and several minor works are under construction.

Works at Outstations.

Bornu Province.—At Maiduguri three brick houses (two-roomed), a Resident's office, gaol, &c., civil stores, and telegraph office were erected.

Muri Province.—At Mutum Biu one brick house (two-roomed) and a telegraph office.

At Katsena Allah one brick house (two-roomed).

At Abinsi one brick house (two-roomed).

Ilorin Province.—At Ilorin an alteration to Residency, a new telegraph office of stone, and a small store for Resident.

At Offa one stone house (two-roomed) and a telegraph office.

At Jebba a telegraph office of stone.

Sokoto Province.—At Birnin Kebbi one brick house (two-roomed), one office, and a telegraph office.

At Argungu one brick house (two-roomed).

Burutu.—One block senior clerks' quarters and two iron sheds were completed. Junior clerks' quarters and repairs to wharf are well in hand.

Roads and Bridges.

The Kaduna bridge has been kept in a good state of repair. Part of this bridge will be used by the Lagos Railway—Northern Extension. The larger spans will, however, be taken down.

The construction of the bridge over the Aza River, near Ilorin, was completed in May, 1909.

The Zaria road was opened for cart traffic on 31st December, 1909, a full month later than usual, owing to the difficulty experienced by the Resident in obtaining local labour, on which the railway had made great demands.

A survey was started by Captain O'Neill of the proposed cart road from the Baro-Kano Railway south of Zaria to the Bauchi tin area. It was carried out by a survey party temporarily transferred to the Public Works Department from the Baro-Kano Railway. Starting at Rigachikun the road proceeds in an easterly direction to Leri (120 miles), and thence over the Gusun pass to Naraguta. The survey has been completed to Leri, and it is anticipated that the construction of the road will be finished in November, 1910.

GENERAL.

As stated in a previous section, military operations for the year have been limited to small patrols, with but very little fighting, and the past year was marked by steady administrative progress, peace, and increasing content on the part of the people. That the Protectorate is benefiting under the Administration, and that the people enjoy the freedom granted to them, is very apparent.

Local internal trade is prospering, and the general appearance of well-being amongst the natives is most noticeable. Under peaceful conditions, increased areas are being brought under cultivation, and there is a notable exodus from the towns, which were formerly, to all intents and purposes, fortresses, into the rural districts. Residents' assessment work is progressing, and there is a great increase in the number of villages registered in the Provincial records, and marked on the administrative maps of the Provinces. The result of this work is shown by a marked increase of revenue, collected without difficulty or friction.

The introduction of the railway has been of benefit, from an administrative point of view, as it has brought tribes formerly hostile and suspicious of each other to work amicably side by side; it has shown them the advantages of organised labour, fostered trade, and distributed a large amount of money in the outlying districts, where silver was formerly very scarce.

The Emirs from the North, who came to pay their respects to the Governor at Zungeru, were taken over the line to Baro, in order that they might themselves see the final accomplishment of part of a work in which they and their people had assisted by supplying labour for earthwork and tracklaying. They expressed the greatest pleasure and surprise at what they were shown.

In the Emirates, the policy of ruling through the native administrations, of enlisting their active co-operation, and supporting them as far as possible, of maintaining strictly those channels for the transaction of official business to which the natives have been for the last 100 years accustomed, and of enforcing that etiquette and precedence amongst the natives which is necessary for the maintenance of dignity and authority, has met with the approval of the native community generally, from the highest to the lowest, excepting the criminal classes.

Progress has been made also amongst the cannibal and other pagan tribes; the exodus from the hills to the plains continues, and many new districts are now being brought under cultivation. Pagan Judicial Councils are being established, with district chiefs as headmen, a policy which gains the confidence of the most intractable tribes.

The members of the Political Staff are continually touring, and are thus in constant touch with the people.

A close watch is kept on inter-colonial slave traffic, and local slave-dealing may be said to be practically non-existent.

The total number of slaves registered as freed since the 1st of January, 1900 (the date of the establishment of the Protectorate), is 7,199, but there were, doubtless, many more of whose manumission a record has not been obtainable.

The Baro-Kano Railway is expected to reach Zaria in February, 1911,* and Kano about July

As intensive cultivation is extensively practised in the Northern Provinces, and an increase in the exports of produce is hoped for when transport by rail has been established.

An outline map of Northern Nigeria is attached, and also a statement of economic investigations conducted at the Imperial Institute during the year 1909.

APPENDIX.

Economic Investigations Conducted at the Imperial Institute during the Year 1909 for the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria.

Reports from the Imperial Institute have been received on the results of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by technical trials by manufacturers and commercial experts. In many cases, recommendations were made as to further action required in the Protectorate in order to develop the products for which there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

Fibres.—Samples of pineapple fibre and of "Abala" fibre (*Sanserieria* sp.) were of fair quality, and were regarded as worth £16 to £17 and £22 to £23 per ton respectively (November, 1909).

A sample of Rama fibre was of similar character to jute, but its harshness would probably lead to its utilisation by rope-makers rather than by users of ordinary jute. A piece of 3-ply rope which accompanied the fibre was of good strength and quality.

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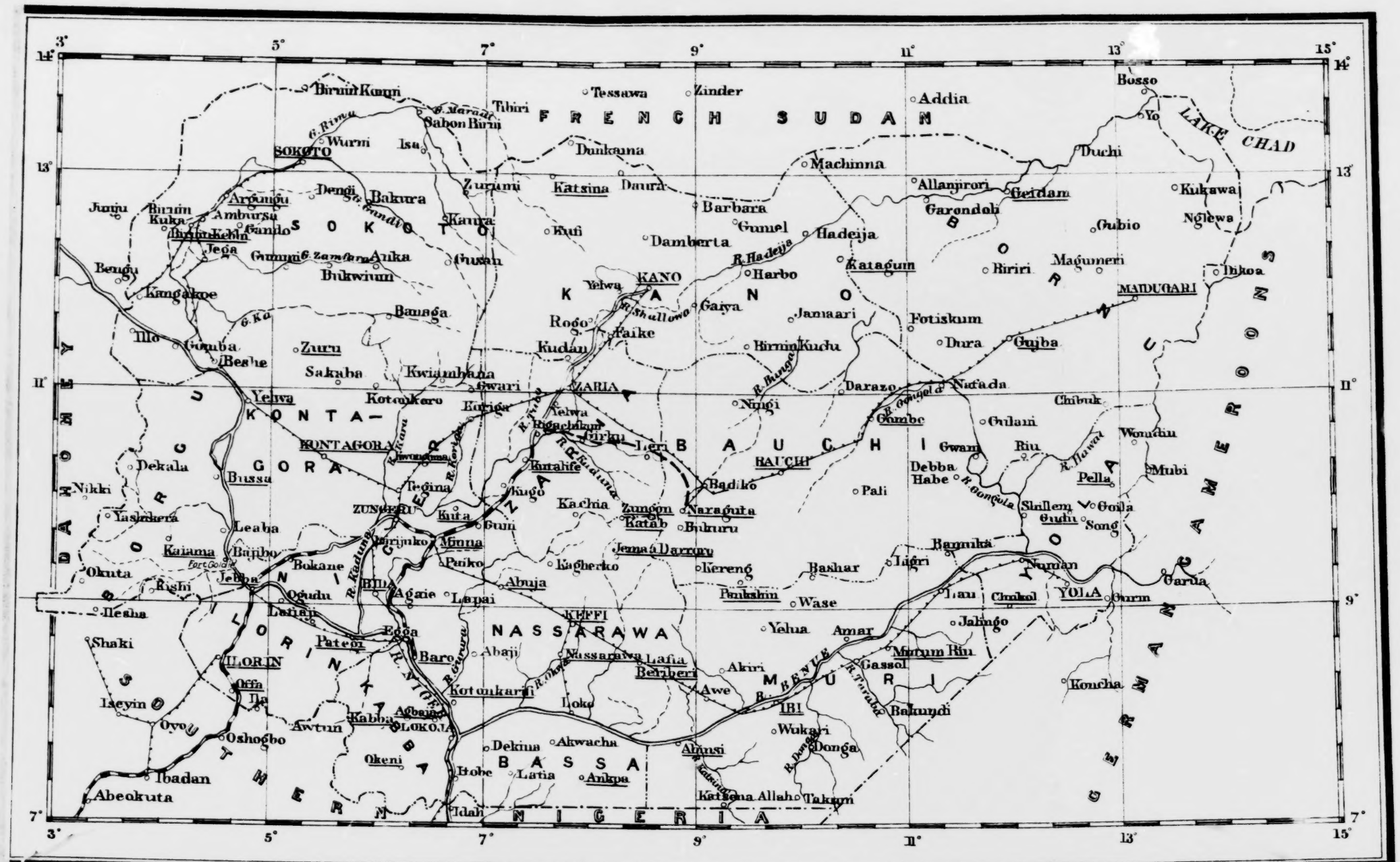
* It actually reached Zaria, 20th January, 1911.

OUTLINE MAP
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA



I.O. No 1376

Printed at the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, 1911.

NORTHERN NIGERIA, 1909.

Cotton.—A sample of cotton grown by natives in the Munshi country was examined and found to be of good quality, but coarse and harsh, and was valued at $5\frac{1}{8}d.$ per lb., with "middling" American at 6·56*d.* per lb. A further sample of cotton from the Munshi country was of rather rough character, similar to Peruvian, and worth about 6*d.* per lb., with "good fair" moderately rough Peruvian at 6·50*d.* per lb. A sample of native Nupe cotton from Baro was stained, of somewhat poor quality, and nominally worth $4\frac{1}{2}d.$ to 5*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 6·55*d.* per lb.

Silk.—Specimens of wild silk cocoons, stated to have been found on a thorn-bush which was identified as *Zizyphus mucronate*, were forwarded for examination. The silk was found to be too weak for spinning, and was therefore valueless.

Resin and wood-oil.—Samples of the resin formed on the African "Copaiba Balsam" tree (*Daniella thurifera*), by spontaneous exudation of the oleo-resin, were examined. The naturally-formed resin is used in West Africa as an incense resin, but it appears unlikely to be of economic value in Europe.

A detailed chemical examination of the wood-oil (African Copaiba Balsam) derived from *Daniella thurifera* is still in progress.

Indigo.—A sample of native-prepared indigo was examined, but proved to be of poor quality, containing only 21 per cent. of true indigo.

Timbers.—Several timbers which were received for examination included mahoganies of fair quality, and a timber known as "Looka" which might find a market as "Cocus" wood.

Tobacco.—A sample of cigar tobacco, though badly prepared, burnt well and served to indicate that good tobacco could be produced in Northern Nigeria under expert advice. Specimens of tobacco leaves from Baro were of good shape and texture, but rather thin for pipe tobacco. They burnt moderately well, but were unfermented and, for the most part, green. Recommendations regarding the cultivation and preparation of tobacco were made.

Ginger.—A memorandum was supplied describing the methods of cultivation of ginger and its preparation for export.

Pigeon Peas.—A sample of pigeon peas proved to be of satisfactory composition, and was valued at £6 5*s.* per ton for feeding purposes. This plant has been recommended for "green manuring" in the Protectorate.

Onions.—A small consignment of large red onions was submitted to salesmen in London. The reports received indicate that it is unlikely that these onions could be sold at a profit, or in any quantity, in the United Kingdom. It was suggested that trials should be made in Northern Nigeria with the white Egyptian onion, which commands a ready sale and realises better prices than red onions.

Botanical specimens.—A collection of botanical specimens forwarded to the Imperial Institute by Dr. Dalzie from Katagum were identified at the Royal Gardens, Kew.

Minerals.—Specimens of the minerals of economic importance collected by the officers of the mineral survey have been examined at the Imperial Institute, and the results will be published separately in due course in the Miscellaneous Series of Colonial Reports. The minerals examined include iron ores, limestones, cassiterite, and native salts.

Agriculture in Northern Nigeria.—The report of the Inspector for West Africa on the Agricultural and Forest Products of Northern Nigeria (1909), with accompanying specimens, was forwarded to the Imperial Institute for consideration. Reports have been furnished from the Imperial Institute on a number of products collected by the Inspector of Agriculture, and recommendations have been made regarding subjects to which he has directed attention.

Public Exhibition Galleries.—Specimens of many of the above products, after examination in the Scientific and Technical Department, were added to the Northern Nigeria Court in the Public Exhibition Galleries of the Imperial Institute.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
634	Basutoland	1908–1909
635	East Africa Protectorate	"
636	Uganda	"
637	Weihaiwei	1909
638	St. Helena	"
639	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	"
640	Ashanti	"
641	Gambia	"
642	Malta	1909–1910
643	Seychelles	1909
644	Colonial Survey Committee	1909–1910
645	Falkland Islands	"
646	Turks and Caicos Islands	1909
647	Gibraltar	"
648	Sierra Leone	"
649	Somaliland	1909–1910
650	Bahamas	"
651	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
652	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
653	Ceylon	1909
654	Gold Coast	"
655	Nyasaland	1909–1910
656	Imperial Institute	1909
657	Fiji	"
658	Grenada	"
659	Hong Kong...	"
660	Barbados	1909–1910
661	Swaziland	1909
662	Jamaica	"
663	Straits Settlements...	"
664	Trinidad and Tobago	1909–1910
665	Southern Nigeria	1909
666	Mauritius	"
667	British Honduras	"
668	St. Vincent	1909–1910
669	East Africa Protectorate	"
670	Uganda	"
671	British Guiana	"
672	St. Lucia	1909
673	Leeward Islands	1909–1910

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
67	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1905–6.
68	Do. do.	Do. 1906–7.
69	St. Helena	Fisheries.
70	Colonies	List of Laws relating to Patents, Trade Marks, &c.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL

No. 704.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1910-11.

(For Report for 1909, *see* No. 674.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty
January, 1912.

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No. 704.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1909, *see* No. 674.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zungeru,
17th November, 1911.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to forward, herewith, the usual Annual Report on the Blue Book of the Protectorate for the financial year 1910-11, compiled in the Chief Secretary's office. The main points of progress may, I think, be summed up in the following paragraphs.

2. The year under review was one of complete peace. There was an entire absence of punitive expeditions, and several new districts have been occupied without the slighest opposition on the part of the natives. A few patrols were necessary among some of the very primitive hill tribes in Bauchi and Nassarawa, but there was practically no fighting and the peaceful state of the whole country bears striking testimony to the universal acceptance, by the natives, of a system of government which is sympathetic to them. When it is considered that the whole of the revenue, raised locally, is derived from direct taxation, the complete absence of disturbances is the more remarkable.

3. The energies of the civil staff during the year under review were mainly devoted to the consolidation of our administration. Barely eight years have elapsed since the Fulani States were conquered and included within our Protectorate, and if our influence over them is to be lasting and beneficial it is essential that the principles of good government should rest on a solid basis and on a sound organisation. We can only govern these people satisfactorily through their natural leaders, and it is essential that we should train up a native civil service which, under our guidance and supervision, could adopt the principles of honest administration in such a way as to conflict as little as possible with the traditions, customs, and religion of the country.

4. The most important step taken in that direction during the year was the establishment in each native State of a Treasury, locally known as a "Beit-el-Mal." This institution regulates the expenditure of that portion of the local revenue which is anually assigned to the native administration of each Emirate for its support and maintenance. The establishment of a *Beit-el-Mal* consolidates the rank and authority of the Emirs and Chiefs in each province. It strengthens the position of the native judiciary

and diminishes extortion and corruption. The grant of a definite rank and office in their own administrations will rally to the cause of peace and good government a number of influential natives whose attitude might otherwise become a matter of anxiety. They will be given a permanent stake in the stability of the Government and in the event of trouble will probably be found on the side of law and order.

5. To each Emir has been assigned a fixed civil list proportionate to the population and importance of the country. The native judges and magistrates will, in future, receive definite salaries, punctually paid, instead of being dependent on the spasmodic generosity of the Emirs or on less reputable sources of profit. A fixed percentage of the taxes will be paid, as commission, to the district administrations, and every native holding a recognised office will receive remuneration commensurate with his services. To Mr. Temple and Mr. Palmer is largely due the credit of initiating this system.

6. Though the Beit-el-Mal organisation is still in its earliest infancy, its merits are already being keenly appreciated by most of the members of the native administrations. It is, perhaps, too much to expect the Beit-el-Mal to be a very popular institution with the Emirs. Under the old régime, and provided he managed to satisfy the demands of his Suzerain at Sokoto, the Emir of a feudatory state practically had the unfettered disposal of all the imposts levied on his people. He thus possessed the means of rewarding personal service with a lavish hand, and the degree of his power and popularity depended greatly on the munificence of his largesse. Though the establishment of a Beit-el-Mal now places a check upon their personal extravagance, limits their patronage, and requires them to account for the expenditure of public funds, most of the Emirs have acquiesced, if not enthusiastically at all events with a good grace, in the proper regulation of their finances. They are not slow to appreciate the advantages of receiving a good income, regularly paid, and of being free from the constant demands of clamourous parasites who, in many cases, left their rulers very little for their own personal expenditure.

7. Much attention is being given to the organisation of the native courts. Every effort is being made to secure upright and honest judges, and the remarkable decrease in crimes of violence is a very satisfactory evidence of the general improvement of the Protectorate. The orders of the native courts are enforced by police constables, known as "Dogarai," and there is reason to believe that these men, in general, do not unduly abuse their authority. The native courts not only deal efficiently with crimes, but attend to a vast number of civil cases. It is interesting to note that out of some 19,000 cases tried in the native courts of the Kano Emirate during 1910, no less than 9,020 were classed under the heading "Matrimonial."

8. Good progress was also made during the year under review in a direction which will probably have an important effect upon the improvement and general well-being of the people of this Protectorate. I refer to the planning and laying out of new towns and villages.

9. Under the improved conditions which now exist, as to the security of life and property, the natives are gradually moving out of their walled cities into the open places around, and villages and small towns are springing up in many directions. The advent of railways is a new and important factor in this connection, and we find small settlements growing up with extraordinary rapidity at numbers of spots along the line from Baro to Kano wherever opportunities for trade and traffic present themselves.

10. It is most important that these new settlements should not reproduce the noisome and insanitary features which, unfortunately, characterise most of the great centres of population in Nigeria. Of vacant land there is an abundance, and we are in a position to start new towns and villages under conditions which it would be difficult to parallel in other countries. There are but few vested interests and the necessity for paying compensation rarely arises. Most of the land in Northern Nigeria is open, well drained, and free from high bush. We have practically a *tabula rasa* to work upon, and the task of laying out new towns is, in most cases, an easy and very interesting one.

11. In consultation with the Senior Sanitary Officer and other officials, I have devised a plan for native towns which has been fortunate enough to meet with your approval. The main principles of the design are straight lines, broad avenues, large open spaces, and a uniform size of building plot. Such towns could be extended almost indefinitely, and, if the design be carefully followed, large open spaces, suitable for parks, gardens, or recreation grounds, would automatically be provided. Each building plot faces on a broad thoroughfare and the back of each lot is divided from the next by a lane 15 feet wide, which is intended principally for the removal of rubbish and night soil.

12. Three townships, on those lines, have already been laid out at various points on the Baro-Kano Railway. They are proving very attractive to the natives, and some difficulty, in fact, is being experienced in laying out, with sufficient rapidity, the building plots that are applied for. It is proposed to pursue this project not only in regard to new townships but also with a view to the improvement of old centres of population, and there seems to be no reason why, without undue interference with the traditions and customs of the natives, the people of Northern Nigeria should not be induced to live under conditions which will conduce to their good health and material improvement.

13. In spite of a considerable influx of Europeans, mostly in connection with the mines and many of whom have had no previous experience of the tropics, the proportion of deaths and the invaliding rate show a most satisfactory improvement. Greater care in matters affecting health, and better precautions as regards exposure and manner of life generally, are having a marked effect on medical statistics, and the death-rate of 15·35 per 1,000 among the resident European population is the lowest on record since the Government assumed the administration of the territory.

14. The general health of the natives during 1910 appears to have been fairly good, and no epidemic of a serious nature occurred. Leprosy, however, has been found to be terribly rife

among the natives of the Moslem States. It is estimated that, in the Sokoto Emirate alone, there are more than 6,000 lepers, and that in the whole Protectorate there are probably some 80,000. The problem is one that requires vigorous action, due consideration being at the same time paid to native susceptibilities.

15. Considerable attention was paid to sanitation during the year. A senior and junior sanitary officer were appointed, and have already done much excellent work in advising on the measures necessary to improve the general health not only of Europeans but also of the native communities.

16. In dealing with the salient points of progress in the Protectorate, one's thoughts naturally turn at once to the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway. Railhead reached Zaria on the 20th of January, and the first train steamed into Kano on the 29th of March. Though the line is not yet entirely completed, the whole cost of the project will only exceed by a very moderate extent the original estimate of £3,000 a mile. The construction of this railway is a triumph of economy and reflects immense credit on all who have been connected with the project. Not only is the capital cost far below that of any other tropical railway of similar gauge, but the working expenses on open-line basis are showing an equally satisfactory comparison. The Imperial Parliament is now providing the funds required for the construction of a branch line towards the tin-fields of Bauchi, and earthworks are proceeding rapidly.

17. Our railways will revolutionize the conditions of the Protectorate and the day is not very far distant when they will render the territory self-supporting. Not only is the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway already having a great effect on markets and districts within a wide radius, but it has also had a remarkable educative influence on the primitive inhabitants of districts which had never before come in touch with Europeans and their methods. One of the Residents in this connection writes: "A few sections of low-grade Pagans arrived on the work stark naked, with their wives clad in circlets of leaves; but they returned to their home with clothes on their bodies and money in their hands." It is perhaps too early to say what the effect on their morals has been.

18. Reports of a steady increase in trade come from almost all our provinces, and the demand for articles of European origin is rapidly growing. Cotton goods are eagerly bought and fancy articles are in brisk request. In my despatch covering the report on the Blue Book for 1909 I wrote as follows:—

> "Unlike his position in most other parts of British Africa, the English trader can, so far, have it all his own way in Northern Nigeria. Such trade as there is is almost entirely in the hands of British firms, and it is earnestly to be hoped that the start which they already possess will enable them to maintain their advantage against the foreign competitors who are certain, sooner or later, to turn their attention to this Protectorate."

19. I regret to have to report that the situation is already less satisfactory. I took the occasion of a recent visit to one of our

principal markets to inspect personally the stock in trade of a typical native merchant and it was anything but comforting to find that more than half of the various kinds of goods exposed for sale were evidently of German manufacture. Though most of the articles were goods of small value and of trumpery quality, the appearance of these foreign manufactures in markets which we are creating at the cost of much money and many lives is neither satisfactory nor encouraging. Our foreign competitors in trade do not think it derogatory to meet the taste of primitive peoples by offering them trade goods which our high class manufacturers would probably disdain to produce, and they seem to realise that the trader who "nurses" his primitive markets will probably reap the benefit when the customers have been trained to appreciate the value of expensive goods of sound quality. The remarkable success of the foreign manufacturer in developing his trade among the natives of Africa lies largely in the fact that he is always ready to adapt himself to the requirements and purse of his primitive customer, and that if the native cannot afford to pay for anything better than "shoddy" he will provide him with the most attractive and the cheapest "shoddy" procurable. The few British commercial firms which are now trading in Northern Nigeria appear to be so satisfied with their operations in a few standard articles that they practically show no enterprise in other directions. The stock in trade of most of those firms usually does not comprise more than a dozen different articles. Several of those goods, indeed, are used solely for purposes of "barter." They are given a fictitious value and may almost be considered in the light of "tokens." French as well as German firms are beginning to apply for trading plots in the various commercial centres that are now being created along the Nigerian railways, and I fear that unless the attention of British capitalists be soon turned to the possibilities of trade in this, our latest, Protectorate, the commercial development of the country will largely benefit those who have contributed nothing towards the cost of our enterprise.

20. I am happy to draw your attention to the very satisfactory increase in the local revenue of the Protectorate, shown in the accompanying report. The Government share of the taxes or rents on land in 1910-11 was £180,489, being £17,729 more than the estimate, and £35,396 in excess of the amount collected during the previous year. Seven years ago the receipts from this source were only £8,255, and the steady increase that has marked each successive year is the surest sign of the growing prosperity and productiveness of the country. The total revenue, excluding the Imperial grant and the contribution from Southern Nigeria, was £275,000, while the expenditure, which amounted to £565,760, inclusive of railway charges and interest on loans, was well within the limit sanctioned.

21. The exploitation of the tin-fields in Bauchi has already attained very important proportions, and a large amount of capital has been invested in the various enterprises. By the end of March last more than fifty syndicates and companies had obtained interests in Northern Nigeria, while the aggregate declared capital of the various concerns amounted to at least

£2,500,000. The stanniferous areas are undoubtedly large and valuable, but in several cases company promoters and others have expressed hopes and forecasts which can never be fulfilled. The permanent interests of the tin-field are likely to be adversely affected by over-capitalisation and exaggerated anticipations. The quantity of tin exported during 1910-11 amounted to 800 tons.

22. Strenuous efforts are being made to encourage the natives to grow cotton on a large scale. Experimental plots were established in various centres and the relative merits of three different varieties of cotton were tested. An excessive period of drought militated not only against the success of those experiments but also against the whole normal output of cotton, and the crops almost everywhere were below the average. Buying depôts are now being opened by the British Cotton Growing Association in the chief cotton-growing centres, and a ginnery on a very large scale is in course of construction at Zaria.

23. As soon as the natives begin to realise that cotton is a crop which is not affected by the local supply and demand, and for which there is always a ready sale to an unlimited extent, they will embark largely in its cultivation. Although I cannot share the extremely roseate views that have been expressed in the past concerning the rapid development of an immense output of cotton from this Protectorate, I believe that, under proper guidance and encouragement, there will be a steady and continuous increase of production and that the industry will have a marked effect on the prosperity of the territory. The people have for centuries been accustomed to the growing of cotton, and have little to learn as regards methods of cultivation. The success of the problem lies in the improvement of the local varieties of cotton and in the discovery of means by which the productiveness of the plants can be enhanced. I am of opinion that though the outlook in the Hausa States is distinctly hopeful the prospects of cotton-growing on a very large scale are much more promising in the fertile lands of the provinces bordering on the Niger and Benue.

24. In bringing this despatch to a close, I desire to express my gratitude to all my officers for the loyal assistance they have given me during the year under review, and to record my appreciation of the fine spirit and enthusiasm shown by the entire staff of the Protectorate.

I have, &c.,

H. Hesketh Bell,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR 1910-11.

I.—FINANCIAL.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Protectorate during the years ended March 31st, 1910, and March 31st, 1911, was:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£
Local and Internal Revenue	213,436	274,989
Contribution from Southern Nigeria ...	70,000	70,000
Imperial Grant-in-Aid	237,000	275,000
	520,436	619,989
Total Expenditure	£566,842	£565,760

The revenue collected locally during the year under review exceeded the estimate by £37,439. This increase was mainly due to a closer and more comprehensive assessment of the land revenues, which brought in £17,729 more than the estimate. Customs receipts exceeded the estimate by over £6,000; the postal revenue about £5,500; and the railway earnings by about £4,000. The collections under almost every head during the latter part of the year greatly exceeded anticipations, and a supplementary grant of £29,000, which was given in anticipation of a possible deficit on the year's working, was not actually required. The net excess of revenue from all sources over the amount originally estimated was £66,439.

Of the Imperial grant-in-aid, £25,000 was earmarked for the maintenance and running of the Baro-Kano Railway and £46,000 to meet the interest due on the loan for construction of that railway; making a total of £71,000 provided to meet expenses in this connection.

The revenue from all sources during the past three years, under the separate classified heads adopted by the Treasury, was as follows:—

—	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£	£
Land and internal revenue	130,054	153,436	191,236
Payments for specific services, fees, &c.	15,658	14,030	3,711
Marine earnings	—	15,926	17,679
Post office and telegrams	8,596	9,015	12,822
Customs dues	20,255	18,602	25,434
Rents of Government property ...	2,513	1,649	2,323
Miscellaneous receipts	1,366	755	1,160
Railway earnings	—	—	20,621
Total Local Revenue...	178,444	213,436	274,989
Imperial Grant-in-aid	290,000	237,000	246,000
Supplementary Grant-in-aid ...	—	—	29,000
Contribution from Southern Nigeria	70,000	70,000	70,000
Total	538,444	520,436	619,989

The expenditure under the separate classified heads adopted by the Treasury during the past three years was:—

—	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.
	£	£	£
Governor's office and Government House...	6,732	5,207	5,875
Governor's special map compilation staff ...	66	410	1,122
Secretariat and printing	7,352	8,016	8,782
Political	70,533	77,382	76,515
Freed Slaves Home, Zungeru	1,671	967	57
Judicial	2,601	3,102	3,737
Treasury	7,058	7,010	6,636
Postal and telegraphs	14,190	16,043	17,455
Medical	30,080	30,942	32,715
Audit	2,398	3,033	2,974
Police	24,366	25,007	23,929
Prisons...	9,695	9,912	10,399
Transport	26,249	29,389	26,842
West African Frontier Force	152,812	157,807	147,921
Marine	42,596	50,638	52,285
Customs	1,455	1,549	2,137
Agricultural and Forestry	1,001	1,360	2,654
Mines and Mineral Survey	2,189	1,809	911
Mines Deyartment	156		
Miscellaneous	27,913	31,989	27,445
Pensions and gratuities	—	2,241	2,575
Education	—	—	923
Cantonments	1,757	1,768	1,902
Public Works Department	10,228	11,170	11,533
Barijuko-Zungeru Tramway	2,091	2,683	1,975
Public works recurrent	3,801	6,142	7,319
Baro-Kano Railway	—	—	24,443
	449,002	485,587	501,072
Public works extraordinary	83,847	54,916	22,769
Special survey (Capt. Ommanney's party)	158	—	—
Interest on loan	7,634	26,338	41,917
Total Aggregate Expenditure ...	540,643	566,842	565,760

The following statement shows the total revenue and expenditure for the past seven years:—

Year.	Local Revenue.	Total Revenue including Grant-in-aid.	Expenditure.	Imperial Grant-in-aid.
	£	£	£	£
1904–5	94,026	559,526	520,546	405,500
1905–6	110,544	505,544	498,260	320,000
1906–7	142,087	532,087	498,848	315,000
1907–8	143,005	508,005	498,302	295,000
1908–9	178,445	538,445	540,644	290,000
1909–10	213,436	520,436	566,843	237,000
1910–11	274,989	619,989	565,760	246,000

The expenditure during the year under review fell short of the estimate by £15,600.

The principal savings were under heads:—

	£
Public Works (Extraordinary	5,500
Public Works (Recurrent)	2,000
Public Works (Emoluments)	1,500
Provincial Administration	5,500
Medical	2,000

and £4,000 on the provision to meet the interest on the loan. There was an excess of £4,000 under head Transport due to the necessity of employing hired transport and expenses in connection with the Inspector-General's visit to the Protectorate; £1,000 under head West African Frontier Force; £2,000 under head Miscellaneous; 1,000 under head Barijuko Tramway; and £800 under head Pensions and Gratuities.

The financial position of the Protectorate on March 31st was:—

	£
Asset balance from 1909-10	41,093
Subtract liabilities outstanding on March 31st, 1910	29,000
Actual balance available March 31st, 1911 ...	12,093
Add savings in 1910-11, *i.e.*, excess revenue on expenditure	54,229
(*a.*) Actual balance available March 31st, 1911	66,322

The position, which is in every way a satisfactory one, is due to a conservative estimate of revenue and strict economy in expenditure.

N.B.—(*a.*) The cash balance on March 31st, 1911, was £95,322, but this does not allow for liabilities incurred during 1910-11 to be discharged during 1911-12.

II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

The trade returns and statistics available are not sufficiently complete or accurate to render it possible to gauge the trade of the Protectorate with any great measure of accuracy. The Government of Southern Nigeria kindly furnishes a return of imports and exports which pass through Idah on the River Niger.

Imports.—From the figures which are quoted below it will be seen that there is a steady increase in the value of articles imported viâ the river by commercial firms.

Imports viâ Idah.

1909-10.	1910-11.
£175,870	£258,600

and by Government—

1909-10.	1910-11.
(figures not available)	£262,560

The origin and values of these imports are shown in the following table:—

	£
United Kingdom	477,752
Southern Nigeria and Gold Coast	24,163
Germany	18,278
Holland	295
Other countries	672
	£521,160

The following table shows the principal articles imported by commercial firms viâ Idah and their values:—

	1909-10. £	1910-11. £
Bags and sacks	1,750	4,550
Flour	1,650	2,050
Provisions (native) ... / Provisions (European) ...	12,500	13,550
Rice	1,400	2,500
Specie	nil	nil
Sugar	1,850	5,150
Beads	3,550	2,650
Cotton goods	63,700	107,200
Haberdashery	1,700	2,100
Hardware	5,350	5,700
Silk goods	50	7,200
Soap	1,500	1,800
Wearing apparel	2,050	1,900
Cigarettes	8,150	12,200
Kola nuts	17,450	20,900
Salt	13,150	15,350
Wines	250	900
Kerosene	3,000	2,400

The increase in cotton goods, sugar, and cigarettes is remarkable. As all are luxuries the purchasing power of the natives is thereby indicated.

Exports.—It is regrettable to note that a slight diminution has apparently taken place in the exports by commercial firms viâ the river as shown by the following figures:—

Exports viâ Idah (Niger River)

1909-10.	1910-11.
£309,742	£308,700

The following table shows the principal articles exported viâ Idah by commercial firms and their values:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£
Live stock	1,300	3,750
Beniseed	4,000	2,300
Cotton goods (native) ...	1,450	1,250
Cotton lint	4,400	1,850
Ground-nuts	16,350	8,150
Gum (Arabic and copal) ...	6,650	9,750
Palm kernels	41,750	66,100
Potash	3,550	8,050
Provisions (native)... ...	4,450	5,900
Rubber	40,000	37,900
Shea butter	2,200	2,050
Shea nuts	90,850	41,100
Tin oxide	26,350	71,750

The falling off in the exportation of shea nuts was due to a failure of the crop, and is understandable, but the diminished export of rubber and ground-nuts and beniseed is disappointing. It is quite possible, however, that the figures returned may be inaccurate and misleading. The increased export of palm kernels, potash, and gums is satisfactory. Owing to lack of rain during the early months of the year and to a sharp harmattan in October the cotton crop was so damaged that little was available for export.

The following table shows the value of articles imported and exported by commercial firms viâ Lagos Railway and Offa:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£
Imports	96,980	199,458
Exports	(unknown)	44,270

The figures are, however, but rough approximations.

The value of imports over the inland frontiers, French and German, was as follows:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
Imports (frontier posts) ...	£58,624	£71,715

Here again the figures are approximate only.

The increased return is due to the more rigorous collection of duty on the frontiers. At the same time, owing to the difficulty of protecting frontiers which are not defined by well-marked geographical features a large proportion of the imports probably escapes taxation.

The total value of imports by commercial firms as shown by the returns is as follows:—

	1909-10.	1910-11.
	£	£
Imports viâ Idah	175,870	258,600
Imports viâ Offa	96,980	109,458
Imports viâ frontier posts ...	58,624	71,715
Total	£331,474	£439,773

The total value of imports by Government viâ Idah was:—

	1910-11. £
Government stores, &c.	262,557
Railway material	400,000
Specie	272,100
Total	£934,657

The total value of exports as shown by the returns was:—

	1910-11. £
Viâ Idah	308,711
Viâ Offa	44,270
Total	£352,981

The annual return of customs revenue (imports and royalties) is shown in the following table:—

Province.	Value. £	Duty. £
Bornu	19,184	7,433
Ilorin	14,422	1,180
Kabba	43,428	8,658
Kano	25,210	4,449
Kontagora	2,272	222
Muri	430	67
Sokoto	20,084	1,544
Yola	4,535	404
Parcel Post	18,742	1,874
Total	£148,313	£25,831

	Tons.	Value.	Royalty.
Royalty on tin oxide exported	795	£103,350	£5,167

The following table shows the amounts collected in regard to the various articles imported during 1910-11 as compared with 1909-10:—

—	1909-10.		1910-11.	
	Value.	Duty.	Value.	Duty.
	£	£	£	£
Salt	75,410	16,865	97,243	21,451
Kolas	25,390	1,384	21,113	1,359
Parcel Post	—	—	18,732	1,874
Sundries	4,681	483	11,218	1,147
Total	105,481	18,732	148,306	25,831

The increase during 1910-11 is mainly due to the reopening of the stations on the northern border of Kano which brought in £3,000 more this year than last, and an increase of about £3,700 collected at the other frontier stations.

III. LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

During the year four new laws were enacted and numerous additions and amendments were made to existing Proclamations and Regulations. The Statute Laws Revision Proclamation was enacted. This measure repeals all existing legislation and re-enacts, in an amended and codified form, the whole of the laws which have been enacted since the commencement of the Administration, superseding the edition of the laws published in 1905 and providing a complete code of the statute laws of the Protectorate up to the end of 1910. It also embodies a measure which has been the subject of much discussion and consideration for several years, *i.e.*, the Land and Native Rights Proclamation, a law based upon the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Secretary of State to report on the subject, and designed to define and secure the rights of the natives to the use of the land whilst providing opportuntities for development on modern lines. As now enacted the law consolidates and invests with the force of the law those native customs regarding land tenure which are essential to the well-being of the natives themselves and which do not hinder such development.

Assizes of the Supreme Court were held five times at Zungeru, and once at Lokoja; but as usual the vast majority of criminal cases which come before the British Courts have been tried in the Provincial Courts, the cause lists being under the supervision of the Chief Justice.

During the year a Puisne judgeship was created in place of the Solicitor-Generalship.

IV.—CANTONMENTS.

The native quarter of Zungeru, which had become congested and had developed on no settled plan, has been removed to a suitable site on the south of that originally occupied. The new town, with broad avenues, a spacious market place, and building plots of uniform size, has been laid out in accordance with a type-plan, suitable for all native towns, designed by the Governor, and approved by the Senior Sanitary Officer. No difficulty was experienced in inducing the people to move from their old insanitary quarters into the new town, and more than 200 building plots, 50 feet by 100 feet, have already found occupiers. The new town has spread so much to the south that the village of Kworra,

formerly tributary to the Emir of Wushishi, is now being incorporated with it and placed under the jurisdiction of the Cantonment magistrate

In view of the uncertainty as to whether Zungeru will remain the headquarters of the Protectorate very few improvements were made in the Cantonment during the year under review. In spite of the measures taken to keep down bush in the vicinity of the station, the climate of Zungeru remains enervating; it is certainly a trying and depressing station.

The sanitation and conservancy of the Cantonment have been carried out, as in the past, partly by paid labourers and partly by convict labour, and have been satisfactory.

The Barijuko Tramway has been dismantled and part of the material has been used for the Bauchi Light Railway. A section of the line has, however, remained *in situ* and will be utilised for the conservancy work of the Cantonment.

Supplies have, as usual, not been plentiful, and prices have been high. It is hoped that the completion of the railway to Kano and of the Lagos Railway (Northern extension) will ameliorate this condition.

In the Zungeru Cantonment Court 258 criminal cases were tried, being an increase of 3[illegible] on the number during the former year. Sixty civil cases were tried, all of which concerned debt, showing a decrease of 39 on the last year's record.

Of the criminal cases 60 were charges of larceny and 18 of assault.

Lokoja is the oldest centre of European activity in Northern Nigeria, and the large native town in the proximity of the Cantonment has been until recently one of the most insanitary places in the Protectorate. So many vested interests existed in the old town that any radical improvement has always appeared to be a most difficult matter. Early in March, 1910, a large portion of the settlement was destroyed by fire, and advantage was taken of the opportunity for laying out broad streets and squares on lines similar to those adopted at Zungeru. The population of Lokoja is so large that many difficulties have supervened in carrying out the proj[illegible] and progress has not been as rapid as might be desired. One broad avenue, cutting the town in half, has, however, been completed and another almost finished. A great space has been cleared for the market, and a number of booths of substantial construction have been built.

Experiments were made during the year with the view to testing the possibility of obtaining a good supply of drinking water from a spring issuing from Mount Patti, and it is believed that the flow will prove sufficient to provide a fair supply for the European Cantonment as well as for the troops and police. Investigations are being continued in the hope of finding a more copious supply which might be conducted to the native town.

V.—EDUCATION.

The Government school at Nassarawa near Kano continues to make good progress. The principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Soudan are being closely followed in the Protectorate. Secular instruction only is compulsory.

The teaching in the Mussulman native schools, which are numerous throughout the Northern Provinces, is confined to the study of the Koran and the books of the various Arab commentators which contain both the religious and secular law of the Mahommedan communities. The syllabus in the Government school includes reading, writing (Hausa in Roman characters), arithmetic, geography, history, hand and eye training, crafts and agriculture. These additional courses for the pupils in the Government school who are not debarred from attending the Mussulman schools at the same time, will adequately equip and qualify the pupils trained at Nassarawa to become teachers in charge of the vernacular schools which the Government proposes to establish at a later date.

With the accommodation and staff now available only a limited number of pupils can be accepted. For the time being these are being selected for the most part from the sons of Chiefs and men holding administrative appointments under the Native Administrations. In addition to these a number of poor "Mallamai" (Moslem scholars) who have shown special aptitude for acquiring knowledge are receiving instruction. It is important for the future welfare and success to the Native Administrations that the men on whom the responsibilities of office will later naturally devolve should be well qualified to undertake their duties.

When the system has been further developed it is intended that the Government should educate natives of this Protectorate to a standard that will enable them to undertake duties now being performed by clerks imported from the coast colonies. For the present, however, as clerks can readily be obtained from those colonies the more urgent and important needs of the Native Administrations are receiving first consideration.

During the year employment has been found for a certain number of "Mallamai" as assistants in the Survey Department. These men are engaged in Bauchi in traversing and filling in detail work between points which have been fixed by triangulation. Their aptitude for this work has been favourably reported upon by the Chief Surveyor. A large number of "Mallamai" trained at Nassarawa are also employed in assisting political officers in carrying out rough surveys and land measurement in connection with the assessment of land revenue. Many are employed in keeping the accounts of the native treasuries.

A difficulty up to the present has been the lack of text books for use in the schools. This is being remedied, and the Director of Education (Mr. Vischer) is now compiling suitable text books on various subjects in Hausa which will be printed in Roman character for use in the schools.

A garden has been started at Nassarawa where various products that can be successfully grown in the country are being cultivated.

Particular attention is being given to the cultivation of products which may later form the staples of an export trade. So far as local requirements are concerned the natives are already expert agriculturists, though their methods are, generally speaking, somewhat extravagant owing to the fact that in most parts of the Protectorate there has been no scarcity of land. In the neighbourhood of Kano, however, where there is a population of some 500 inhabitants to the square mile, intensive cultivation is extensively employed, the ground is carefully manured, and the theory of the rotation of crops thoroughly understood and practised.

In addition, technical and industrial education is given. A skilled carpenter, blacksmith, and leather-worker are employed in teaching the rudiments of their crafts to the pupils. The readiness with which the latter pick up their branch of their studies augurs well for future progress in arts and crafts.

The Emir of Kano continues to take a great interest in the school, and the annual subsidy of £1,000 from Beit-el-Mal (Native Treasury) funds is being maintained. The Shehu of Bornu and the Emirs of Bauchi and Muri have also expressed a wish to be allowed to contribute towards the maintenance of the school, and sums of £120, £100, and £50 respectively are being paid from the Native Treasuries of these Emirates.

The Church Missionary Society, the Soudan Interior Mission, the Soudan United Mission, and the Roman Catholic Missions continue to do good work among Pagan tribes in education and dispensary and medical relief. Considerable success has attended their efforts in the neighbourhood of Pateji, Ilorin Province, and amongst the Sura Pagans on the Bauchi plateau.

Numbers of apprentices are being trained in the different workshops of the Government departments and the printing office.

VI.—HOSPITALS.

Zungeru.—The number of Europeans admitted to hospital was 75; one death took place.

1,140 natives were admitted to the native hospital. The number of deaths was 18.

The number of out-patients treated was 2,533.

Lokoja.—The number of Europeans admitted to hospital was 95; one death took place.

The number of natives admitted to the native hospital was 898; 27 deaths took place.

The number of out-patients treated was 2,134.

European nursing sisters are in attendance at the Zungeru and Lokoja hospitals, and at the Baro temporary hospital.

VII.—MINES DEPARTMENT.

The exploitation of the stanniferous areas has proceeded apace during the year under review. Alluvial deposits of cassiterite have been found to occur over a larger extent of country than had been anticipated. As far as is known at present, tin is to be found in more or less paying quantities over 9,000 square miles of territory, extending from Ningi to the extreme east to Duchin Wei, situated about 40 miles east of Zaria, to the extreme west; and from Lirue-n-Kano in the north, to the Ninkada and Mada Districts in the south. It should be noted that the latter two districts are at present closed to prospectors, being unsettled.

There are 59 companies engaged in this industry, with a total share capital of more than two and a half millions sterling.

Mining leases have been granted over about 12,000 acres, and exclusive prospecting licences over about 355 square miles. Prospecting rights have been granted to 149 prospectors.

During the year under review, 800 tons of cassiterite were exported. Opinions vary as to the probable future prospects of the tin field. It is safe to say, however, that the existence of tin over a large area has been proven, but that up to the present time sufficient prospecting work has not been effected to render it possible to draw any conclusion regarding the value of the field as a whole.

Rich reefs of galena (Tozali), carrying a considerable silver return, are known to exist in the Province of Muri. These reefs, which have been to some extent worked by the natives, are now being closely prospected by European engineers. Pockets of native silver have from time to time been discovered in the vicinity of Orufu and Wukari.

VIII.—POLICE.

The authorised establishment of the force during 1910 was 18 officers and 701 men. The figures do not include 97 men who were employed in connection with railway construction, and paid for from the capital funds of the Baro-Kano Railway and Lagos Railway (Northern extension).

The total actual strength, including supernumerary police, on December 31st, 1910, consisted of 18 officers and 780 non-commissioned officers and constables.

The force was distributed through the nine southern provinces, along the railway line as far as Zaria, and in the two Cantonments of Zungeru and Lokoja, in numbers proportionate to the local requirements. The principal duties upon which the police have been engaged were prevention, investigation, and detection of crime, the arrest and prosecution of offenders, escorting political and other officers on tour, gaol and treasury guards, convict escorts, serving summonses, executing warrants and judicial writs, suppressing slavery and illicit liquor trade. The police affected to the railway are employed in the prevention and detection of

crime within railway areas, providing escorts for specie, and in preserving peace and good order at railway stations. The Residents, who are directly responsible for the control of the police in the provinces, have reported favourably on their discipline and conduct throughout the year.

In the northern provinces of Bornu, Kano, and Sokoto, and in the Mahommedan Emirates of Bauchi, Gombe, Zaria, Bida, and Ilorin, all police work is being done by "dogarai," *i.e.*, native police employed by the native administrations and paid from the funds of the "Beit-el-Mal" (native treasuries). By this means the native administrations are enabled to maintain their authority, and the danger of damaging their prestige amongst the people by the employment of a police force dressed in an alien uniform, trained on lines which are strange to the native mind, and responsible to European officers who do not form part of those administrations, is averted.

Further, the "dogarai" cost about £20 per annum per unit, in place of £35, the cost of each constable in the police force.

IX.—PRISONS.

The total number of prisoners admitted to the central and provincial gaols during the year was 2,328, as compared with 2,400 during the preceding year.

A total number of 1,592 prisoners was admitted to the various provincial prisons during the year, in comparison with 1,725 admitted during 1909.

The daily average number of prisoners in the provincial gaols during the year was 400, and that in the gaols at Zungeru and Lokoja was 297 and 164, respectively, making a total daily average prison population of 861, as against 812 in 1909.

The prisoners have been for the most part employed on making and maintaining roads, clearing the neighbourhood of provincial stations, conservancy work, and the work of the prison farms. The latter have been very much extended during the past year. They provide a healthy form of convict labour, cheapen the cost of the prisoners' maintenance, and furnish a supply of fresh vegetables for Europeans.

At several stations in the provinces fruit trees have been successfully introduced, and are tended by convict labour. The prison farm at Zungeru has been particularly successful in this direction, many plants of economic value having been successfully cultivated, amongst others, Ceara rubber and sisal hemp. In the Lokoja and Zungeru gaols, industries such as shoemaking, repairing and general leatherwork, tailoring, carpentry, and smiths' work are practised.

The Cantonment magistrates have had at their disposal convict gangs, which have been employed in the construction of new roads and drains. Substantial stone workshops, built entirely by prison labour, have been erected at Zungeru. The gaol at Lokoja was considerably enlarged during the year by the addition of a new wing. A considerable saving to the general revenue on

this account has been effected, and it is proposed to further extend the system of employing convict labour on such work.

The health of the convicts has been, on the whole, fair. The mortality among Pagan convicts, however, has been heavy in the gaols at Lokoja and Bauchi.

X.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons brought before the Protectorate courts by arrests, warrants, and summonses, was 3,106, as against 2,873 in 1909; the number convicted was 2,783. Offences against the person and property are the most prevalent forms of crime. There were 134 convictions for offences against the law for the suppression of slavery, as compared with 137 in 1909 and 194 in 1908.

The following is a classified summary of the criminal cases dealt with in the Supreme and Provincial Courts:—

Offences against the person	450
Offences against the Slavery Law ...	155
Offences against property	807
Miscellaneous offences	1,694
	3,106

XI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year, including officials and non-officials, but excluding those engaged on the Lagos Railway (Northern extension), was 637, of whom 424 were officials and 213 non-officials. The large increase in the non-official population was due to the extension of the mining industry, and the decrease in the official population results from the reduction of the construction staff of the Baro-Kano Railway.

The native population is roughly estimated at 10,000,000, but until a careful assessment of land revenue and population has been completed throughout the Protectorate this figure can only be considered as approximate. It will probably prove to be under the actual number.

There were 13 deaths from all causes among Europeans during the year, seven officials and six non-officials; of these, 12 were due to disease, and one to an accident. The total crude European death-rate, calculated on the average resident population, and not corrected for age and sex, was 20·41 per thousand. The rates from all causes amongst officials and non-officials were 16·51 and 28·17 per thousand respectively.

The number of Europeans invalided during the year was 48; of these, 31 were officials and 17 were non-officials. The invaliding rate per thousand was 75·35, that amongst officials being 73·1, and amongst non-officials 79·8.

Last year the average resident European population was 544, and the number of deaths, 13, the crude death-rate being 23·89 per thousand.

There has been an increase in the European population over that of last year of 93, and a decrease in the death-rate from all causes of 3·48 per thousand.

The invaliding rate was lower than that of the preceding year by 47·81 per thousand—the rate, 15·35 per thousand, being the lowest recorded since the Government assumed the administration of the territories.

Taking the statistics for seven previous years (1903-09) as a basis, the death-rate from all causes during the year under review was below the average by 13·48 per thousand, and the invaliding rate by 65·55 per thousand, the average rates for the preceding years stated being 33·89 and 140·90 per thousand respectively.

The general character of the prevalent diseases has been maintained. Malaria still accounts for the greatest number of cases of illness in the Protectorate. The total number of admissions to hospitals of Europeans suffering from malaria during the year was 250, a decrease of 193 cases, notwithstanding that the European population increased from 544 to 637.

The number of cases of mortality from blackwater fever was lower by ·87 per cent. than last year, and by ·44 per cent. than the average of the last seven years. The number of cases during the year was the lowest that has yet been recorded, being 14·12 per thousand of the population, as against an average of 52·61 for seven preceding years. The actual number of admissions to hospitals on account of blackwater fever was nine, and there were two deaths.

There were 1,039 cases of sickness recorded amongst Europeans during the year throughout the Protectorate, a decrease of 345 on the figures for the preceding year.

There was a further increase in the number of natives under treatment at the Government hospitals and dispensaries, the total being 23,770, exclusive of 4,951 cases treated by the Railway Medical Staff at Baro. The number of pauper patients treated during the year was 3,899, an increase of 432 in the number for the preceding year.

During the year, eight cases of sleeping sickness, all amongst natives, were noted; one of these ended fatally. The individuals affected were sent for segregation to a camp in the neighbourhood of Zaria, a district free from tsetse flies.

The following table shows the number of invalidings and deaths which have occurred during the past 8 years:—

Invalidings and Deaths.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
Average European population.	309	322	342	347	424	499	544	637
No. of deaths ...	18	13	10	17	7	10	13	13
Death rate per 1,000	58·25	40·37	29·23	48·99	16·50	20·04	23·89	20·41
No. of invalids ...	43	67	49	55	50	48	67	48
Invaliding rate per 1,000.	139·15	208·15	143·27	158·5	117·92	96·19	123·16	75·35

Cases of Blackwater Fever.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.
No. of cases	17	35	18	25	12	14	13	9
Rate per 1,000 of average population.	54·69	108·69	52·63	72·04	28·32	28·05	23·89	14·12
No. of deaths ...	8	6	4	5	—	4	3	2
Case mortality, per cent.	47·05	17·14	22·2	20·0	—	28·57	23·07	22·2

From these tables it will be seen that a marked improvement in the health of the Europeans living in the Protectorate appears to have taken place.

XII.—SANITATION.

A new sub-department has been created under the supervision of the Medical Department to deal with questions affecting sanitation. The officers of this section have been principally employed in visiting different stations, reporting on sanitary matters, water supply, and other questions relating to conditions affecting health.

Early European activity in the Protectorate was principally commercial. It was to the interest of commerce to attract as many natives as possible to the neighbourhood of the trading factories. Little or no regard, however, was paid to sanitary considerations, and although wonderful improvements have been effected, lack of funds renders it impossible, at present, to entirely reconstruct the older stations on sanitary lines such as would meet with general approval.

New stations are now carefully planned to guard against the recurrence of past errors. All new native towns are being laid out, so far as may be possible, in accordance with a plan designed by the Governor and approved by the Senior Sanitary Officer, the main features of which are described in the despatch covering this report.

Sites leased to European companies are as large as is conveniently possible, so that the residence of the necessary native servants within the compounds may not result in too close an intermingling of natives with Europeans in the European quarters. At all new towns, and in places where European firms are for the first time being established, sites for European occupation are being allotted outside the native towns, and, as far as it is found possible to do so, at a minimum distance of 400 yards from the nearest native quarter. Provision is being made for the incineration and burial of refuse, for the disposal of the contents of latrine buckets, and for the erection of latrines for the use of the native population.

At Zungeru, the administrative capital of the Protectorate, great improvements have been effected during the year; many

trees have been cut down, others have had their lower branches lopped off, and the long grass has been cleared along the Dago—the stream which runs through the Cantonment—and in the body of the Cantonment itself; as a consequence of this, flies are much less numerous than was formerly the case. The native town has been radically altered and made to conform with the general principles outlined above. Similar works have been undertaken at Lokoja (*vide* Cantonments, p. 15).

It was decided during the year to dismantle the Zungeru-Barijuko Tramway. Six miles of the track from Zungeru were reserved for sanitary purposes, and shortly all the night soil and non-combustible rubbish will be taken away from the Cantonment on trollies.

Several incinerators for the destruction of combustible rubbish have been erected.

At Baro, a marsh extends along the greater part of the river front, but schemes are now under consideration for filling in and draining the ground. According to all the canons of tropical hygiene, Baro ought to be a notoriously unhealthy spot. Since its occupation by Europeans, however, its health record has not been at all a bad one, and most of the cases treated in the hospitals there are importations.

During the year several cases of trypanosomiasis in natives have been discovered at Baro, and infected persons have been deported to the neighbourhood of Zaria to keep them away from tsetse flies. It is impossible to say if all or any of these cases were importations.

Burutu, at the mouth of the Niger, is an enclave leased by Northern Nigeria to provide facilities for shipment of goods consigned to the Protectorate. It is a swampy beach situated a few miles above Forcados, and during high tide is very nearly awash. The surface water is reached at a depth of about one foot, and the station is backed by a mangrove swamp which encloses it, joining the river immediately above and below it. It is a particularly rainy spot and swarms with mosquitoes, mostly stegomyia. Arrangements have been made with the Government of Southern Nigeria so that the Medical Officer stationed at Forcados, which is only four miles distant, will supervise sanitary requirements at Burutu.

During the year the Senior Sanitary Officer visited most of the Northern Provinces, also Bassa, Yola, and Muri. With the assistance of the political officers he was able to impress upon the native Emirs and Chiefs the necessity for sanitary precautions. The Emir of Kano has issued a proclamation enjoining his people to observe certain simple laws in regard to sanitation, and other Emirs are being induced to follow his example.

XIII.—VACCINATION.

Small-pox is endemic, and takes an epidemic form in some parts of the Protectorate every year. Comparatively few of the cases come under medical observation, but this is not surprising,

having regard to the fact that the number of medical officers actually in residence works out at one to an area of 9,000 square miles. In some places, too, it is difficult to persuade the natives to agree to vaccination, owing to religious or other prejudices.

During the year 43 cases, all among natives, were treated, and three proved fatal. Successful vaccinations, to the number of 3,942 cases, were performed during the year. It is interesting to note that of these 431 were effected at Kano, 60 at Sokoto, 28 at Kontagora, 68 at Zaria, 16 at Birnin Kebbi, 84 at Katagum, 471 at Geidam, 146 at Maiduguri, 48 at Nafada, 501 at Bauchi, 233 at Yola, and 187 at Katsena. It will be seen, therefore, that the majority of successful vaccinations were effected in the interior, where formerly scarcely any success had been met with. This success is largely due to the use of powdered lymph. Small-pox is essentially a dry-weather disease—every outbreak disappearing with the onset of the rains.

Prophylactic inoculation has been practised amongst certain tribes in this Protectorate for many generations.

XIV.—METEOROLOGY.

Detailed monthly reports are submitted from 18 stations, and are accepted as reliable by the Meteorological Society. The Medical Officer at each station is responsible for the record. The highest shade temperature recorded in the Protectorate during the year was 114° F. at Geidam on the 23rd of March, and at Maiduguri on the 26th of March. Both these places are in the Bornu Province. The lowest shade temperature was 39° F., recorded at Sokoto on the 4th of January. The highest mean shade temperature was 84·2° F., recorded at Baro, and the lowest 76·3° F., recorded at Ankpa. The greatest range of temperature was 73° F., recorded at Maiduguri, *i.e.*, 41° F. to 114° F.

The greatest total rainfall was 56·44 inches, recorded at Ankpa, in the Bassa Province, and the lowest 16·87 inches, recorded at Geidam, in the Bornu Province. The greatest rainfall during one day was 5·53 inches, recorded at Zungeru on the 6th of August.

XV.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS SERVICES.

The work performed and the revenue earned by this Department continue to show substantial increase.

The gross revenue collected during 1910 amounted to £12,760, being an increase of £4,160, nearly 50 per cent., on that for 1909. This amount includes a sum of £2,033 collected as Customs dues on parcels, which are now credited to the Customs Department. The earnings for telegraphs and postal services were therefore £10,727. The amount realised from the sale of stamps was £9,350, as compared with £6,000 in 1909 and £4,631 in 1908.

The actual cash transactions representing cash handled by clerks employed in the various post and telegraph offices amounted to £50,000.

The number of letters, postcards, and printed matter dealt with during the year amounted to 543,800, an increase of 63,398 on the figures for the preceding year. The number of inland official letters amounted to 92,000; inland private letters, 15,100; foreign and colonial official letter packages, 10,800; foreign and colonial private letters, 303,000.

The parcel post returns continue to show a large increase, the total for 1910 being 26,554, as against 23,987 during the previous year.

The earnings of the postal order system show a very large comparative increase. In many instances postal orders now take the place of money orders, as the poundage on the former is much smaller than the commission on money orders of equivalent value. This change has not, however, affected the revenue from the combined services, owing to the increase in the number and amounts of remittances.

The number of private telegrams transmitted shows an increase of 3,010 over 1909. The telegraph system is, however, primarily intended and principally used for administrative work. The total number of official messages transmitted during the year was 114,500. Cablegrams are received for transmission at all telegraph offices. The number of private cablegrams transmitted shows an increase of 40 per cent. on 1909; this increase is due principally to the establishment of the tin-mining industry. The number of foreign and colonial official telegrams shows a decrease of approximately 7 per cent. on the previous year; this decrease represents a saving in expenditure, and has been made possible owing to the accelerated mail service.

The increase in the work of the telegraphs branch is mainly due to the growth of the mining industry. The interruptions were neither so numerous nor for such long periods as during the previous year. The section which gave most trouble was, unfortunately, that between Zaria and Bauchi; as the mineral district was served by that line considerable inconvenience was caused. The new lines constructed during 1910 were the Badiko-Naraguta loop, and 100 miles (3 wires) along the Baro-Kano Railway between Minna and Zaria. The total mileage of telegraph wires in use during the year was 3,203 miles, as against 2,557 miles in 1909.

XVI.—MILITARY.

During the year the Northern Nigeria Regiment was inspected by the Inspector-General of the West African Frontier Force (Brigadier-General P. S. Wilkinson), who reported favourably on its efficiency and discipline. The interior economy of the force has been satisfactory throughout. All branches of drill and training show that progress is still being made.

Discipline has been well maintained. There were only two cases in which it was necessary to administer flogging, and these occurred on the line of march. The number of convictions by court martial and civil courts show a considerable decrease—the figures for 1910 being 9 and 9, respectively, as compared with 14 and 27 in 1909.

Further improvement in musketry is recorded.

Lokoja station is equipped with a modern rifle range, and Jeffries targets are being erected at Zungeru. All out-stations possess serviceable ranges.

Training in signalling, by means of heliograph, flag, and lamp, is in a satisfactory state in all units. For a period of ten days during the rains communication was maintained between Zungeru and Minna, a distance of 38 miles, by signallers of the 1st Battalion.

The number of men enrolled for the reserve shows a small but steady increase, and the scheme, it is hoped, is now becoming more generally understood.

XVII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Road Transport.

During the year there was an increase in the amount of transport supplied, the increase being in hired transport, which represents 83 per cent. of the whole. There was practically no delay in despatching, but the losses were considerably more numerous than in previous years. Animal transport has again proved more costly than porters, due to the heavy rate of mortality among all classes of animals.

Donkeys have proved the most suitable of the pack animals; the rate of mortality amongst them is lower, they cost less, and require less feeding and care than either bullocks or camels. They are, however, only able to carry small, compact, and well-balanced loads. For the four months during which the Indian artizans were present their work was quite satisfactory. The native drivers proved fairly reliable; most of those who were discharged at the end of the dry season returned to take up the same work when cart transport was resumed.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of carts used during the year, owing to the completion of the Zungeru-Minna link with the Baro-Kano Railway, and the consequent closing of the Zungeru-Zaria road. The four-wheeled wagons are in every way the most suitable and economical.

All necessary repairs to buildings were done by transport officers and transport attendants, and no new permanent buildings were erected. The grain depôts at Ringa and Ruka were most satisfactory; there were no complaints, and the supplies, thanks to the assistance rendered by Residents, were plentiful. Both these depôts were abolished at the end of the dry season on the completion of the railway to Zaria.

Prices of animals remained normal, and there was no difficulty in obtaining the numbers required. The professional carrier, as a class, has disappeared from Zungeru.

At the beginning of the year pleuro-pneumonia was still causing heavy mortality amongst the Government cattle. Tsetse fly, as usual, was very prevalent, and most noticeable on the road between Kano and Katagum, taking heavy toll of the ponies and camels.

A disease known to the natives as "Borr," and somewhat resembling foot-and-mouth disease, broke out among the Government cattle at Kano and Zaria, on their return from convoy. A peculiar and previously unheard of disease broke out among the camels; it was difficult to diagnose, and caused several casualties; subsequently it has yielded readily enough to treatment.

During the year transport was supplied for 72,124 loads, as against 61,005 loads in the previous year; the ton mileage, including the transport of Public Works Department material, and postal matter undertaken by the Political Department, being 187,308, as against 171,967 in the previous year. The ton mileage is divided as follows:—By Government transport 24,582, as against 34,022 in 1909, and by hired transport 162,726, as against 137,945. During such time as it was possible to employ Government transport, 381 carts and 1,679 pack animals were employed. 56,929 carriers and 795 hired pack animals were used during the year.

On the 1st January there were 400 animals on hand. During the year, 141 were purchased, 201 died, 133 were sold; leaving a balance of 207 on hand on the 31st December.

On January 1st, the Indian establishment consisted of 3 veterinary assistants, 2 blacksmiths, and 3 carpenters; total 8. There were no increases during the year, and all were returned to India in May.

The actual expenditure for 1908-9 was £26,249 12*s.* 9*d.*, and that for 1909-10 was £29,389 14*s.* The establishment of the Transport Department was greatly reduced on April 1st, 1911, the pack and draft animals being sold, and the material, such as carts, wagons, &c., was in some cases sold and in some cases handed over to various native Chiefs.

River Transport.

The Niger River afforded exceptional facilities for water transport during the year. During the high river season the water rose to within two feet of the record height established during the preceding year's flood. A good depth of water was available during the low-river period. The crossings between Lokoja and Baro were dredged, and the larger vessels of the marine flotilla were able to reach Baro throughout the year. The lowest water levels recorded were three feet at Baro and six feet nine inches at Lokoja.

The river commenced to rise on the 26th of June, and rapidly attained a height of 36 feet at Lokoja. On account of the early rise of the river, very little Baro-Kano Railway material was discharged at Lokoja, the first branch boats being able to reach Baro.

The Kaduna River also rose well. When the Minna-Zungeru link with the Baro-Kano Railway was completed in May, it was intended to have abolished transport on this river, but owing to a wash-out on the railway during the heavy rains, the Kaduna River transport was necessarily re-opened. The S.W. "Sultan" took up mails and passengers early in August, and was followed by seven other weekly steamers. The last steamer left the Kaduna on the 15th of October.

The Benue River also rose to a good height during the flood, and was navigable for the larger vessels of the marine flotilla during the months of July, August, and September.

The S.W. "Kapelli" ascended the Benue during the first week in July. The last steam craft, the steam canoe "Black Swan," descended the river in December. The total rise recorded at Ibi was 23 feet 6 inches, and the total fall 25 feet. The Katsena and Gongola Rivers were not navigated by Government vessels during the year.

The floating dock which is moored at Burutu has been fully occupied during the year, and has proved very valuable to the Government in helping to keep the hulls of the vessels in a better state of repair than formerly was possible.

During the months of April and May the rocks between Lokoja and Quendon were successfully buoyed. A careful survey was made of this dangerous section of the river, and the additional information obtained is being embodied in the Admiralty charts.

The receipts on account of the transport of private passengers and cargo showed an increase of £1,713 on the figures for the previous year. This increase was principally due to additional work undertaken in connection with the transport of employees and stores belonging to mining companies. The passenger and cargo accommodation for native petty traders is ample on all sections.

A weekly service has been established between Baro and Burutu in conjunction with the Baro-Kano Railway.

XVIII.—BARO-KANO RAILWAY.

Earthwork to Kano was completed in June, 1910, following close on the survey. By the 22nd December the rails had arrived at Rigachikum, mile 227½, the point where the motor road branches off to Naraguta, which is situated on the Bauchi plateau in the neighbourhood of the fields. The construction of this road had been pushed on and completed to allow of cart and light motor traffic between Rigachikum station and Naraguta.

A siding and temporary goods shed were constructed at Rigachikum to meet the needs of the mining companies.

Permanent bridges were completed to mile 215, and the construction of the Kaduna bridge and the bridges north of it towards Zaria were well advanced by the end of the year.

The works carried out during the year were sufficiently advanced to allow of the original programme being adhered to,

viz.: the completion of track-laying to Kano before the rains of 1911, and the completion of the bridging to Kano early in 1912.

Local labour was employed as under:—

Quarter ending	31st March	(average number)	...	14,879
,, ,,	30th June	,, ,,	...	11,911
,, ,,	30th September	,, ,,	...	3,727
,, ,,	31st December	,, ,,	...	3,638

The sawmill continues to turn out timber for bridge sleepers, the logs being cut locally. In November the output was 2,121 cubic feet.

During the Niger high water, 16,177 tons of material were brought up in branch steamers, and during the year, 1,715 tons in Niger Company's river boats, and 5,257 tons in boats of the marine flotilla. The Government Marine Department carried 5,349 tons of material for the Baro-Kano Railway and Lagos Railway (Northern extension).

Of the 2,120 bags of mails and parcels carried by rail during the last year, 579 were to or from Kano.

From the 1st April up to the end of the year, the Baro-Minna section, 111 miles, was operated as open lines, the total cash receipts from the public being:—

			£
Quarter ending	31st March	... ...	937
,, ,,	30th June	... ...	910
,, ,,	30th September	... ...	1,742
,, ,,	31st December	... ...	2,134
,, ,,	31st March, 1911	... ...	3,085

For a review of work in connection with the construction of the Baro-Kano Railway *vide* Appendix II.

The receipts from the railway were almost entirely due to native passengers with country produce. Public traffic in general shows satisfactory signs of a steady increase.

The Director of Public Works and Railways, after an investigation of the south-eastern portion of the Zaria Province, recommended that a light railway should be built from Zaria towards Naraguta. A sum of £200,000 was granted out of Imperial funds for this purpose, and the road was commenced in February, 1911. It is expected that about 100 miles will be constructed for this sum, the terminus being a locality on the River Kaduna, near Rahamma.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

Works in Cantonments.

No provision for new buildings at Zungeru was made in the Estimates for 1909-10, and the works carried out were only of a minor nature. These included the erection of eight small incinerators for the destruction of rubbish; the dismantling and re-erection on a more suitable site of the police store; erection of

a small workshop and store for the Post and Telegraph Department; target frames for 1st Battalion, Northern Nigeria Regiment; and the addition of mosquito houses to nearly all bungalows. Repairs to dams and bridges, rendered necessary by very heavy rains, were carried out. Most of the bungalows, offices, staff quarters, &c., were kept in a good state of repair, but several bungalows, notably those originally erected at Jebba and Quendon, are in a very dilapidated condition, and require to be practically rebuilt. The Barijuko-Zungeru tramway station building was dismantled and re-erected in the native town for use as a market.

The ice plant, condenser, and Government House electric light plant have been running without interruption.

At Lokoja, the following works have been completed:—Four blocks of clerks' quarters, three-roomed rest-house on Mount Patti, the steel wharf and approach thereto, target shed for the 2nd Battalion of the Northern Nigeria Regiment, servants' houses to British non-commissioned officers' quarters, a booth containing 10 stalls in the Lokoja native market, extension of the gaol wall, and erection of a large prison cell.

Two new wells were sunk, and careful investigations are being made in the matter of a permanent water supply to be obtained from a spring on Mount Patti.

All buildings were kept in a good state of repair, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to keep bats out of the hollow walls and roofs of old wooden bungalows.

Works at Out-Stations.

The additional works sanctioned were completed:—At Birnin Kebbi, one additional two-roomed brick house and telegraph office; at Minna, a four-roomed brick Residency; at Baro, one two-roomed brick house.

At Zaria the following buildings were well in hand and nearing completion, and it is anticipated that all will be handed over for occupation by the end of June:—one six-roomed brick Residency and Governor's rest-house; one three-roomed, one two-roomed, and two single-roomed bungalows; a large three-roomed Provincial Office; a Post and Telegraph Office, and a strong room.

All works for which provision had been made at Burutu were completed, but the local conditions prevailing at that station call for a large capital expenditure on draining and reclaiming the swamp, erection of frontage wall, raising ground level, and provision of additional latrines. Additional condensers were erected at Katagum, Birnin Kebbi, Zaria, and Burutu. Mosquito houses, constructed in sections for carrier transport, were issued to out-stations.

Bridges and Roads.

Parts of the Kaduna bridge are being utilised by the Lagos Railway (Northern extension).

The Aza bridge, near Ilorin, required small repairs after the rains, which were of exceptional severity.

Grants were made in aid of the clearing and upkeep of roads in provinces.

Bauchi Road.

The survey of the road was completed by engineers temporarily lent by the Baro-Kano Railway. Construction was commenced on 9th June, 1910, and completed to mile 139½ on the 24th January, 1911, at a cost of £2,145 8*s.* 5*d.*, or an average of £15 8*s.* per mile. The line of survey was cleared of all trees and rocks, and was levelled, the gradients eased, and drains cut where required.

Ramps were cut at all streams, and the track generally rendered fit for motor traffic during dry weather.

The journey from Rigachikum to Naraguta, 139½ miles, was made in the Government 18 h.p. motor in two days (17 running hours).

XX.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Provinces. The administrative staff consists of 7 first class, 14 second, 29 third, and 82 assistant Residents, making a total of 132 officers. Allowing that one-third of these are absent on leave, there is in the Protectorate at any given time an average of one administrative officer per 2,500 square miles of territory, and per 10,000 of population.

The policy of ruling through and with the native rulers, which has been referred to in former reports, has been pursued with undeviating fidelity in the Northern Emirates, in practice as well as in theory. In those Pagan districts where, owing to lack of cohesion among the members of the various tribes, it has not been possible, as yet, to adhere strictly to that policy in practice, the principle is kept in view. Continued effort is being made to introduce order, where chaos formerly existed, by developing, and, where necessary, creating tribal organisation, having as its basis the customary law of the tribe, rather than by attempting the introduction of any alien system.

The result which has been secured may be said, with reason, to justify this policy, for, during the past two years, it has not been necessary to employ armed force to effect control on a scale which would justify the use of the term "minor military operation" in any part of the Protectorate. During the same time, important, and even drastic, reforms have been effected in regard to the administration of the Northern States; and in the Southern Provinces a number of Pagan tribes of the most independent character have been made to pay regular taxes. As a result, the Government share of revenue, raised by direct taxation, chiefly in the form of rent for the use of land, has increased from £124,000 to £180,000 in the space of two years.

In the Northern Provinces it is certain that the individual is not paying more now than he did before the occupation, and the fact that the collection shows an increase, clearly indicates great reforms in the administrations responsible for that collection.

Allocation of Native Treasury Funds.

The total amount of the taxes paid by a native unit are divided into four parts. Two of these form the Government share, and are paid into the general revenue. The other two are paid into the Beit-el-Mal (Native Treasury). One of these is earmarked for the payment of fixed emoluments individually to the Emir, his councillors, his police, his official messengers, the officials told off by him to look after roads, buildings, sanitation, and public works generally, and to the payment of the native judges. Also to defray the cost of public works such as markets, gaols, &c., road-making, well-making, of education, and of the subsistence of persons who, according to Muslim tenets, should receive State aid. Also towards establishing a reserve fund, in case at any time, owing to the failure of crops, it should be necessary to remit a portion of the taxes.

The remaining fourth share is divided among the district and village heads in proportion to the amounts of rents and taxes for the collection of which each is responsible.

In some Provinces the district heads have been placed on fixed salaries, notably Bornu, but it has not yet been decided as to whether this system should be adopted generally.

The organisation described in the preceding paragraphs has not been entirely elaborated in the Pagan districts, but in every case efforts are being made, and in many with considerable success, to establish a common fund, administered on the lines described.

Generally speaking, it has been found expedient to pay the native officials on a generous scale, and it must be said in justice to these, that a marked improvement in his work has followed in every case where an official has been granted an assured income. The funds administered by the Beit-el-Mal (Native Treasuries) throughout the Protectorate, amounted to over £200,000 during the year under review.

Native Courts.

The effect of the payment of the native judges deserves special notice. The improved position and growing efficiency of the Native Judiciary, noted in previous reports, has now been established by the institution of Native Treasuries and the payment of regular salaries to the native judges. In former days, the judges (Alkalai) had no fixed stipends, and depended for their livelihood on the generosity of the reigning Emir, or on the fees collected through orders from their own courts. In such circumstances it could hardly be expected that the courts would be efficient, or free from bribery and corruption. It is now generally conceded that the former weakness of the native courts was caused rather by a radically bad system than by any real lack of men who could, if properly supported, efficiently administer justice.

In Kano and Katsena a measure has been adopted which it is hoped it will be found possible to extend elsewhere. In these two Emirates the courts do not execute their own judgments. The court informs the head of the district in which it is situated that an order has been given, and should this entail the payment of a

judgment debt, the Beit-el-Mal is also informed by the court. The district head is responsible for the execution of the order, for the collection of any amount due, and for its payment into the Beit-el-Mal. By this means a complete check on both the judiciary and the executive is established.

At the present time in the Northern Provinces almost every district has a salaried Alkali's Court with considerable, but limited, powers. Minutes of every case tried in the district courts are submitted monthly to the chief native judges at the various capitals of the province. Serious cases are referred to the courts established in the capitals of the Emirates. The rough and ready justice of the district headman has thus, in a literal sense, been replaced by a "rule of law."

It is a remarkable fact that crimes of violence and robbery, which in the early years of the Protectorate were so regrettably numerous, have almost disappeared since the native courts, with their corollary, native police (Dogarai), have been given a free hand.

The civil work of the courts is extensive. In Sokoto the record shows 6,062 cases tried, in Bornu 3,147, while in Kano the return of cases has risen from 15,301 in 1909, to over 20,000 in the present year. The figures for Kano Emirate, with a population of about 2,000,000, are perhaps worth quoting in detail.

They are as follows:—

Criminal Cases—	
Homicide	22
Theft	350
Assault	689
Miscellaneous	206
Total	1,267
Civil Cases—	
Debt	4,529
Matrimonial	9,020
Slavery	1,295
Land and Taxes	1,184
Estates	2,714
Miscellaneous	731
Total	19,473

The bulk of the cases of assault were not of a serious character, and assaults on women form a small proportion of the total.

It will be seen that only ·07 of the population committed any offence which called for judicial action, and that serious crime is so small that even European countries would lose rather than gain by comparison.

As regards the treatment of prisoners, the Native Administrations have radically altered the system in vogue, which assumed that a prisoner was an encumbrance to be got rid of as soon as possible. The native gaols throughout the country are now carefully superintended, and their sanitation is attended to; prisoners

are looked after and, in return, perform useful work for the community.

The strength of this linked system of purely native police, prisons, and judges for the suppression of crime and settlement of disputes, lies primarily in the fact that all are local, are understood by the native mind, and are, therefore, subject to the control of native public opinion.

The moral force of these local services, and their intimate acquaintance with the people among whom they work, forms a far surer guarantee than can be secured by mere physical force and fear of punishment. The judges and police are not only "official," but are in sympathy with the people whom they understand and who understand them. Proof of this is furnished by the ready obedience given by the large crowds of natives which attend at official ceremonies to the native "dogarai," who appear to have no more difficulty in controlling these crowds than have the police in the streets and parks in London; and by the manner in which the orders of the native courts are executed and accepted.

Assessments.

The administrative staff in the provinces has toured the various districts extensively during the year. "Resident assessments," by which is implied a village to village assessment by a European officer, who also compiles a report and a detailed map of such district, have been steadily continued. They have resulted in a large increase of revenue derived from a proper and equitable apportionment of taxation in the northern provinces, and the bringing of a number of hitherto uncontrolled tribes into touch with the administration in the southern provinces.

The system of taxation existing at the time of the initiation of the Protectorate was of a highly complicated nature and differed in each province. It would be beyond the scope of a report such as this to attempt to describe these systems in detail. The various reforms which have been instituted with a view to simplifying them and bringing the system of taxation in each district into conformity with a general scheme for the whole Protectorate can, however, be briefly enumerated.

In Sokoto each village is assessed, after careful inquiries made on the spot by a British official as to the resources of the inhabitants, at a lump sum, and the apportionment of the amount payable by the individual is left to the village head and his council. They are directed to assess the individual in accordance with his wealth from whatever source it may be obtained. In Bassa the individual is assessed at a fixed and universal rate *per capita*.

These two systems represent the extremes of divergence which occur in methods of assessment and are each suited to the conditions existing in the provinces where applied, which differ in a corresponding manner. In Bassa the village heads could not apportion the tax proportionately amongst the individuals, while in Sokoto the native would dissapprove of a system which compelled the poor to pay as much as the rich.

Between these two systems fall the various methods of assessment employed in the remaining provinces, excepting in certain cases which will be considered later. In pagan districts such as parts of Southern Bornu, Northern Yola, Southern Zaria, Southern Bauchi, the Gwari districts in the Niger Province, and the greater portion of the Muri and Nassarawa and Kontagora Provinces the method employed is similar to that in Bassa.

In the Emirate of Bornu a system which is a combination of those employed in Sokoto and Bassa has been adopted with excellent results. That is to say a proportion of the tax payable by a village is fixed by a rate demanded on each farm, hut, and individual, whilst a proportion is left to the headmen to assess according to the wealth of the individual.

In the Bauchi, Bida, and Gombe Emirates, and in the Katagum, Hadeija, Gumel, and other small Emirates situated to the east of Kano and in the Provinces of Kabba and Ilorin, the system is similar to that in Sokoto.

In the Zaria Emirate the system approximates to that of Bassa, inasmuch as there is a fixed rate payable per "hoe." This rate varies however in different villages according to the fertility of the soil, proximity to market, &c. Also a fixed rate is charged *per capita* on industrials. The system approximates to that in Sokoto inasmuch as a tithe of all crops is payable to the Government.

In Kano and Katsena the system approximates to Bassa, inasmuch as there is a more or less fixed charge per farm, and to Sokoto, inasmuch as a tithe of grain is payable to the Government.

Land Measurement.

In these Emirates, however, a system has been introduced which it is hoped may be found applicable generally. By this system all the former taxes and tithes are commuted for a rent payable in proportion to land occupied. In the neighbourhood of Kano land is at a premium, and it has been found possible to train Mallamai in the employ of the Native Administration to measure farms with sufficient accuracy to enable an approximately accurate Land Revenue Survey to be undertaken. A rent of 9*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* per acre is obtainable, and is willingly paid by the native occupiers. The latter, even the poorest and least educated, have shown remarkable capacity for grasping the principle of square measure since they have observed that their contributions were in proportion to the areas of their farms. They are not slow to call the attention of the authorities should they think that a miscalculation has been made which is not in their favour. The system has the advantage that it affords complete protection of the individual and avoids the necessity for any argument with the tax gatherer as to what amount is due. The danger connected with its application in places where there is a superfluity of land is that the farmers may restrict the size of their farms in order to lower their rents. This result has not occurred, however, in Katsena, where the system was introduced at the request of the Emir, and the natives are accepting it very readily.

In Kano City the compounds are measured as well as the farms. In the out districts, however, it has not been thought advisable to do this in order to avoid the danger of undue restriction of the size of the compound. A fixed charge of 1*s*. 6*d*. per compound is therefore levied.

The system of land measurement is being tried round Sokoto Town, where land is also at a premium, and also in the Ilorin Province. It is too soon, however, to say what results may be expected in those provinces.

In Table I. will be found a statement showing the position in the various provinces in respect to cost of administration, revenue, and population.

Table II. shows the cost of the Provincial Administrations.

Table IV. shows the receipts (Government share) of land revenue during the past eight years.

APPENDIX I.

ECONOMIC INVESTIGATIONS CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1910 FOR THE PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Reports on the following subjects have been furnished to the Government of Northern Nigeria from the Imperial Institute as the result of investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by technical trials by manufacturers and commercial experts. In some cases recommendations have been made as to the further action which is required in the Protectorate to develop the production of materials for which there would be a satisfactory commercial demand.

Gums.—A series of samples of gums from the principal gum-yielding trees of Sokoto, Yola, and Bornu Provinces were investigated, and in some cases their botanical sources were ascertained. As a result of this enquiry it has been established that the species which yield gum in Northern Nigeria are the same as those furnishing the Sudan and Senegal gums of commerce. Further, it appears likely that in Northern Nigeria single species of gum-yielding trees frequently occur over considerable areas, so that in many cases it ought to be possible to arrange for the collection of gum from one particular species and thus to avoid the export of mixed gums. From Bornu Province a number of small consignments of graded gum obtained from *Acacia Senegal* and *Acacia Seyal* were received. These were analysed, and in a few cases practical trials were also made with the gums by manufacturing confectioners. A full account of the results of this work on Nigerian gums has been published in the "Bulletin of the Imperial Institute," Vol. VIII (1910), No. 4.

Cotton.—Two samples of native cottons were much stained and of comparatively low value. They had, however, a staple of about an inch, and would probably be capable of considerable improvement under cultivation.

Fibres.—A specimen of Ramma fibre, *Ribiscus lunarii-folius*, was of good length and strength and was valued at £16 to £17 per ton with "first native marks," Calcutta jute at £14 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Such fibre would be readily saleable as a substitute for jute. Another sample of fibre, probably of the same botanical origin, was rather shorter and not quite so well-prepared, and was regarded as worth about £14 per ton when "first native marks" Calcutta jute was quoted at £17 per ton.

Silk.—Seven samples of Anaphe silk were examined. Two were of good quality and would be serviceable as substitutes for "tussur" silk, whilst the others were of inferior quality.

Oil Seeds.—The oil expressed from Beniseed (*Moringa pterygosperma*) was tested by manufacturers, who reported that it was suitable for soap-making and for this purpose would be worth a little less than cotton-seed oil. The cake left after expression of the oil was found to compare favourably with cotton-seed cake and linseed cake in nutritive value, but unfortunately it possessed a bitter taste, so that it would probably be unsuitable for use as a feeding-stuff and could only be employed as a manure.

A sample of Beniseed (sesame) was valued at 40*s.* per 384 lbs.

Foodstuffs.—Two samples of wheat were of excellent quality and would be readily saleable in the United Kingdom. They were valued in London at 36*s.* 6*d.* and 37*s.* 6*d.* per quarter. A sample of guinea corn was valued at 23*s.* per quarter. A sample of rice was also received, but being in an unhusked condition it would not be saleable in the United Kingdom.

The leaves and stems of millet and guinea corn were examined in connection with an investigation into their alleged poisonous properties. The guinea corn gave a negative result, and although traces of prussic acid were found in the millet, the quantity was too small to be injurious to cattle.

Drugs.—Three native drugs were received for examination, but none of them proved to contain constituents likely to be of value in European medicine.

Tobacco.—Two samples of tobacco were examined and recommendations were made with regard to tobacco-growing in the Protectorate.

Minerals.—Field work in connection with the Mineral Survey of Northern Nigeria terminated in 1909. The examination at the Imperial Institute of the minerals collected in 1908-09 was completed during 1910, and report on this work was in preparation at the end of the year.

In addition to work in connection with the Mineral Survey, an examination was made of samples of native potash, ironstone, water, and various rock materials, forwarded by Political Officers in the Protectorate.

APPENDIX II.

BARO-KANO RAILWAY.

A cablegram was received in Zungeru from the Secretary of State on the 8th of August, 1907, that it has been announced in Parliament that the construction of a railway in Northern Nigeria from Baro to Kano had been sanctioned. Three years and eight months later, on the 28th of March, 1911, that railway reached Kano, 356 miles from Baro.

The reasons for constructing the railway have been fully described in the various Blue Books. They were, primarily, the development of the country generally and the reduction of military expenditure and transport charges.

The labour for earthworks was recruited locally, and organised by the native Emirs and Chiefs under the direct supervision of the Political Officers attached to the various provinces, who, taking the place of contractors, dealt with the natives through their village heads, thus ensuring that co-operation between all classes of natives which is essential to the successful direction of native affairs. To assist the Political Officers three or four European foremen were attached to each section to assist in laying out the earthwork. It has been a noticeable and satisfactory feature of the work that no single case of ill-treatment of natives has been reported. The duties of the Political Officers were three-fold, namely:—Arranging for labour, arranging and controlling food supplies and the paying of the native labourer personally; the last being an important and necessary precaution to prevent frauds and to indicate to the untrained native the source of the wages paid to him.

Reconnaisance surveys were made by Military Officers of this Protectorate, and further, to secure the services of a thoroughly experienced staff, the High Commissioner of South Africa was asked to assist by engaging surveyors. The first batch of these left Capetown on the 30th of December, 1907. In all eight engineers, five accountants, two store-keepers, and thirty-six foremen from South Africa were engaged. The line runs through a forest in the neighbourhood of mile 18, where there is much valuable timber, and expert timber-men were sent for from Canada. As a result the sawmill is supplying all the wooden sleepers required on the railway.

In order to ensure the health of the staff, condensers were provided, mosquito-proof shelters erected, and extensive works for the draining and clearing of Baro were undertaken.

The Colonial Office, at the request of Sir Percy Girouard, arranged with the Army Council for the employment of three officers and thirty non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Engineers for erection of engines and rolling stock, and the laying of track and the working of trains.

The earthwork, which followed close on the survey after mile 60, was taken across the, at that time, almost uninhabited and unknown belt which divides the Niger Valley from the southern fringes of the Hausa states. The difficulties experienced in obtaining food and labour on this section were great, but once the Kaduna, at mile 215 from Baro, had been crossed and the Hausa country entered, food was abundant and plentiful. It was on the central section of 150 miles that the work was heaviest.

When it was first proposed to send 30,000 tons up to Baro in one season, it was freely stated by traders well acquainted with the river that it would be impossible to do so. However, by the order of the Secretary of State for the Colonies a consignment of 1,700 tons of permanent way material was diverted from Lagos and successfully landed at Baro in September and October, 1907. During the three years 1908-1910 83,300 tons of material were delivered at Baro in addition to 1,700 tons for the Lagos Railway Northern Extension.

The river transport began disastrously with the wrecking of the S.S. "Bassa," an ocean going steamer of 1,500 tons, near Lokoja, on the 22nd of July, 1908, but this was the only serious accident which occurred.

The principles on which this railway was begun have been adhered to throughout, and by some are considered to be essential to the successful construction of a pioneer railway at a reasonable cost. They assume that the weight of rail should depend on traffic and gradients, and that consequently weight of engine is required. In a pioneer line, where the gradient and weight of rail are limited by financial considerations, it is economical to put on the road the heaviest engine which the rail could stand; and Sir Percy Girouard, who was responsible for introducing into South Africa the American practice of using very heavy engines for the haulage of long trains, ordered five engines of a modified Cape Class VII for the Baro-Kano Railway. As the survey progressed, gradients were decided on the spot. All plotting was done in the field; alternative routes being compared, and alterations in alignment made without hesitation, when it was found to be advisable. Earthworks have been constructed in a manner to permit of a reduction of labour during the sowing and harvesting seasons.

The earthworks as far as Kano, comprising about eight million cubic yards of material varying from hard granite to light sandy soil, were completed in June, 1910, the surveying having been completed in April of that year.

The estimate in regard to bridging proved to be very much below actual requirements. In some cases only five feet per mile were allowed, when over fifty feet per mile were found to be necessary. This was no doubt due to the precedent of the Lagos Railway having been followed, where the steady rainfall does not call for large openings for the outlet of accumulated waters; whereas the rain-storms of Northern Nigeria, accompanying tornados of terrific violence, bring sudden and heavy floods down the deep valleys and gorges by which the country is intersected.

The line rises from Baro, situated about 300 feet above sea level, to a height of 2,400 feet at the divide between the basins of the Niger and Lake Chad.

On the Bauchi plateau many of the large rivers of the Protectorate have their origin, and the Baro-Kano Railway crosses all of those which run in a westerly direction. It was not long before the gravity of the situation became apparent, for £3,000 a mile did not allow a margin of expenditure for costly works. Steel trestle bridges were therefore designed for all except large rivers. In the smaller openings corrugated iron culverts were used. These devices were found to be admirably suited to the needs and difficulties of the country on many sections, as has been reported. But in the places where large bridges were required over streams carrying floating timber, concrete piers with girders of from 40 to 100 feet spans have been employed. Notwithstanding every effort to secure economy, it was found necessary to ask for £70,000 to finish the railway to Kano, and the bridges may be said to have been the cause of this excess. In return the railway possesses a number of large bridges which would be creditable to any railway in India or the Colonies. The cost has been scrupulously cut down and no æsthetic considerations have been allowed to interfere with economy. Bridge sites have been carefully selected and spans have been erected to suit foundations, on the approved principle of equalizing cost of pier and superstructure.

As an instance, the Kaduna bridge, which consists of three spans of 100 feet, two of 55 feet, two of 40 feet and one of 30 feet was completed five months after it was begun, though the concrete piers are 30 feet high and the foundations presented grave difficulties. The cost of the bridge was

£7,765 or £13 12*s.* 0*d.* per foot of length, a rate that would be considered reasonable in India. The bridges are now practically complete to Zaria, and, with the exception of the Shallawa bridge near Kano, the remainder are in hand.

One of the first works undertaken at Baro was the erection of workshops and rolling stock in order that track-laying might be pushed on close behind earthworks, deviations being made at bridges in order to avoid delay in the supply of rails and sleepers.

The work of track-laying was placed in the hands of the Royal Engineer detachment. In order to avoid the overloading of the line with construction rolling stock whilst construction was proceeding, as much material as possible was forwarded during the rainy seasons and worked forward step by step to advance depôts.

The progress of the track-laying, excluding sidings and temporary work, was as follows:—

1908-1909	...	99 miles	
1909-1910	...	151 miles	(including Zungeru link)
1910-1911	...	144 miles.	

Including sidings and deviation the track laid in the three working seasons is approximately 450 miles.

During 1910-1911, with ample labour and food supply, rapid progress was maintained, viz:—

December 12th to 31st	22 miles main line
January	36½ miles
February	37 miles
March	42½ miles.

Zaria was reached on January 25th and Kano on March 28th, 1911. The best week's work (6 days) in track-laying was 12¼ miles. The best day's work was 6⅓ miles of main line, which is believed exceeds by more than a mile previous world-records for telescopic track-laying.

The organization of a Traffic Staff was taken in hand early, as it was necessary to train clerks and raw natives, and to adopt the simplest methods of working. To accustom the natives to the railway, and also to prevent extortion, a simple system was introduced encouraging native passengers to travel at very cheap rates and take their produce with them to neighbouring markets.

On the whole the health of the Europeans employed on the line has been very good, for West Africa. Six deaths have occurred in the country, one being due to an accident. In the first year at Baro nearly everyone suffered more or less from fever, but the scientific methods employed with such success at Panama were equally effective at Baro, where to-day cases of fever are infrequent.

The cost of the railway, inclusive of dredger and open lines suspense account to the 31st March, 1910, when the track had reached Kano, was £1,248,117, the expenditure on the railway proper being less than the original estimate of £1,200,000. The estimated cost to complete exclusive of dredger and suspense account is £1,270,000, or roughly £3,500 per mile.

TABLE I.—

	Name of Province.	Sokoto.	Kano.	Bornu.	Bauchi.	Zaria.	Niger.	Kontagora.
	Area (Total 255,700 sq. miles).	35,400	28,600	32,800	24,700	9,847	18,453	27,000
	Population (Total 9,269,000).	1,300,000	3,500,000	700,000	700,000	402,000	400,000	122,000
Revenue.	Land Revenue (Government share).	£ 28,500	69,700	15,100	10,900	5,700	16,000	3,300
	Land Revenue (native share).	£ 37,800	69,700	12,700	10,300	5,700	13,000	2,200
	Total Land Revenue.	£ 66,300	139,400	27,800	21,200	11,400	29,000	5,500
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Rate per sq. mile (Government share).	0 16 1	2 8 9	0 9 2	0 8 10	0 11 7	0 17 3	0 2 5
	Rate per sq. mile (native share).	1 1 4	2 8 9	0 7 9	0 8 4	0 11 7	0 14 1	0 1 7
	Total Rate per sq. mile.	1 17 5	4 17 6	0 16 11	0 17 2	1 3 2	1 11 4	0 4 0
	Rate per 1,000 of population (Government share).	21 18 6	19 18 3	21 11 5	15 11 5	14 3 7	40 0 0	27 1 0
	Rate per 1,000 of population (native share).	29 1 6	19 18 3	18 2 10	14 14 3	14 3 7	32 10 0	18 0 8
	Total Rate per 1,000 of population.	51 0 0	39 16 6	39 14 3	30 [illegible] 8	28 7 2	72 10 0	45 1 8
Expenditure.	Expenditure (European Administration and military).	£ 35,100	37,100	32,600	18,600	14,600	25,100	13,500
	Expenditure (Native Administration).	£ 37,800	63,800	12,700	10,300	4,200	13,000	2,200
	Total Expenditure.	£ 72,900	100,900	45,300	28,900	18,800	38,100	15,700
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Rate per sq. mile (European Administration).	0 19 10	1 5 11	0 19 10	0 15 0	1 9 9	1 7 1	0 10 0
	Rate per sq. mile (Native Administration).	1 1 4	2 4 7	0 7 9	0 8 4	0 8 7	0 14 1	0 1 7
	Total Rate per sq. mile.	2 1 2	3 10 6	1 7 7	1 3 4	1 18 4	2 1 2	0 11 7
	Rate per 1,000 of population (European Administration).	27 0 0	10 12 0	46 11 5	26 11 5	36 6 4	62 15 0	110 13 1
	Rate per 1,000 of population (Native Administration).	29 1 6	18 4 6	18 2 10	14 14 3	10 8 11.	32 10 0	18 0 8
	Total Rate per 1,000 of population.	56 1 6	28 16 6	64 14 3	41 5 8	46 15 3	95 5 0	128 13 9

PROVINCIAL STATISTICS.

Ilorin.	Muri.	Nassarawa.	Yola.	Kabba.	Bassa.	Total.	Total average rate.	Remarks.
6,800	25,600	17,900	14,300	7,800	7,000	255,700	—	
200,000	700,000	600,000	300,000	140,000	205,000	9,269,000	—	
5,400	5,700	5,200	4,900	3,200	6,000	179,600	—	An increase in receipts of 2½*d.* per head of population would equalise the receipts and expenditure.
4,400	2,185	2,800	3,700	500	2,100	167,085	—	
9,800	7,885	8,000	8,600	3,700	8,100	346,685	—	
£ s. d 0 17 2	£ s. d. 0 4 5	£ s. d. 0 5 10	£ s. d. 0 6 10	£ s. d. 0 8 2	£ s. d. 0 17 2	—	£ s. d. —	
0 14 0	0 1 8	0 3 1	0 5 2	0 1 3	0 6 0	—	—	
1 11 2	0 6 1	0 8 11	0 12 0	0 9 5	1 3 2	—	1 7 1	
27 0 0	8 2 10	8 13 4	16 6 8	22 17 2	29 5 4	—	—	
22 0 0	3 2 5	4 13 4	12 6 8	3 11 5	10 4 10	—	—	
49 0 0	11 5 3	13 6 8	28 13 4	26 8 7	39 10 2	—	37 8 0	
7,100	22,300	15,500	17,500	17,000	13,900	269,900	—	
4,400	1,200	2,800	3,700	500	2,100	158,700	—	
11,500	23,500	18,300	21,200	17,500	16,000	428,600	—	
£ s. d. 1 2 6	£ s. d. 0 17 5	£ s. d. 0 17 4	£ s. d. 1 4 6	£ s. d. 2 3 7	£ s. d. 1 19 9	—	£ s. d. —	
0 14 0	0 0 11	0 3 1	0 5 2	0 1 3	0 6 0	—	—	
1 16 6	0 18 4	1 0 5	1 9 8	2 4 10	2 5 9	—	1 13 6	
35 10 0	31 17 2	25 16 8	58 6 8	125 0 0	67 16 1	—	—	
22 0 0	1 14 3	4 13 4	12 6 8	3 11 5	10 4 10	—	—	
57 10 0	33 11 5	30 10 0	70 13 4	128 11 5	78 0 11	—	46 4 9	

TABLE II.

SCHEDULE OF APPROXIMATE COST OF PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION, POLICE, PRISONS, &C. DURING THE YEAR 1910–11.

Province.	Provincial Administration (Personal Emoluments).	Police.	Prisons.	Northern Nigeria Regiment.	Transport (Internal).	Total.	Government Share of Land Revenue.	Grants to Native Administrations.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sokoto ...	7,739	—	458	23,682	1,199	33,078	28,500	37,800
Kano ...	9,687	—	689	23,682	1,489	35,547	69,700	69,700
Bornu ...	7,633	—	463	16,143	1,053	25,292	15,100	12,700
Bauchi ...	7,119	1,961	135	15,396	1,014	25,625	10,900	10,300
Zaria... ...	3,157	327	635	8,983	802	13,904	5,700	5,700
Kontagora ...	3,486	1,735	82	5,590	548	11,441	3,300	2,200
Niger ...	8,197	4,162	2,809	8,983	717	24,868	16,000	13,000
Yola	4,527	2,312	81	8,983	617	16,520	4,900	3,700
Muri	6,283	1,765	181	12,374	501	21,104	5,700	1,200
Nassarawa ...	4,302	913	136	8,983	807	15,141	5,200	2,800
Kabba ...	4,193	3,693	2,007	8,983	198	19,074	3,200	500
Bassa ...	2,271	1,916	133	8,983	330	13,633	6,000	2,100
Ilorin ...	3,412	2,487	89	—	278	6,266	5,400	4,400
Total ...	72,006	21,271	7,898	150,765	9,553	261,493	179,600	166,100

TABLE III.

TYPICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS ALLOCATED TO NATIVE TREASURIES.

—	Sokoto.	Kano.	Katsena.	Bornu.
	£	£	£	£
Salaries, Central Administrations ...	8,344	6,556	4,000	5,000
Salaries, District Administrations ...	9,945	20,910	—	4,040
Salaries, Village Administrations ...	6,630	13,940	—	—
Judicial	552	2,760	1,220	1,248
Police	2,376	1,769	536	322
Prisons	312	1,438	100	325
Public Works Department	600	4,836	1,178	342
Treasury	384	540	408	60
Education	250	1,240	200	300
Land Survey	—	600	60	255
Hospitals and Sanitation	—	1,024	—	1,080
Special Grants for Economic Development.	—	500	300	—
Charity and Entertaining...	300	500	144	25
Miscellaneous Contingencies	—	1,000	—	—
Balances and Reserves	6,406	12,027	6,000	—
Total	36,099	69,640	14,146	12,997

OUTLINE MAP
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA

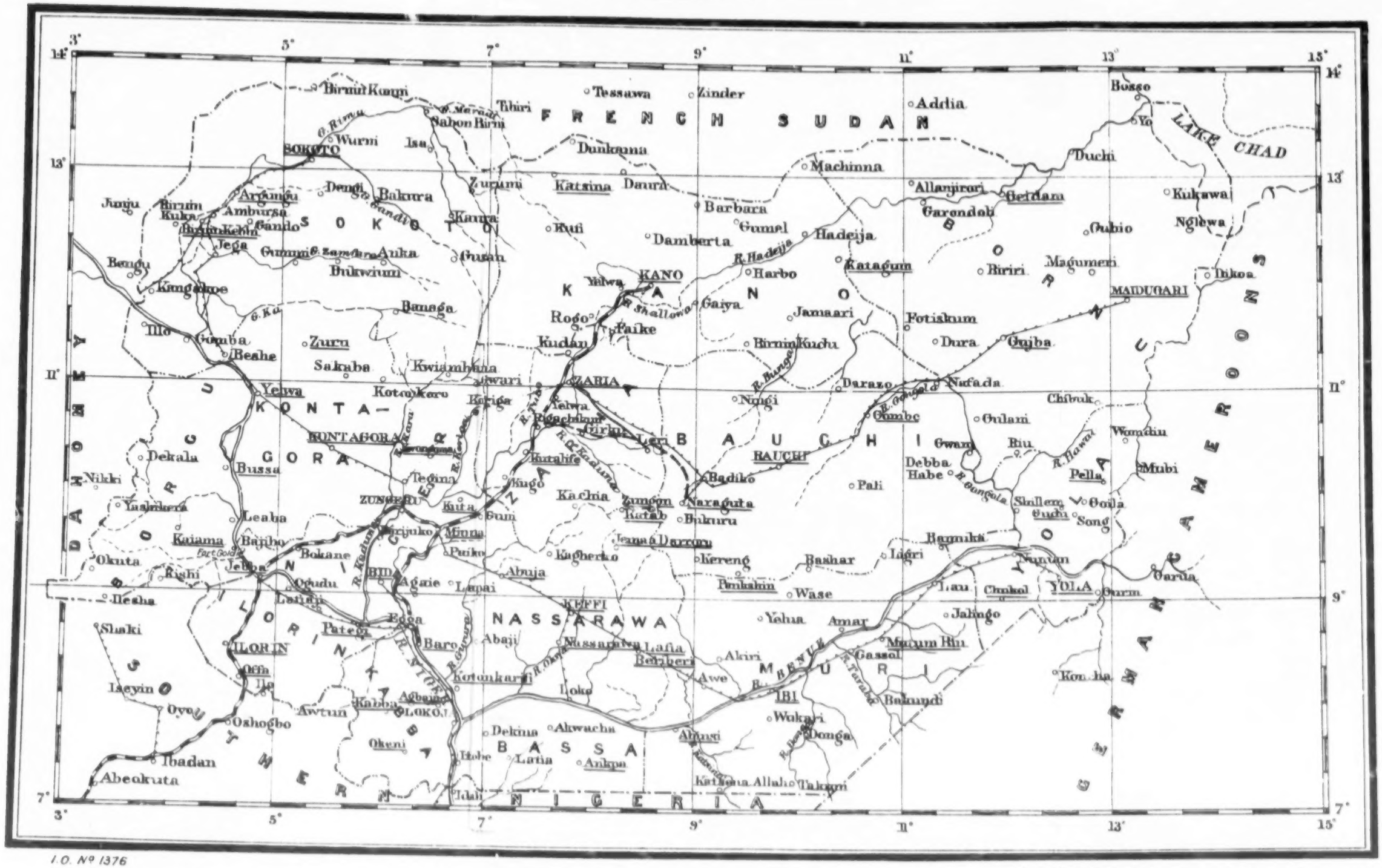
FRENCH SUDAN
LAKE CHAD
SOKOTO
KANO
ZARIA
KONTAGORA
ZUNGERU
BIDA
RAUCHI
NASSARAWA
MAIDUGARI
YOLA
ILORIN
OYO
IBI
LOKOJA
BASSA
Birnin Kaura
Tessawa
Zinder
Addia
Bosso
Tibiri
Sabon Birni
Wurni
Isa
Dunkaina
Machinna
Duchi
Katsina
Daura
Allanjiri
Geidam
Kukawa
Nglewa
Bakura
Zurumi
Barbara
Garandoh
Gubio
Kanya
Rufi
Damberta
Gumel
Hadeija
Katagum
Biriri
Magumeri
Dikoa
Bungudu
Kingakoe
Banaga
Harbo
Gaiya
Jamaari
Fotiskum
Dura
Guiba
Illo
Gumba
Beahe
Zuru
Sakaba
Kwiambana
Rogo
Paike
Kudan
Birnin Kudu
Darazo
Nafada
Yelwa
Kotonkoro
Koriga
Ningi
Gombe
Gulani
Chibuk
Dekala
Bussa
Tegina
Kurafife
Kugo
Kachia
Zumoon
Kutab
Naraguta
Badiko
Pali
Debba
Habe
Biu
Pella
Womdiu
Mubi
Nikki
Yashikera
Leaba
Kuta
Gum
Bukuru
Shallem
Guchi
Goila
Song
Kuiama
Baribo
Minna
Jeanna Darroma
Bamaka
Okuta
Bokane
Pariko
Kagheriko
Kereng
Bashar
Lagri
Numan
Garda
Jebba
Abuja
Pankshin
Wase
Liau
Chukol
Garm
Ilesha
Oguda
Agaie
Lapai
Yahua
Amar
Jalingo
Slaki
Latidji
Pategi
Bida
Baro
Abaji
Nassarawa
Lafia
Akiri
Gassol
Mayum Hin
Iseyin
Ilorin
Offa
Ila
Kotonkarfi
Loko
Awe
Ibi
Bakundi
Kon ha
Oyo
Awtun
Kabba
Oshogbo
Okeni
Dekina
Akwacha
Wukari
Donga
Ibadan
Itobe
Latia
Ankpa
Abeokuta
Idah
Katsina Allaho
Takum
NIGERIA
Fort Goldie
Niger
Benue
Kaduna
Gurara
Kabba
Okuru
Shallowa
Gongola
Hawal
Mayo Ranga
Taraba
Mbamu
Mbu
Mayo Ilo
Mayo Kebbi
Mayo Ka
Mayo Ku
Mayo Sandi
Mayo Zamfara
Mayo Rima
Mayo Marad
Mayo Bungo
Mayo Gongola
Mayo Gwang
Mayo Bunguela
Mayo Ganga
Mayo Ngi
Mayo Ibi
Mayo Ranga

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE INCLUDING JANGALI (Cattle Tax) COLLECTED DURING THE YEARS SHOWN AS UNDER. (Compiled from Provincial Returns.)

Province.	1903–04.	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	Remarks.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Sokoto ...	—	1,538	5,673	11,611	19,144	24,074	25,238	28,545	
Kano ...	2,428	7,159	7,141	13,447	24,556	51,842	56,588	69,659	
Bauchi ...	476	1,091	3,991	9,999	8,787	10,112	11,479	10,943	
Bornu ...	1,476	4,181	6,562	8,642	11,947	11,606	13,857	15,054	
Zaria ...	506	725	1,513	2,165	7,262	2,073	8,168	5,691	
Kontagora ...	422	476	990	1,841	2,201	3,399	3,451	3,316	
Niger ...	480	2,078	1,951	2,005	3,751	6,807	6,162	16,006	
Ilorin ...	299	605	657	1,935	2,332	2,774	3,612	5,368	
Bassa ...	232	268	594	1,157	1,112	} 2,645	{ 2,623	6,047	
Kabba ...	244	674	886	1,856	1,828		2,599	3,168	
Nassarawa ...	501	493	1,237	2,108	2,051	2,702	3,044	5,238	
Muri ...	1,082	1,182	1,582	2,452	4,143	3,743	4,728	5,711	
Yola ...	287	394	1.286	1,940	2,173	2,717	3,162	4,884	
Total ...	8,433	20,864	34,063	61,158	91,287	124,494	144,711	179,630	

During this year the Gwari District was taken out of the Zaria Province, and placed in the Niger Province.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
677	Basutoland	1909–1910
678	Weihaiwei	1910
679	Gambia	"
680	Ashanti	"
681	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
682	Falkland Islands	"
683	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
684	Bahamas	1910–1911
685	Colonial Survey Committee	"
686	Malta	"
687	Imperial Institute	1910
688	Gold Coast	"
689	Fiji	"
690	Somaliland	"
691	Hong Kong	"
692	Nyasaland	1910–1911
693	Seychelles	1910
694	Sierra Leone	"
695	Southern Nigeria	"
696	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1910–11
697	Swaziland	"
698	Barbados	"
699	Trinidad and Tobago	"
700	Mauritius	1910
701	Grenada	"
702	British Guiana	1910–1911
703	Jamaica	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
71	Imperial Institute	Foodstuffs.
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.

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1912.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 738.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1911.

(For Report for 1910–11, *see* No. 704.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

November, 1912.

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No. 738.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1910-11, *see* No. 704.)

THE ACTING GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zungeru,
16th September, 1912.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Blue Book of Northern Nigeria for the year which ended on the 31st of December, 1911.

2. In accordance with the practice adopted in previous years under Head I., Finance, I have dealt with the latest available figures.

3. I hope to be able to forward printed copies of the Blue Book at an early date.

I have, &c.,

C. L. TEMPLE,
Acting Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(26675—2) Wt. 29178—571 1625 & 90. 11/12. D & S. A 2

I.—FINANCIAL.

The accounts published in the Blue Book for 1911 are for the financial year which ended on the 31st of March last. In former years, in reporting on the Protectorate it has been customary to give the latest possible information with regard to the financial position, and following on that precedent it is proposed in this section of the report on the work of the year to use the figures which have just become available for the financial year which ended on the 31st of March, 1912.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Protectorate during the years ended March 31st, 1911, and March 31st, 1912, was:—

	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£
Local and Internal Revenue	274,989	545,291
Contribution from Southern Nigeria ...	70,000	70,000
Imperial Grant for Interest on Railway Loan	46,000	50,600
Imperial Grant for Railway working Open Lines	—	48,774
Imperial Grant for ordinary services ...	229,000	237,384
	£619,989	£952,049

In the latter year the revenue and expenditure on account of the native administration was included and consequently, in order to arrive at the true increase in the local revenue, it is necessary to deduct that amount from the apparent increase.

	£	£
The apparent increase shown above is ...		332,060
The Native Administration share of Revenue was	196,925	
There was, on account of Railway working, an increase in the Imperial Grant-in-Aid of...	61,758	
		258,683
The increase of local revenue for general Government purposes over 1910-11 excluding the Native Administration share, was therefore		£73,377

Of this increase the Land Revenue accounted for £37,451. The total revenue was £168,330 more than was anticipated. The actual receipts from Land Revenue exceeded the estimate by £100,424. Three other heads of revenue contributed largely to this excess. They were:—Customs, with an excess of £6,038; Mines, with an excess of £13,049; and Railway earnings, with an excess of £33,559.

Appended are comparative statements of revenue and expenditure for the past two years. In viewing these it must be remem-

bered that, as has been stated, the native share of revenue and expenditure was included in the total of Land Revenue for the first time in the 1911-12 accounts. While there was a large increase in the actual receipts over that estimated, there was also an increase in the actual over the estimated expenditure, but this excess is more than accounted for by the increase of £44,825 in the Native Administration share corresponding to that in the Government share.

If the Native share is excluded from both revenue and expenditure it is found that there was a net excess of revenue over estimate of £123,504 and a decrease on estimated expenditure of £10,848.

Revenue.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£
Land Revenue	180,489	413,933
Licences and Internal Revenue	6,203	6,618
Payments for specific services, fees, &c....	3,711	6,794
Marine earnings	17,679	16,973
Post Office and Telegrams	12,822	7,876
Customs Dues	25,434	28,038
Rents of Government Property	2,323	2,436
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,160	915
Railway earnings	20,621	44,059
Mines	4,547	17,649
Total Local Revenue	274,989	545,291
Imperial Grant-in-aid	246,000	347,000
Supplementary Grant-in-aid	29,000	—
Contribution from Southern Nigeria ...	70,000	70,000
Total	£619,989	£962,291

Expenditure.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£
Governor's Office and Government House	5,875	4,902
Governor's Special Map Compilation Staff	1,122	—
Chief Secretary's Department & Printing	8,782	9,572
Provincial Administration	76,515	90,037
Judicial	3,737	3,324
Treasury Department	6,636	7,065
Free Slaves' Home, Zungeru	57	—
Postal and Telegraphs	17,455	27,375
Medical	32,715	32,556
Audit	2,974	3,321
Police	23,929	26,425
Prisons	10,399	10,342
Transport	26,842	35,906
West African Frontier Force	147,921	158,947
Marine	52,285	36,196
Customs	2,137	3,844

	1910-11.	1911-12.
	£	£
Agricultural and Forestry	2,654	1,649
Land and Survey Department	—	1,494
Mines Department	911	3,052
Miscellaneous Services	27,445	7,486
Pensions and Gratuities	2,575	4,015
Education Department	923	1,535
Cantonments	1,902	1,184
Public Works Department	11,533	11,434
Barijuko Tramway	1,975	48
Public Works Recurrent	7,319	12,946
Baro-Kano Railway—open lines	24,443	61,067
Sanitation	—	2,568
	501,072	558,290
Public Works Extraordinary	22,769	23,326
Telegraphs	—	1,501
Native Affairs	—	196,925
Interest on Railway Loan	41,917	47,897
Total Aggregate Expenditure	£565,760	£827,939

The following statement shows the steady progress that has been made in the finances of the Protectorate during the past ten years.

In 1902-3 the revenue fell short of the expenditure by no less than £339,076, while in 1911-12 the revenue collected was within £212,647 of the expenditure. The Imperial Grant-in-aid in 1903-04 was £405,000, while in the year under review the grant on account of ordinary services was only £237,384.

—	1902–03.	1903–04.	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Revenue collected locally ...	16,315	53,726	94,026	110,544	142,087	143,005	178,444	213,436	274,989	545,292
2. Contribution from Southern Nigeria.	34,000	50,000	60,000	75,000	75,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000
3. Total Local Revenue ...	50,315	103,726	154,026	185,544	217,087	213,005	248,444	283,436	344,989	*615,292
4. Total Local Expenditure ...	389,391	498,986	520,545	498,259	498,848	498,302	540,643	566,842	565,760	827,939
5. Total Deficit	339,076	395,260	366,519	312,715	281,761	285,297	292,199	283,406	220,771	212,647
6. Railway Expenditure in excess of Earnings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,822	17,008
7. Railway Interest on Loan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,634	26,338	41,917	47,897
8. Deficit, excluding Expenditure in connection with Railway.	339,076	395,260	366,519	312,715	281,761	†285,297	284,565	257,068	175,032	147,742

* Includes Native Administration share of Revenue.
† Caravan Tolls abolished in this year.

The financial position on the 31st of March, 1912, was:—

	£
Balance brought forward on 1st April, 1911...	95,323
Add excess of Revenue over Expenditure in the year 1911-12	134,353
Actual balance available on 31st March, 1912	£229,676

II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

The foreign trade of Northern Nigeria has grown to considerable proportions during the past few years, and although, as was stated in the Report for 1910, it is not possible to give the exact figures of previous years the statistics supplied are sufficient to show that there has been a considerable increase.

The actual value of goods imported by commercial firms during 1911 was £695,435, of which £409,277 was conveyed up the river and entered Northern Nigeria by way of Idah. During 1910 the value so imported was £258,600.

The following items are the principal factors in this increase:—

	1910. £	1911. £
Bags and sacks	4,550	5,782
Provisions	13,550	14,253
Specie	—	47,600
Sugar	5,150	5,652
Cotton goods	107,200	178,457
Hardware	5,700	7,794
Coal	5,269	24,276
Iron and Steel goods (unenumerated)	2,454	22,576

The value of the total exports from the Protectorate during 1911 was £836,268; of this amount £836,154 was the value of exports by commercial firms.

The exports viâ the Niger were valued at £594,083, against an export value of £308,700 during 1910.

The principal articles which caused this increase were:—

	1910. £	1911. £
Tin oxide	103,350	189,174
Rubber	37,900	53,511
Potash	8,050	12,951
Live stock	3,750	6,357
Benniseed	2,300	2,536
Curios	159	4,730
Gutta percha	2,262	6,694
Hides	605	3,326
Skins dressed	4,609	8,177
Ostrich feathers	2,615	7,224

There was a falling off in the export by this route of shea butter, palm kernels, and gum, but there is no doubt that the trade has been diverted to the Lagos Railway. There was a falling off in the export by Idah of cotton lint, but this is also accounted for by the opening up of the railway route to the coast.

As will be seen from the above figures, the volume of trade is considerable, and there is every reason to expect even greater increases in a short time.

The following is a comparative return of Customs Duties collected on the inland frontiers, which indicates a considerable increase of trade in that direction. Part of the increase in the Customs dues collected is however to be attributed to a more rigorous collection:—

	1910.	1911.
	£	£
Bornu	7,433	8,522
Ilorin	1,180	1,054
Kabba	8,658	22,000
Kano	4,449	5,387
Kontagora	222	204
Muri	67	222
Sokoto	1,544	1,950
Yola	404	458
Parcels Post	1,874	1,749
	£25,831	£41,544

There was a considerable increase in the revenue from salt, £3,452 being collected in excess of that levied in 1910.

There was an increase in the importation of kolas, cotton goods, beads, perfumes, &c.

These increases show a marked improvement in the spending power of the community.

The export of tin oxide exceeded that of the previous year by over 659 tons, and there is an indication of a continuous increase under that head.

There was a very large increase in the value of goods in transit, the total value being £92,614, as compared with £48,579 in 1910.

There was an increase in the tonnage of vessels on the Niger.

The railway development of the country has had a very great effect on the internal trade and the commercial intercourse between Northern and Southern Nigeria, but it is not possible at the present time to reduce that effect to accurate statistics.

III.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

On the 1st of January, 1911, the Statute Laws Revision Proclamation came into operation. This measure repealed all the existing legislation and re-enacted in an amended and consoli-

dated form the whole of the Protectorate Statutes in force on the 31st of December, 1910.

As was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1910, this volume contains two very important new Proclamations. "The Land and Native Rights Proclamation" and "The Minerals Proclamation." The former was the outcome of much discussion and was based on the recommendations of a committee appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to consider the many questions affecting Land Tenure in Northern Nigeria. The preamble of the Proclamation, which defines the land policy of the Administration and describes the scope of the measure, was as follows:—

"Whereas it is expedient that the existing customary rights of the natives of Northern Nigeria to use and enjoy the land of the Protectorate and the natural fruits thereof in sufficient quantity to enable them to provide for the sustenance of themselves and their families should be assured, protected, and preserved;

"And whereas it is expedient that existing native customs with regard to the use and occupation of land should, as far as possible, be preserved;

"And whereas it is expedient that the rights and obligations of the Government in regard to the whole of the lands within the boundaries of the Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and also the rights and obligations of cultivators or other persons claiming to have an interest in such lands, should be defined by law."

The opening up of the tin fields in Bauchi and its neighbourhood necessitated the passing of a law more comprehensive than the old Statute—Proclamation No. 5 of 1902, and the Proclamation which now forms Chapter 64 of the Book of Laws was enacted. The law was based on mining legislation existing in other parts of the Empire, adapted to local conditions.

Apart from the consolidated laws mentioned, two new Proclamations were made during 1911. They were:—

The "Collective Punishments Proclamation."

This gives power to the Governor to inflict fines on villages, towns, or communities the inhabitants of which have committed, collectively, some crime or breach of the peace, or who have sheltered a fugitive from justice.

The Lepers Proclamation makes provision for the prevention of the spread of leprosy in the Protectorate.

Nine other Proclamations were promulgated during 1911, but these were in amendment or partial repeal of statutes already existing.

Assizes of the Supreme Court were held three times during the year at Zungeru and once at Lokoja. Nearly all the cases laid in Northern Nigeria before a European Court are heard in the Provincial Courts of the several Provinces. The Cause Lists containing those cases are referred to the Chief Justice for purposes of revision. Death sentences passed in the Provincial and Native Courts are carried into execution only after confirmation by the Governor.

IV.—CANTONMENTS.

ZUNGERU.

With the exception of those erected by the Lagos Government Railway for the railway officials at the Zungeru Station, no new buildings were erected in the Cantonment of Zungeru during the year 1911. The number of European official residents has considerably increased, and it is a matter of great difficulty to provide quarters for them. The inconvenience caused to officials by the overcrowding is considerable. It is hoped that, in the near future, should Zungeru remain the headquarters of the Protectorate, a considerable number of additional bungalows will be provided.

The health of the station has been good, and compares well with other stations in the Protectorate.

The Native Town, the laying out of which was referred to in the annual report for last year, is in a very creditable state. It is well kept and, as far as can be ascertained, healthy.

In the Cantonment Magistrate's Court there were 209 criminal and 31 civil cases tried. Most of the criminal cases were of a very trivial nature, and only three were sufficiently serious crimes to cause them to be committed to the Assizes.

The Native Court was re-organised, and the Cantonment Magistrate reports that it is working satisfactorily.

LOKOJA.

There were 223 criminal cases and 49 civil cases tried in the Cantonment Magistrate's Court, but, as in the case of Zungeru, they were mostly of a trivial nature.

Progress is being made with the laying out of the new Native Town of Lokoja, but to carry out the scheme in its entirety will mean the moving of a considerable number of houses. Consequently it must be some time before the work is completed.

V.—EDUCATION.

Nassarawa School, which is situated a short distance from Kano, is progressing favourably, and in December 31st, 1911, there were 320 pupils classified as follows:—

Elementary School	102
Chiefs' Sons School	97
Mallamai School	80
Workshops	31
Surveying Class	10

Secular education only is compulsory, and the principles governing the education of natives in the Egyptian Sudan are closely followed.

This school has been established two years only, and when it is remembered that the Mohammedans naturally looked upon such

an institution with suspicion it is little short of remarkable that such progress should have been made and that the attendance should be so large. A school which was first looked upon with certain suspicion is now warmly supported by the more enlightened native Chiefs, and the difficulty now is not to obtain pupils but to limit the number to the resources of the Department. That the number will go on increasing is shown by the fact that during six months of the current year the number of scholars has increased to 450. This number will be augmented as the European staff is added to. As an illustration of the enthusiasm shown by the ordinary native for education, the Director of Education quotes the case of a horse boy employed by one of the Chiefs' sons attending the school. This boy had no money with which to pay the small fees charged, and to buy the books required. He made some white Kano caps, sold them in the market, and thus paid his month's fees.

The native teachers show great aptitude for their work, and so far have been fortunate in avoiding the fatal habit of learning by heart without understanding.

The discipline of the school is reported as being excellent.

The health of the pupils has been good throughout the year. A native Mallam does the work of hospital orderly, and visits sick pupils at Nassarawa and in Kano town.

Condensed water has been given to the pupils this year, and it is interesting to note that there has been an absence of guinea-worm, while in 1910 there was a serious epidemic of that complaint.

The following is a brief description of each branch of the school:—

(a) *Elementary School.*—The curriculum includes reading, writing, and arithmetic, elementary drawing, hygiene, and geography. This is the type of school which it is hoped will be established in the other provinces.

(b) *Chiefs' Sons School.*—The pupils are the sons of the Chiefs from the different provinces. The curriculum includes arithmetic, reading, writing, composition, dictation, hygiene, nature-study, and geography of Africa.

(c) *Mallamai or Teachers' School.*—The pupils are mostly Mallams who wish to become teachers; the more advanced sons of Chiefs also join these classes. The curriculum is similar to, but more advanced than, that of (b), and includes practical instruction in teaching.

(d) In the surveying class a selected number of Mallams are given practical instruction in the measuring of farms, &c.

(e) *The Workshops.*—The pupils who came from Kano—Northern Division—Katsena, and Bida received instruction in blacksmithing, carpentry, and leatherworking.

Steps have been taken for the establishment of an Elementary School at Sokoto.

In making his report on the working of the school during the year, Mr. Vischer writes:—

"The most encouraging part of the work is the natives' ready response to our efforts, and this fact, I think, justifies our highest

hopes for the future. The arrival of almajirai (young Mallam students) from outlying districts, and the desire for schools expressed by the Emirs, indicate a real demand for a further extension of our work. But the greatest care must be employed in the process of extension.

"If we have in the space of two years since the school was started attained any lasting results, it is due, I believe, entirely to the principle laid down at the beginning, namely, the preservation of the native and his gradual development on lines adapted to his mental and physical condition."

The Church Missionary Society, the Sudan Interior Mission, the Sudan United Mission, and the Roman Catholic Missions continue to obtain encouraging results from their educational efforts amongst the pagan tribes of the Protectorate. In particular, considerable progress has attended their efforts in the neighbourhood of Patigi Ilorin Province and amongst the Sura pagans on the Bauchi Plateau.

In addition to the educational establishments mentioned, a considerable number of apprentices are being trained in the workshops of certain Government Departments. Eight apprentices are being trained in the printing branch of the Chief Secretary's Office.

VI.—HOSPITALS.

Zungeru.—The number of Europeans admitted to hospital during 1911 was 54 and 1 death, against 75 admissions and 1 death in 1910.

811 natives were admitted to hospital, and there were 16 deaths.

Lokoja.—The number of Europeans admitted to hospital during 1911 was 108, with 2 deaths, as compared with 95 admissions and 1 death during the previous year.

To the native hospital there were 883 admissions, with 46 deaths.

Baro.—This is a temporary hospital provided for the construction staff of the Baro-Kano and Bauchi Light Railways. There were 74 admissions and 1 death during 1911.

European nursing sisters were in attendance at the Zungeru and Lokoja Hospitals and at the temporary hospital at Baro.

The total numbers of out-patients treated during the year, compiled from returns received from outstations, were: Europeans 686 with 3 deaths, natives 21,940 with 199 deaths.

VII.—MINES DEPARTMENT.

The following comparative statement will show that 1911 was a year of marked activity on the tin bearing area of Northern Nigeria:—

	1910.	1911
Number of Prospecting Rights issued	120	86
Area (in square miles) over which Exclusive Prospecting Licences were granted or renewed	373	893
Number of Mining Leases granted ...	14	95
Total area covered by Mining Leases (acres)	12,000	34,818
Total area covered by Mining Leases (square miles)	18·5	54·4

Of the mining leases granted in 1910, 13 were provisional only and were exchanged for ordinary leases for 21 years in 1911.

In 1910, prospecting rights were issued to companies and individuals, but in the year under review it was decided to issue them to individuals only, who, though holding only one right might represent several companies. The comparison, therefore, which shows a falling off in number, is not quite a true one.

The output of tin since 1903 has been as follows:—

—	Tons.	Cwts.	Lbs.
1903	—	—	59
1904	1	8	10
1905	...	8	27
1906	11	2	101
1907	174	17	109
1908	513	19	100
1909	252	11	28
1910	774	1	47
1911	1,470	10	4

From January 1st to July 31st, 1912, 1,489 tons of tin were exported.

The Government Inspector of Mines reports that he considers the labour supply on the mines to be quite inadequate for the needs of the mining community. As the natives become more cognisant of the opportunities for earning a good wage in the mining areas this shortage is likely to disappear.

It would appear from reports received that the tin mining industry will be an important one for some years to come, and if the recent indications of lode deposits prove to be well founded the industry may be looked upon as a permanent factor in the wealth of the Protectorate.

A considerable amount of survey work over the mining area has been carried out during the year and had the weather been more favourable more progress would have been made.

In October, owing to the inspection of the mining areas being much in arrear, it was found necessary to engage the whole of the staff of the Survey Department on the area, and the Acting Chief Surveyor and two R.E. corporals remained on this duty

up to the end of the year. It is hoped that, with the increase that has been proposed for the Mines Department, less delay in the inspection of areas on the applications for mining purposes will occur in future.

VIII.—POLICE.

The authorized establishment of the force during 1911 was 20 officers and 830 non-commissioned officers and men, as against 18 officers and 780 non-commissioned officers and men in the previous year.

The force was distributed through ten of the Provinces according to local requirements and in the Cantonments of Zungeru and Lokoja.

The principal duties upon which the police were engaged were, prevention, investigating and detention of crime, the arrest and prosecution of offenders, serving summonses, executing warrants and judicial writs and suppressing slavery and the illicit liquor trade. In addition to these, which might be described as ordinary police duties, the force was required to furnish Treasury and gaol guards in certain stations, and escorts for political and other officers on tour where such escorts were necessary.

The opening of the railway has, of course, thrown additional work on the police, and the strength of the force had to be increased.

The residents who are directly responsible for the control of the police in the Provinces have reported favourably on their discipline and conduct throughout the year.

In the Mohammedan States of Bornu, Kano, and Sokoto all the police work is done by police or 'Dogarai' employed by the Native Administration. A large portion of the police work in Bauchi, Gombe, Zaria, Bida and Ilorin is also done by these men. The Protectorate police stationed in the last-mentioned Provinces are principally occupied in supplying gaol and specie guards, escorts, and in guarding railway stations.

From reports received it is clear that the institution of the Dogarai has been a complete success. The native Chiefs now have their own police forces, for which they are responsible, and the dignity of the Native Administration is consequently enhanced. The men themselves appear to take a keen interest in their work and are well behaved.

IX.—PRISONS.

The total number of prisoners admitted to the Central and Provincial gaols during 1911 was 1,911, as compared with 2,328 in 1910.

1,568 prisoners were admitted to the various Provincial prisons during the year, in comparison with 1,592 admitted during 1910.

The following is a comparative statement of the daily average number of prisoners in the gaols in the Protectorate in the years 1910 and 1911.

	1910.	1911.
Zungeru Gaol	297	266
Lokoja ,, ...	164	134
Provincial Prisons	400	494
	861	894

The prisoners, for the most part, as in previous years, have been employed in the making and maintaining of roads, clearing the ground of bush and high grass in the neighbourhood of Provincial Stations, and conservancy work. Healthy and remunerative occupation was also found for them in the maintenance of prison farms. Owing to the supply of food from these farms it has been found possible largely to reduce the cost of maintaining the prisoners. Captain Johnson, the Sheriff, has taken a great interest in these plantations, and those in Zungeru and Lokoja are extensive ones. Due, however, to the call for prison labour on other public works, it was unfortunately found necessary to abandon some of the land which had been under cultivation in previous years. Apart from the actual farm work a large number of fruit trees were planted out and tended by convict labour.

In addition to the outdoor labour, such handicrafts as leather-working, tailoring, carpentry and smith's work were practised within the gaol walls at Zungeru and Lokoja.

The Sheriff reports that the convicts are beginning to understand and appreciate the benefits of the mark system; as a consequence the conduct of the prisoners has much improved and it was not necessary to inflict one flogging sentence during the year in the Zungeru Gaol.

The discipline maintained throughout the year in the Provincial gaols was on the whole good and reflects credit on the officers concerned.

X.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons apprehended or summoned before all the Courts (exclusive of the native courts) was 2,996, of whom 2,608 were convicted and 388 discharged. In the previous year there were 3,106 cases, with 2,783 convictions.

The total number of cases of offences against the person was 402, and there were 632 cases of offences against property. It is pleasing to note the steady diminution in the cases of offences against the Slavery Laws. The returns for the last four years show:—

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
194	137	134	66

The Inspector-General of Police in making his report states:—

"Roughly speaking, one may classify the provinces under two distinct heads as regards prevalence of crime: first, those in which the majority of offences comprise those against property; secondly, where offences against the person predominate. It is in those districts adjoining the railways and at Lokoja where the former are most prevalent, whilst the latter are almost exclusively confined to the pagan and remoter areas. This line is sufficiently well marked, notwithstanding a few inevitable exceptions, to invite especial attention and to indicate the transition of the country, crimes of violence inevitably decreasing with the advance of civilization."

XI.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate during the year, including officials and non-officials but excluding those engaged on the Lagos Government Railway, was 616 males and 25 females, or a total of 641. In 1910 the average European population was 637.

The native population is estimated at 9,269,000, being 4,033,743 males and 5,235,257 females. These are the same figures as those given in the previous year's Report and are approximately correct; but it must be understood that they are the result of an estimate and not of a census.

There is an enormous variation the density of the population from 4·51 per square mile in Kontagora to 500 per square mile in parts of Kano province.

There were thirteen deaths amongst the European population, seven official and six non-official. Of these, one was that of the wife of an official.

There was also one death amongst the Europeans employed on the Lagos Railway Extension but this is not included in the above number.

Excluding the last-mentioned case there were the same number of deaths as in 1910, the death-rate per thousand being 20·28 as compared with 20·41 last year.

The number of European officials invalided during the year was 40, as compared with 31 in 1910, or a rate of 108·4 per thousand as compared with 75·35 per thousand in 1910.

An increase by nine in the number of invalidings does not necessarily mean that the health of 1911 was abnormal. The following table will show the variation in the number of invalidings during the past nine years:—

Comparative Statistical Analysis.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Average European population.	309	322	342	347	424	499	544	637	641
Number of deaths ...	18	13	10	17	7	10	13	13	13
Death rate per 1,000	58·25	40·37	29·23	48·99	16·50	20·04	23·89	20·41	20·28
Number of invalids	43	67	49	55	50	48	67	31	40
Invaliding rate per 1,000.	139·15	208·15	143·27	158·5	117·92	96·19	123·16	48·66	62·40

As in previous years, malarial fever accounted for a large number of the cases of ill-health. Out of 74 patients admitted to hospital, 31 were certified as suffering from that complaint.

There were five fatal cases of blackwater fever as compared with two in 1910.

The following table shows a comparison with previous years as regards this complaint.

Comparative Table of Cases of Blackwater Fever.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.
Number of cases ...	17	35	18	25	12	14	13	9	12
Rate per 1,000 of average population.	54·69	108·69	52·63	72·04	28·32	28·05	23·89	14·12	18·72
Number of deaths ...	8	6	4	5	0	4	3	2	6
Case mortality per cent.	47·05	17·14	22·2	20·0	—	28·57	23·07	22·2	50·0

XII.—SANITATION.

The work of the Sanitary Department is entirely advisory. The staff consists of two European officers, who are the advisers of the Executive in all matters affecting sanitation. Most of their time, in the past, has been spent in visiting the Provinces and reporting on the sites of Government stations or advising where future sites should be.

Efforts are being made by the sanitary officers to impress on the native chiefs the need for proper sanitation in their towns. As was to be expected, it is in the Northern States that the native chiefs take most kindly to any efforts at improved sanitation. In the report for 1910, mention was made of the start made in this direction by the Emir of Katsena. In his report this year the Senior Sanitary Officer speaks as follows of Kano City.

"The town of Kano itself is probably the least insanitary large town in the Protectorate. It will be long ere its numerous borrow pits—many of them ponds—the work of centuries, are filled in; but it would be difficult to imagine a town, all the buildings and

walls of which were of mud and where there were no concreted or paved or macadamized thoroughfares or areas, where surface cleansing could be more effectively carried out than it is in Kano now."

With regard to the Southern and pagan Provinces any improvement of the sanitary surroundings of the natives will be only effected after much time and patience has been spent. The less enlightened the native, as a rule, the less he understands the effect of his surroundings on his health.

Efforts are being made, where possible, to clear the ground in the neighbourhood of towns and roads in order to reduce the number of cases of trypanosomiasis, but progress in this direction must necessarily be slow. There were 27 cases, two fatal, of this disease brought to notice amongst the natives during 1911. There were no doubt many more which were not notified.

Efforts are being made effectively to segregate cases of leprosy and sleeping sickness, but it is not an easy matter to persuade the natives to consent to the necessary isolation from their friends.

At Lokoja, Baro and Zungeru, in addition to the regular oiling of puddles and water holes which cannot either be drained or filled in, the stations and native towns are regularly visited by the local Health Officers and Sanitary Inspectors, who pay special attention to movable receptacles, inside and outside of the compounds, which hold or are liable to hold water. Whenever possible, in other parts of the Protectorate the same practice obtains.

During the tours of the Sanitary Officers opportunity is taken for them to explain to the native Chiefs and their Headmen what the sanitary requirements of a particular district are, and the interest which they take in such instruction is very gratifying to the officers concerned.

A certain amount of elementary sanitation is taught at the Government Schools at Kano. This course of instruction is about to be extended; and the subject will be taken up later at the new school at Sokoto as well.

XIII.—VACCINATION.

Amongst natives there were 80 cases of small-pox treated, with 14 deaths.

One European official had a severe attack, but recovered.

This disease, which assumes an epidemic form, annually, is very prevalent throughout the Protectorate, but at present it is not possible to give accurate statistics of it.

There were 5,494 vaccinations performed during the year, of which 3,879 were returned as successful.

There is, as was only to be expected, a great prejudice against vaccination on the part of the natives, but there are indications that this prejudice is being broken down gradually.

XIV.—METEOROLOGY.

Detailed monthly reports are submitted from eighteen stations and are regularly furnished to the Meteorological Society. The Medical Officer at each of these stations is responsible for their accuracy and, except in cases where he has been called away on duty and no one has been left on whom the work could properly devolve, those returns throughout the year have been complete.

The highest shade temperature recorded throughout the year was one of 119° F. at Geidam on the 28th March.

The lowest shade temperature was 43° F. recorded at Kano on the 30th December.

The highest mean shade temperature was 83·8° F. recorded at Baro, and the lowest, 73·0° F. at Naraguta.

The greatest range of temperature during twenty-four hours was seventy-two degrees (119° to 47°) recorded at Geidam.

The greatest total rainfall was 57·84 inches recorded at Naraguta in the Central Province, and the lowest 10·46 inches recorded in Geidam in Bornu Province.

The greatest rainfall during any one day was 4·53 inches recorded at Naraguta on the 21st of May.

XV.—POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

It is natural that with the development of the Protectorate the work of the Postal Department should increase, and the figures for 1911 show that the progress recorded in previous years has been well maintained.

The total gross revenue collected under all heads by this department during the year under review was £13,650 as compared with £12,760 in 1910. In addition to this amount, to arrive at the true value of the work done, must be added the sum of £8,110, that being the estimated value of the postal and telegraph work done for the administration generally.

Excluding a sum of £1,300 spent on telegraph construction work, the working expenses of the department were approximately £1,000 less than in 1910. The increase in cash earnings of nearly £900, and the decrease in actual working expenses by £1,000, speak well for the efficiency of this department.

The following figures show the extent to which the postal business of the Protectorate is increasing. The figures for the year 1911 show an increase of no less than 26 per cent. over those for 1910.

Postal Statistics.

Head.	1910.	1911.	Increase or Decrease.
Letters—			
Inland Official	92,000	55,172	− 36,828
" Private	15,100	64,376	+ 49,276
Registered Inland Official	—	8,008	+ 8,008
" " Private	—	6,448	+ 6,448
Foreign and Colonial Official	10,800	12,194	+ 1,394
" " Private	303,000	338,492	+ 35,492
Registered Foreign and Colonial Official	—	2,132	+ 2,132
" " " Private	—	35,724	+ 35,724
Postcards	5,600	15,972	+ 10,372
Newspapers and Bookpackets Inland ...	4,300	14,092	+ 9,792
" " Foreign and Colonial.	113,000	138,606	+ 25,606
Parcels Inland Official	1,040	3,016	+ 1,976
" " Private	1,680	5,980	+ 4,300
" Foreign and Colonial Private ...	23,834	19,576	+ 4,258
Totals	570,354	719,788	+ 149,434

It will be seen that there was a decrease in the number of parcels from outside the Protectorate. This resulted from the opening of the railway to Kano, when traders found that it was better to send skins, &c., in bulk by rail rather than by the more expensive method of parcels post.

There has been a substantial increase in the value of the money orders dealt with. This is largely due to the increased trade at Kano and Naraguta. In the previous year 1,925 orders were issued with total face value of £17,412; during the year under review the number issued was 2,676 with face value of £23,127, an increase over thirty per cent. in the number issued.

The postal order business increased by over 100 per cent. as compared with that in 1910.

Notable improvement has also taken place in the business of the telegraph section of the department. 151,910 telegrams were sent during 1911 as compared with 143,467 in 1910.

Where possible the old telegraph lines through the bush have been dismantled and the wires transferred to the poles along the railway line. This makes inspection of the wires comparatively easy and minimises the danger of interruptions.

XVI.—MILITARY.

The Inspector-General West African Frontier Force paid a short visit of inspection during 1911 and found himself able to report favourably on the efficiency and discipline of the Northern Nigeria Regiment. The interior economy of the Force has been satisfactory throughout and the excellence of the training and drill of the regiment has been well maintained.

There were three cases of flogging as compared with two cases in 1910, but, of the three cases, two were awarded by the Civil authority for offences against the criminal code. There has been a decrease in awards of courts martial and in conviction of soldiers in civil courts, but there has been a slight increase in the number of severe punishments in two units of the regiment. This increase was due to the necessity of imposing severe sentences to stamp out one of the periodical waves of gambling amongst the troops.

The Commandant is able to report that, although under adverse conditions, the progress in musketry has been well marked.

The state of the Reserves shows only gradual improvement, but this is not due to any want of keenness or energy on the part of the military officers or want of co-operation on the part of the Political Officers in the Provinces. The demand for labour on the mines has grown so great recently that many old soldiers have doubtless found work there, and it is practically impossible to locate them and bring them up for Reservist training.

The Artillery under the new scheme for reduction of the Northern Nigeria Regiment has been confined to two stations and has been reduced by one section of two guns. The strength of the Infantry has been reduced by one company. This reduction was decided on for purposes of economy and because, with the increased facilities for railway transport, it would be possible in case of emergency for the troops in Southern Nigeria to co-operate with the Northern Nigeria Regiment. The strength of the Southern Nigeria Regiment has been raised slightly to meet the circumstances.

XVII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Road Transport.

The opening of the Baro-Kano Railway to Kano for general traffic has had, of course, a considerable effect on the work of the Transport Department in supplying road transport for officials and stores. There was an actual decrease of 31,133 ton miles in the work done by this department during 1911, as compared with that in 1910.

The decrease in head loads carried was from 72,124 to 47,454.

It is very satisfactory to note that no losses of stores by the permanent or hired carriers were reported during the year. This reflects great credit on the administration of the department.

Animals for transport work are not now kept by the Transport Department as they proved to be more expensive than head carriage. It is only possible to use them during the dry season and, the mortality during the remainder of the year being great, it was decided to dispose of the transport cattle. In the northern provinces, however, pack animals are hired from time to time as may be necessary. Pack donkeys, which are the only satisfactory form of animal transport, are of very little use except for convoys

of stores, when urgency is not a matter of importance, and as these animals can be readily hired it is more economical to do so than for the department to keep and tend them.

Consequent on the opening of the railway at Kano and Zaria the transport depôts at those places have been closed down.

There are two motor cars, one a touring car and the other a motor lorry, which are used chiefly by the Governor when travelling.

River Transport.

There has been a decrease of approximately 8 per cent. in the mileage of the vessels controlled by the Marine Department during 1911, as compared with that of the previous year, but this does not necessarily mean that the ordinary trade on the river has declined. In periods of railway construction the work of such a transport department must necessarily fluctuate and it is therefore not possible to base any argument on a comparison of the figures of any two years during such abnormal periods.

Apart from the transport of railway material, there was a slight falling off in the actual tonnage carried for trading firms during the first nine months of 1911, but there was an increase in the number of native passengers carried. The Marine Superintendent states that the issue by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Company, in conjunction with the Niger Company, of through bills of lading from Europe to ports on the Niger must be taken to account for this reduction in the tonnage carried for the larger trading firms. The trade for the last three months of the year under review showed considerable improvement.

The craft run by the Marine Department are now feeling the effect of the strain put upon them by the heavy transport of railway material in the last three years and nearly all of them have had to undergo, or now require to undergo, extensive repairs. This fact has had a serious effect on the river service.

It is hoped that the institution of through bills of lading between Burutu and stations on the Baro-Kano Railway will appreciably increase the tonnage carried and the revenue earned by the Marine Department.

The depth of water in the Niger River was not as great as in the previous year, but the flood was a good one. The Niger River rose 30 feet at Lokoja and 17½ feet at Baro, while the lowest water level was 3 feet at Lokoja and 2 ft. 6 in. at Baro. The River Benue rose well and it was possible to send nine steamers as far as Yola during high water.

The opening of railway communication between Baro and Zungeru has caused a cessation of all important transport on the Kaduna. No Government steamers are now sent up that waterway.

In December an officer of the Marine Department commenced a survey of the Niger River from its junction with the Benue to Baro. It is hoped that this survey will be completed during the next low river. There is now on sale a chart prepared by the Admiralty, from information furnished locally, showing all the rocks dangerous to shipping from Quendon to Lokoja.

XVIII.—RAILWAYS.

Baro-Kano Railway.

On the 1st of January, 1911, the rails of this line reached mile 235, three months later railhead reached Kano, mile 356. The platelaying proceeded at the rate of from 25 to 40 miles a month. Twelve miles were laid in one week and the platelaying section succeeded in establishing a record by laying 6⅓ miles in one day. It need hardly be added that such a rate of progress could only have been brought about by a highly trained and very efficient staff, European and native. The railway was commenced in August, 1907, and its 356 miles of rails were laid in three years and eight months.

The heavy rains in June and July made it impossible to open the line for public traffic until the 3rd of November.

The Report of the Director of Railways forms an appendix to this Report, and it does not seem necessary here to comment fully on the work of the department.

The success of the railway from a traffic earning point of view has exceeded the most sanguine expectations; although, as has been stated, the line was only partly open for traffic, the actual earnings inclusive of the the value of the work done for the other departments for the year were as follows:—

	£
Quarter ended 31st March	5,542
,, ,, 30th June	7,152
,, ,, 30th September ...	11,407
,, ,, 31st December ...	15,893
Or a total of	£39,995*

Bauchi Light Railway.

The primary object of this railway was the development of the tin mining industry on the Bauchi Plateau.

The line, which has a gauge of 2 ft. 6 in., joins the Baro-Kano Railway at Zaria, and its present railhead is at Rahama, a distance of ninety miles.

A report by the Director of Railways on the Bauchi line forms an appendix to this Report. It gives a detailed description of the work performed during the year under review.

Lagos Government Railway.

This railway, which has been built by the Southern Nigeria Government, enters Northern Nigeria territory at a place about 20 miles south of Offa. It runs through the province of Ilorin to Jebba where, pending the completion of the South Channel Bridge, the trains are ferried across the River Niger to Jebba Island, thence to Zungeru, and the line finally links up with the Baro-Kano system at Minna, thirty-eight miles from Zungeru.

* During the first six months of 1912 the traffic earnings have been £34,921.

There is now a weekly boat train service from Lagos to Minna direct by the Lagos line, and from Minna to Kano by the Baro-Kano Railway.

It is almost impossible to over-estimate the value to the country of the railway construction either from an educative or economic point of view.

There is no reason to doubt that within three or four years the railways of this Protectorate will be a source of considerable profit to the administration in actual earnings, apart altogether from their great value in developing the resources of the country.

XIX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The amount allowed for expenditure on works during the year was about £23,000 or, roughly speaking, the same amount as was allowed for the year 1910. Consequently there were no works of great public importance.

Cantonments.

There were no buildings erected in Zungeru and the work for the year at headquarters consisted in maintaining certain services and doing the urgent repairs and alterations to existing buildings. Among the small works undertaken by the Department in Zungeru were additions to the buildings of the Chief Secretary's and Principal Medical Officer's Offices, and the erection of an abattoir in the native town.

In Lokoja the following works were completed during 1911. Two additional blocks of clerks' quarters, two additional market booths and a left luggage store, while at the close of the year the department were building an extension of the gaol to serve as a hospital, the provision of extra water tanks to the gaol buildings, the erection of a fourth market booth, and an abattoir for the market.

The necessity for the provision of a good water supply for Lokoja has become increasingly evident with the expansion of the town. A considerable amount of experimental work was undertaken both in the digging of wells and in laying a pipe line from a fresh water spring found at the top of Mount Patti.* It is hoped that these works will result in giving a healthy and good water supply to Lokoja.

The construction of roads and the laying out of, and improvements generally in, the native town of Lokoja made good progress during the year. The frontage road which it was necessary to construct to above the flood level of the River Niger was carried about 1,500 yards.

Although, as stated above, the works in the two cantonments of Zungeru and Lokoja have not been extensive, yet the work entailed in repairing bungalows which are in most cases very old was considerable.

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* This has proved a great success. On the 7th August, 1912, the Director of Public Works reported "Water available at prison for anyone who cares to avail himself of it."

Works at Outstations.

The principal works at the outstations were as follows:—

Zaria.—Completion of the Governor's rest house, provincial office and stationery room, post and telegraph office, and the erection of two blocks of cells for the proposed central gaol.

Yola.—Two additional bungalows and extensive repairs and additions to existing bungalows and buildings.

Abinsi.—Two additional bungalows and the building of a provincial office and store, a gaol and a native hospital were in progress at the end of the year.

Baro.—An office for the Assistant Marine Superintendent was completed.

Birnin Kebbi.—The construction of one additional bungalow was well in hand.

Bassa.—Four bungalows in course of erection.

Kabba.—Much progress was made with the three bungalows sanctioned for the headquarters of that Province.

Bridges and Roads.

The Kaduna Bridge has been practically reconstructed by the Lagos Railway Northern Extension staff, although some of the old piers were used. Such of the old girders as were likely to be of use were transferred to the Bauchi Light Railway.

The Zungeru-Zaria road as far as mile 22 was reopened for motor transport.

The Riga-Chikun-Naraguta road, which was constructed in 1910, was cleared, the ramps repaired, and reopened for traffic after the close of the rainy season.

A survey for a road from Zaria to Maska is now being made.

Barijuko Tramway.

With the cessation of transport on the Kaduna this tramway line, which had been of the greatest value for the transport of officials and stores from the banks of the Kaduna to Zungeru, was finally closed to public traffic in January, 1911.

Twenty-one miles of the permanent way material was picked up and that, with all the rolling stock and the two locomotives, was transferred to the Bauchi Light Railway.

XX.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

In the report for the year 1910 a somewhat detailed account was given of the method of administration and it is not therefore intended in this report to do more than record the important events of the year under review.

There is a gratifying unanimity in the reports furnished by the Provincial Officers. They all speak of a steady and persistent progress.

With the exception of two cases in which districts were patrolled by a Political Officer accompanied by a military escort, there was an entire absence of any disturbances necessitating the employment of troops to suppress them.

Judicial.

It was only in the Central (Bauchi) Province that there was a marked increase in the number of cases tried in the Provincial Court. There were ten cases of murder, against three in 1910, but there was a decrease in the other offences against the person. Under the head "Miscellaneous Offences" there were 104 convictions, against 42 in the previous year. These are trivial offences, which the increase of the mining industry fully accounts for. The advent of a number of coast servants, and the massing together of labourers for work on the mines, naturally leads to an increase in the number of cases of drunkenness, brawling, &c.

Native Courts.

With regard to the Native Courts there was, in every Province, an increase in the number of cases tried. This would appear at first sight to indicate an increase in crime, but an examination of the returns shows that the majority of the cases refer to debt and matrimonial differences. The increase in the number of cases tried in these Courts is in one particular a matter for congratulation. It shows an increased confidence, on the part of the native, in those Courts. In all Mohammedan centres these Courts were in existence before the occupation of the country and an integral part of the policy of indirect rule has been to increase their influence and to make them in every way effective instruments of justice, by supervising them sufficiently to see that abuses were stopped, by encouraging the Alkalis (Judges) to administer native law and custom with fairness, and by increasing the number of the Courts so that complainants might be able to obtain redress without travelling excessive distances.

The result of this policy and of the payment of salaries to all Native Court officials, instead of permitting them to appropriate the fees and fines paid by the litigants and criminals, has resulted in increased confidence on the part of the native in the Courts.

Dogarai (Police).

The Dogarai (Police) employed by the Native Administrations in the Mohammedan States have completely justified their existence. They form an efficient and well conducted body of men. In addition to their ordinary police duties they look after Native Administration Gaols and it would appear from the reports of the residents that these prisons are well kept and every endeavour is made to look after the health of the prisoners and the sanitary surroundings of the buildings. The native gaol at Kano is reported as being quite a model of its kind. There has been a ready response in most of the provinces to the call made on the Native Administrations to assist in the segregation of lepers and persons suffering from sleeping sickness.

Medical.

The Senior Sanitary Officer reports that the principal and more intelligent of the native Chiefs evince a keen interest in, and desire to bring about, a better sanitary state in their towns. Bearing in mind the usual apathy of the native in such matters this desire for betterment is strong evidence of a more enlightened and progressive native opinion.

Agriculture.

No small portion of the time of the Provincial Officers has been occupied in encouraging the cultivation of cotton and suggesting to the farmers improved methods of cultivation in other respects also.

Railway effect on Trade.

The opening of the railway between Baro, Kano and Lagos has had an enormous effect on the internal trade of the Protectorate as well as on the trade in food stuffs between Northern and Southern Nigeria.

The circulation of money due to expenditure on railway construction has given a considerable impetus to trade.

The labourer, after realizing the power of the money earned by him on the railway, was not content to be without cash on the cessation of construction work and looked round for some means of earning money.

The result has been the increased cultivation of the land and a large increase in the collection of shea nuts for sale to the trading firms.

Taxation.

The system of taxation was very fully dealt with in the Annual Report on Northern Nigeria for the year 1910. No change has been made in the fundamental policy, but reforms continue to be made in the system of collection, rendering evasion and peculation more difficult.

These reforms have had particular reference to the taxation of land.

In the Annual Report for 1910 reference was made to the assessment of taxation on land by means of measurement. This system was first tried in Kano Province in 1909. Formerly farmers were required to pay "Kurdin Kassa" or land tax, "Kurdin Rafi" or a special tax on naturally irrigated land, and "Zakka," which was a tax on the yield of the land. The Kurdin Kassa was fixed irrespective of the size of the holding. This was no doubt hardly equitable but the incidence was light and at the time it was only possible to have a rough and ready form of assessment. These three taxes are now being merged into one land rent.

The amount of this rent is fixed at present at the full economic value of land of average productivity in the neighbourhood. This rule is applied to all areas occupied irrespective of the

quality of the soil. It may in future be possible to differentiate between the fertile riverain portions and the less productive uplands, but it is not practicable to do so at present.

The measurement of the land is done by what are known as "Taki Mallamai," the word "Mallamai" meaning "scribes" and "Taki" "a pace." These men make a rough calculation of the area of a holding by pacing it: the results have been found to be sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes. The village Heads keep a record of the areas and the names of the occupiers, who pay rent accordingly.

In all, an area of over 2,500 square miles has been thus measured and assessed. When it is remembered that the natives had no standard for measurement of land and that it was necessary to instruct them how to measure the farms, and that their rate of progress even when fairly proficient is slow, the fact that this large area has been so assessed is very satisfactory. In Kano Emirate the actual area measured was 1,000 square miles, and in Katsina 931 square miles.

This measurement, rough and possibly imperfect as it may be, has an immense value. The individual farmer very soon obtains sufficient knowledge to check the measurements himself, and has therefore a ready mode of relief should he consider he has been overcharged.

The system is being extended to Sokoto, Zaria and Ilorin and other parts of the Protectorate where the population is dense; it will probably, when practicable, form the basis of assessment throughout the Protectorate.

Beiyut-el-mal.

Though, in the more advanced Emirates, the native share of revenue has for some years past been something more than the Emir's private income, and informal budgets drawn up by the Emirs with the Resident's help have controlled the wastage formerly prevalent, it is only during the present financial year that these institutions have received an official status and general recognition.

Though in some quarters there at one time appeared a tendency to resent Government interference with monies which the more ignorant may have thought were granted in permanency for personal expenditure, the general public opinion of all native communities has now fully and even enthusiastically recognised the great advantages—both in the present and future—which will accrue from the adoption of responsible local control of native revenue.

It is clearly perceived that the only alternative to some such system as that of the Beiyut-el-mal is a Civil List, and the eclipse, for all practical purposes, of the Native Administrations as responsible rulers under the guidance of the Protectorate Administration.

During the year under review Native Treasuries have been established in nearly all units where they did not previously exist. It is not possible to give the actual figures of the revenue

and expenditure of the Beiyut-el-mal of the last two years, but the following comparison between the estimates for 1911-12 and those for 1912-13 will show the progress that has been made in establishing these treasuries. There is no reason to suppose that the actual revenue and expenditure will not very closely approximate to the estimates.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
1. Balances on deposit for investment (1st April)	—	22,400
Local		
2. Cash Balances (1st April) ...	16,815	40,472
3. Revenue	170,752	213,912
4. Expenditure	173,762	194,017

It will be observed that during the past year economies in working have resulted in a saving of no less than £62,000 on the expenditure which would have taken place had there been no Beiyut-el-mal, and this saving has been effected without any diminution of prestige or efficiency in the Native Administrations. Formerly these monies would have been wasted on Court favourites and other non-productive expenditure. It is hoped that, as the excess of the native share of revenue over expenditure increases important local improvements and development work, such as bridges, tramways, water works, and similar schemes will be carried out under the general supervision of the Residents, and the immediate direction of expert engineers.

In Table I. will be found a statement showing the position in the various Provinces in respect to cost of administration, revenue and population.

Table II. shows the cost of the Provincial Administrations. The total is the actual expenditure on those services during the year 1911-12; the share of cost in each Province is approximate only.

Table III. shows a typical distribution of expenditure under the Native Administration grants.

Table IV. is a statement of the Government share of land revenue including Jangali (cattle tax) collected in each Province during the past nine years. It will be observed that, from a total of £8,433 in 1903-04, the Government share of revenue has increased to £217,940, the amount actually collected in 1911-12. The Provinces which have been the principal factors in this increase are Kano, Sokoto, Bornu, Bauchi, Niger and Zaria. These six Provinces alone account for £166,295 or 79 per cent. of the total increase.

During the year under review great progress has also been made in the provinces of Yola, Kabba and Zaria. During 1910-11 Bassa advanced rapidly.

APPENDIX I.

WORK CONDUCTED AT IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1911 FOR THE PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Reports on the following subjects have been furnished to the Government of Northern Nigeria from the Imperial Institute as the result of investigation conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts. In some cases recommendations have been made as to the further action which is required in the Protectorate to develop the production of materials for which there would be a commercial demand.

Cotton.—Ten samples of cotton, experimentally grown at Zungeru, were of good quality and would be readily salable; they were valued at 8·06*d.* to 8·10*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 7·96*d.* per lb.

A sample of cotton from Muri Province, received at the Imperial Institute through the British Cotton Growing Association, was of excellent quality, somewhat resembling rough Peruvian in character, and would probably be useful for mixing with wool in the production of union yarns. It was valued at about 9·10*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 8·37*d.* per lb., and "good" moderately rough Peruvian at 10·50*d.* per lb.

An insect pest known as "Kwiam" (Hausa) and "Alligengedi" (Fulani), which had caused considerable damage to the cotton crops in Sokoto Province, was identified as *Anaomorus fuscus*, Oliv., of which there appeared to be no previous economic record. Another cotton pest from Ibi, Muri Province, proved to be *Sylepta Derogata*, Fabr., the Indian "cotton leaf roller." Suggestions were made in each case for the destruction of these pests.

Fibres.—A sample of "Binni" fibre (*Vigna sinensis*, Endl.) from the Niger Province possessed good strength, but was too short to be of much commercial value; it was valued at £13 to £14 per ton, with "fair current" Manila hemp at £20 5*s.* per ton.

The examination of a sample of thread made from "Chevi" fibre in the Kabba Province showed that the fibre was fairly strong, but lacking in elasticity. The fibre might be of commercial value if obtainable in large quantities at satisfactory prices. Herbarium specimens of the plant were identified at Kew as *Polygala butyraces*, Heck.

Samples of "Aetiaeni" and aloe fibre, grown experimentally at Zungeru, were too short to be of much commercial value in Europe. A further sample of the "Aetiaeni" fibre was however of better quality than the first specimen, and had an average length of 3 feet 3 inches; it was valued at £17 to £18 per ton in London, with best Mexican sisal hemp at £25 per ton.

Specimens of agave and furcraea leaves grown at Zungeru were also forwarded, but they were evidently derived from very young plants and were too short to furnish marketable fibres. A specimen of hibiscus stem from the same source was too much branched to be suitable for the extraction of fibre.

A sample of coir, of inferior colour and lacking in elasticity, was valued at possibly about £9 per ton in London.

Beeswax.—Seven samples of beeswax from the Niger Province had been carefully prepared and were of good quality; they were valued in London at prices varying from £6 15*s.* to £7 10*s.* per cwt., with Jamaica beeswax at £7 5*s.* to £8 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., and East African at £6 5*s.* to £6 10*s.* per cwt. Suggestions were made for the development of an export trade in beeswax from Northern Nigeria.

Rubber.—A sample of block "balata" from the Bauchi Province contained equal proportions of caoutchouc and resin, and was valued at 1*s.* 8*d.* per lb. in Liverpool. There is a good market in the United Kingdom for block "balata" of this kind, and consignments can be sold at almost any time. The botanical origin of Northern Nigeria "balata" is usually stated to be *Ficus Vogelii*, and the sample corresponded in com-

position with the product of *Ficus Vogelii* from the Gambia and the Gold Coast.

A sample of *Funtumia elastica* rubber from Lokoja was too small for valuation or analysis, but it exhibited satisfactory physical properties and was evidently of very good quality. Information was furnished on the methods of tapping Funtumia and Ceara trees and the preparation of the rubber.

Copra.—A sample of "copra" was imperfectly prepared, consisting of pieces of coconut shell with adherent portions of kernel. The kernel yielded 67 per cent. of oil and contained 4·3 per cent. of moisture, so that commercial copra of good quality could be prepared from the nuts which furnished the sample.

Minerals.—Reports on the results of the Mineral Survey of the Protectorate during the years 1907–8 and 1908–9 were published as No. 79 (Cd. 5899) of the Miscellaneous series of Colonial Reports. Specimens of mica and other minerals from Northern Nigeria were also examined during the year, but in no case were they of commercial value.

Miscellaneous.—Minor reports and information were also furnished to the Government and to officers of the Administration regarding ginger cultivation, "Doka" seeds, fish poison, *Ocimum viride* oil, "Waramagunguna" roots, and other subjects.

2nd April, 1912.

APPENDIX II.

BARO-KANO RAILWAY.

Earthworks.—On the Baro-Kano Railway a certain amount of damage to the earthworks north of Kaduna, Mile 218, had been caused during the rainy season of 1910, and the embankments, culverts, and temporary deviations over river beds to Kano were not finally repaired and completed until March, 1912. Some alterations in alignment were made, notably at the Sai and Shika Rivers near Zaria, which necessitated a considerable amount of additional earthworks. These were mainly undertaken in order to get a better site for the bridges over these rivers and at the same time do away with some unnecessary curvature. By the end of the year the earthworks on the main line were practically completed, the exceptions being the approaches to some of the bridges, still under construction, north of Zaria.

2. *Platelaying.*—Platelaying commenced at Kaduna, after the rains in December, 1910, and on January 1st had reached Mile 235, from which point it was carried on at an average of 25 to 40 miles per month. The best week being 12 miles laid on six days, while 6⅓rd miles were laid in one day, which constitutes a record for Africa. On the 1st April railhead reached Kano, after that, due to early rains, some of the deviations were washed away, and during the rainy season through communications could not be maintained with that point. The line, however, was kept open to Zaria, and was again opened for construction traffic to Kano on the 3rd November.

3. *Minna Junction.*—The remodelling of this yard was commenced and the erection of the necessary buildings gone on with, though very little had been completed before the end of the year. A considerable quantity of earthworks is required, and numerous buildings, &c., to complete it.

4. *Zaria Station.*—The construction of a 2 foot 6 inches gauge railway towards Naraguta having been authorised, it was decided, after careful consideration, that the junction with the Baro-Kano Railway should be at Zaria. This necessitated the complete remodelling of that station yard, and, due to the want of accommodation at the existing site, it was decided to move the station to Mile 266½, where better ground for development

was available. The erection of the necessary quarters and station buildings was commenced. A dam for the water supply was constructed and the earthworks for the yard itself completed.

5. *Kano Station.*—It was decided to move this station south to near Mile 354 instead of 356, as the former the ground is much more suitable, the site is high and good land was obtained for the traders' plots and quarters near the station.

By the end of the year the work of setting out the new site had been completed and a start had been made with the earthworks, laying the track, &c.

Temporary buildings of wood and iron were erected, in which the necessary work of the station could be carried on until the completion of the permanent buildings.

6. *Bridges.*—The bridge over the Kaduna River was opened for traffic early in May, having taken just under five months to build. This was the heaviest piece of single bridging on the railway and was completed in record time.

7. The remainder of the openings between Kaduna and Zaria were finished and opened before the rains commenced in July. North of that point work was carried on slowly and the line opened up, bridge by bridge, to 300 miles, when the wet weather ceased in October.

8. The permanent bridges, with a few exceptions, are complete to Kano. The Challoa Bridge (the longest on the line; nearly 600 feet) at Mile 343 is still under construction and well in hand; it is evident that the original programme of completing everything concerned with the main line itself early in 1912 will be adhered to.

9. *Intermediate Stations.*—Intermediate stations to Kano were opened and provided with a locally trained non-native staff as well as train-working electrical instruments. Small wood and iron station buildings were erected, and the working of traffic to Kano was taken over by the Chief Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on an open lines basis, as from December 1st.

10. *Traffic Receipts.*—It was gratifying to learn that, on the arrival of the platelaying train at Kano in April, a load of several tons of skins, &c., was ready waiting to be taken south for shipment to England, and since then consignments have gone up by leaps and bounds, so that to-day there is every promise of the railway becoming more than self-supporting within a very short period.

11. The receipts of public and Government traffic carried from January 1st to December 31st were as follows:—

	Public.			Government.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Quarter ending 31st March	4,199	15	9	1,343	6	2
,, ,, 30th June	5,600	6	5	1,551	12	1
,, ,, 30th September ...	9,892	18	1	1,514	14	4
,, ,, 31st December ...	13,865	5	11	2,028	0	2

or, a total for year of £39,995 18*s.* 11*d.*, and with an approximate tonnage of 12,000.

This does not include an enormous quantity of construction stores and material transported from Baro to complete the line, or that which was to be used in the building of the Bauchi Light Railway, which were all carried free and do not enter into the above figures.

12. *Minna-Zungeru Line.*—The line between Zungeru and Minna was handed over to the Lagos Railway on the 16th December, being, except for station buildings, practically complete. The mails for Northern Nigeria, excepting for places on the lower Niger and Benue Rivers, were on the 5th May diverted from Forcados to Lagos and sent to Zungeru by the Lagos Railway; they were then carried by construction trains to Minna and transferred to the Baro-Kano Railway and forwarded on to Zaria, Kano, and Baro. This meant a saving of, often, a week to 10 days over the old route, viâ Forcados and the Niger River, to Baro.

13. On completion of the Zungeru-Minna line two locomotives and 25 high-sided waggons, which were used on construction and paid for by

the Lagos Railway Northern Extension, were handed over to the Lagos Railway.

14. *Labour.*—The labour employed during the year on the Baro-Kano Railway and Bauchi Light Railway was as follows:—

Quarter ending	31st March	8,804
,, ,,	30th June	6,000
,, ,,	30th September	7,000
,, ,,	31st December	9,000

15. The greatest assistance was again rendered by the Political Department in obtaining labour for the railway, while the help rendered by the Emir of Zaria and the personal interest he himself took in the railway construction were of great value.

16. The Emirs of Kano and Katsena witnessed the arrival of the first train into Kano, and the next day were taken for a trip to the Challoa River and return, a distance of 12 miles each way. The former was always very keen on the progress shown, and endeavoured in every way to further our interests by supplying all the labour required.

17. *Construction material off-loaded at Baro.*—During the Niger high water, 17,060 tons of material and fuel for the Baro-Kano Railway and Bauchi Light Railway were brought up the river from Burutu to Baro by branch boats, and during the remainder of the year 1,790 tons were conveyed by the Government Marine Department. The Niger Company's steamers also carried 195 tons during the same period, making a gross total tonnage for the year of 19,045 tons.

18. *Durbar.*—On the 22nd June a Durbar was held at Zaria, on which occasion twenty special trains, conveying His Excellency the Acting Governor, the Civil and Military Officers with troops, horses and guns, were run from Zungeru, Baro, Minna, and Kaduna to that station and return.

19. This was done without a single mishap or accident, and reflects great credit on the two departments immediately concerned, *i.e.*, Locomotive and Traffic. On the return journey the passengers and troops for Lokoja left Zaria at 7 a.m. on the 2nd July, and were in Lokoja on the evening of the 3rd, only some thirty odd hours being spent on the journey.

20. *Inspection.*—On the 21st October Major Waghorn, R.E., arrived at Burutu, on a tour of inspection for the Colonial Office, to report upon the construction and future working of the Nigerian Railways. He reached Baro on the 28th and, after proceeding to Kano, and some distance along the Bauchi Light Railway, he returned to Lagos, viâ Minna, leaving the latter place on November 24th.

G. M. Bland,
Acting Director of Railways.

BAUCHI LIGHT RAILWAY.

1. On the 20th January, a cable was received from the Secretary of State authorising the construction of a narrow gauge line (2′ 6″ gauge) from the Baro-Kano Railway at Rigachikum in the direction of Naraguta —following more or less the direction of the motor and cart road which had already been constructed from that station by the Public Works Department in 1910.

2. *Survey.*—After a considerable amount of reconnaissance work, it was decided that the line should leave the Baro-Kano Railway at Zaria and run towards Rahama, a distance of about 90 miles, thus passing through a more fertile country than if the junction had been at Rigachikun, and also better serving the interest of the Tin Mines.

The new alignment shows a considerable saving in earthworks over the one from Rigachikun and, being on the top of a watershed for nearly the whole distance, the bridging is comparatively light.

3. *Material.*—Indents were prepared for the whole of the permanent-way material, rolling stock, and stores early in February, and despatched

home in March. These were delivered at Baro by branch boats on the high Niger River between August and October, and practically all of the material was transported to Zaria before the end of the year.

4. *Earthworks.*—The survey was started on the 1st April and earthworks on the 25th, and both were carried on during the rains. The earthworks and smaller openings for 75 miles were completed on the 31st December, and, with deviations, the formation was ready for track-laying up to that point.

5. *Bridges.*—The construction of the first two bridges was got under way, and on the last day of the year everything had been put upon a thoroughly organised basis.

6. *Workshops, &c.*—The stores and workshops at Zaria, as well as the running sheds and other locomotive works, were commenced, while the erection of the new rolling stock consisting of:—

4 six-wheeled coupled tender engines,
20 low-sided trucks,
25 flats,
5 brake vans,
5 covered goods trucks,

was well under way.

7. *Track-laying.*—Track-laying commenced from Zaria during December with old material which had been removed from the Wushishi Tramway, and on the 31st of the month railhead had reached Mile 16. There can be no doubt now (although some of the bridges will not be completed until June) that by the 1st of April, 1912, the line to Rahama will be laid and ballasted, and can be handed over to open lines for the carriage of public traffic on that date.

G. M. Bland,
Acting Director of Railways.

TABLE

STATEMENT showing COST of ADMINISTRATION

Name of Province.	Sokoto.	Kano.	Bornu.	Central.	Zaria.	Niger.
Area: Total 255,700 square miles.	35,400	28,600	32,800	24,700	9,847	18,453
Population: Total 9,269,000 ...	1,300,000	3,500,000	700,000	700,000	402,000	400,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Land Revenue (Government share).	31,396	70,014	22,594	15,067	16,999	15,535
Land Revenue (Native share).	34,932	70,032	20,568	13,542	16,998	15,392
Total Land Revenue.	66,328	140,046	43,162	28,609	33,997	30,927
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rate per square mile (Government share).	0 17 9	2 9 0	0 13 9	0 12 2	1 14 6	0 16 9
Rate per square mile (Native share).	0 19 8	2 9 0	0 12 7	0 11 0	1 14 6	0 16 8
Total Rate per square mile.	1 17 5	4 18 0	1 6 4	1 3 2	3 9 0	1 13 5
Rate per 1,000 of population (Government share).	24 3 0	20 0 1	32 5 7	21 8 7	42 5 9	38 16 9
Rate per 1,000 of population (Native share).	26 17 5	20 0 1	29 7 8	19 7 0	42 5 9	38 9 9
Total Rate per 1,000 of population.	51 0 5	40 0 2	62 13 3	40 15 7	84 11 6	77 6 6
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (European Administration and Military).	37,166	39,282	34,520	19,694	15,454	26,574
Expenditure (Native Administration).	34,932	70,032	20,568	13,542	16,998	15,392
Total Expenditure.	72,098	109,314	55,088	33,236	32,452	41,966
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rate per square mile (European Administration).	1 1 0	1 0 4	1 1 0	0 15 11	1 11 4	1 8 9
Rate per square mile (Native Administration).	0 19 8	2 9 0	0 12 7	0 11 0	1 14 6	0 16 8
Total Rate per square mile.	2 0 8	3 9 4	1 13 7	1 6 11	3 5 10	2 5 5
Rate per 1,000 of population (European Administration).	28 11 9	11 4 5	49 6 3	28 2 7	38 8 10	66 8 8
Rate per 1,000 of population (Native Administration).	26 17 5	20 0 1	29 7 8	19 7 0	42 5 9	38 9 9
Total Rate per 1,000.	55 9 2	31 4 6	78 13 11	47 9 7	80 14 7	104 18 5

I.

in each PROVINCE and the REVENUE therefrom.

Kontagora.	Ilorin.	Muri.	Nassarawa.	Yola.	Kabba.	Bassa.
27,000	6,300	25,600	17,900	14,300	7,800	7,000
122,000	200,000	700,000	600,000	300,000	140,000	205,000
£ 5,002	£ 5,746	£ 7,571	£ 5,480	£ 7,334	£ 8,067	£ 7,132
3,987	4,564	2,989	4,039	5,887	1,076	1,985
8,989	10,310	10,560	9,519	13,221	9,143	9,117
£ s. d. 0 3 8	£ s. d. 0 18 3	£ s. d. 0 5 11	£ s. d. 0 6 4	£ s. d. 0 10 3	£ s. d. 1 0 8	£ s. d. 1 0 4
0 3 0	0 14 6	0 2 4	0 4 10	0 8 3	0 2 9	0 5 8
0 6 8	1 12 9	0 8 3	0 11 2	0 18 6	1 3 5	1 6 0
41 0 0	28 14 7	10 16 4	9 2 8	24 8 11	57 12 1	34 15 9
32 13 7	22 16 5	4 5 5	6 14 7	19 12 5	7 13 0	9 13 8
73 13 7	51 11 0	15 1 9	15 17 3	44 1 4	65 5 1	44 9 5
£ 14,294	£ 7,518	£ 23,609	£ 16,410	£ 18,529	£ 18,000	£ 14,700
3,987	4,564	2,989	4,039	5,887	1,076	1,985
18,281	12,082	26,598	20,449	24,616	19,076	16,685
£ s. d. 0 10 6	£ s. d. 1 3 10	£ s. d. 0 18 5	£ s. d. 0 18 4	£ s. d. 1 5 10	£ s. d. 2 6 1	£ s. d. 2 2 0
0 3 0	0 14 6	0 2 4	0 4 10	0 8 3	0 2 9	0 5 8
0 13 6	1 18 4	1 0 9	1 3 2	1 14 1	2 8 10	2 7 8
117 3 3	37 11 9	33 14 6	27 10 4	61 15 3	128 11 5	71 14 1
32 13 7	22 16 5	4 5 5	6 14 7	19 12 5	7 13 0	9 13 8
149 16 10	60 8 2	37 19 11	34 4 11	81 7 8	136 4 5	81 7 9

TABLE II.

SCHEDULE of APPROXIMATE COST of PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION, POLICE, PRISONS, &c., during the Year 1911-12.

Province.	Provincial Administration (Personal Emoluments).	Police.	Prisons.	Northern Nigeria Regiment.	Transport (Internal).	Total.	Government Share of Land Revenue.	Native Share of Land Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sokoto	7,686	—	628	24,365	1,000	33,679	31,396	34,932
Kano	9,605	—	939	24,365	789	35,698	70,015	70,032
Central (Bauchi) ...	7,066	2,432	195	16,077	700	26,470	15,067	13,542
Bornu	7,580	—	633	16,824	900	225,937	22,593	20,568
Zaria	3,124	392	847	9,664	500	14,527	16,999	16,998
Kontagora	3,453	2,153	142	6,279	440	12,467	5,003	3,987
Niger	8,124	5,186	3,609	9664	500	27,083	15,534	15,392
Ilorin	3,369	3,092	119	—	188	6,768	5,747	4,564
Bassa	2,243	2,378	167	9,664	330	14,782	7,132	1,985
Kabba	4,155	4,583	2,530	9,664	168	21,100	8,067	1,076
Nassarawa	4,264	1,146	180	9.664	777	16,031	5,479	4,038
Muri	6,230	2,189	241	13,053	472	22,185	7,571	2,989
Yola	4,489	2,873	111	9,664	557	17,694	7,334	5,887
Total ...	71,388	26,424	10,341	158,947	7,321	274,421	217,940	195,993

TABLE III.

TYPICAL DISTRIBUTION of FUNDS allocated to NATIVE TREASURIES

—	Sokoto.	Kano.	Katsena.	Bornu.
	£	£	£	£
Salaries, Central Administration	8,344	6,436	4,040	5,060
Salaries, District Administration	10,206	9,900	5,910	4,571
Salaries, Village Administration	6,804	6,600	3,940	3,046
Judicial	3,669	2,760	1,920	1,464
Treasury	420	540	410	474
Roads Recurrent	—	60	220	30
Police and Prisons	1,736	3,179	700	550
Public Works (minor)	2,435	3,850	1,130	1,192
Education	950	1,240	800	380
Land Survey	240	500	200	900
Medical	1,000	32	50	675
Economic	—	—	400	—
Miscellaneous	400	120	745	175
Balance	14,330	16,583	9,060	13,085
Total	50,534	51,800	29,525	31,602

TABLE IV.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (GOVERNMENT SHARE) INCLUDING JANGALI (CATTLE TAX) collected during the years shown as under.

Province.	1903–04.	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sokoto ...	—	1,538	5,673	11,611	19,144	24,074	25,238	28,545	31,395
Kano	2,428	7,159	7,141	13,447	24,556	51,842	56,588	69,659	70,014
Bauchi (Central).	476	1,091	3,991	9,999	8,787	10,112	11,479	10,943	15,067
Bornu ...	1,476	4,181	6,562	8,642	11,947	11,606	13,857	15,054	22,593
Zaria	506	725	1,513	2,165	7,262	2,073	8,168	5,691	16,998
Kontagora ...	422	476	990	1,841	2,201	3,399	3,451	3,316	5,002
Niger	480	2,078	1,951	2,005	3,751	6,807	6,162	16,606	15,534
Ilorin	299	605	657	1,935	2,332	2,774	3,612	5,368	5,746
Bassa	232	268	594	1,157	1,112	2,645	2,623	6,047	7,132
Kabba ...	244	674	886	1,856	1,828		2,599	3,168	8,067
Nassarawa ...	501	493	1,237	2,108	2,051	2,702	3,044	5,238	5,479
Muri	1,082	1,182	1,582	2,452	4,143	3,743	4,728	5,711	7,571
Yola	287	394	1,286	1,940	2,173	2,717	3,162	4,884	7,334
Total ...	8,433	20,864	34,063	61,158	91,287	124,494	144,711	179,630	217,940

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

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ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
711	Leeward Islands	1910–1911
712	St. Vincent	"
713	St. Lucia	1910
714	St. Helena	1911
715	Weihaiwei	"
716	Ceylon	1910–1911
717	Gibraltar	1911
718	Gambia	"
719	Ashanti	"
720	Falkland Islands	"
721	Seychelles	"
722	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast...	"
723	Hong Kong	"
724	Sierra Leone	"
725	Gold Coast	"
726	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
727	Fiji	"
728	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1911–1912
729	Basutoland	"
730	Colonial Survey Committee	"
731	Malta	"
732	Nyasaland	"
733	British Honduras	1911
734	Gilbert and Ellice Islands...	1910
735	Southern Nigeria	1911
736	Somaliland	1911–1912
737	Imperial Institute	1911

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject
72	Fiji	Hurricane, 1910.
73	Jamaica	Cayman Islands.
74	Ceylon	Mineral Surveys, 1906–7 and 1907–8.
75	West Indies	Imperial Department of Agriculture.
76	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8.
77	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Surveys, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments.

COLONIAL REPORTS.—ANNUAL.

No. 785.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1912.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 738.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

January, 1914.

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No. 785.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1911, see No. 738.)

THE GOVERNOR to THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Zungeru,
8th November, 1913.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Blue Book for Northern Nigeria for 1912, drawn up by the Acting Chief Secretary, Mr. Goldsmith.

2. I was myself appointed to the Governorship of Northern Nigeria simultaneously with that of Southern Nigeria on the 16th of June, 1912, and arrived in the country on the 3rd of October, 1912. I have, therefore, been in actual control only for a few months of the year under review.

3. I had received your instructions to submit proposals to you for the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria, and, with this object in view, I obtained your approval for the immediate amalgamation of the railways (which was effected on the 3rd of October) and of the marine. Steps were taken towards this latter object at the end of 1912, and it was effected on the 1st of January, 1913, and for the same reason the financial year was closed on the 31st of December, 1912.

4. This latter step was rendered possible by the decision, which you informed me His Majesty's Government had made, that the grant-in-aid for Northern Nigeria, which, for the 11 years ending the 31st of March, 1912, has averaged £314,500 per annum, should be reduced as from 1913 to £100,000 per annum, and should be discontinued after five years as from the 1st of January, 1913. The financial years of Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria will thus be identical.

5. The attached report presents a satisfactory record of progress. The local revenue (including the amount refunded by Southern Nigeria in lieu of customs dues collected on the coast on Northern Nigeria imports) has increased from £50,315 in 1902 to £615,292 at the end of the financial year 1911-12 (31st of March, 1912),

(32886—2.) Wt. 35104—688. 1375 & 90. 1/14. D & S. A 2

viz.:—by 1,222 per cent. The export of tin ore has practically doubled during the past year, rising from 1,470 tons (value £189,174) in 1911, to 2,605 tons (value £380,284) in 1912, while cotton in the same period has increased from 230 to 2,643 bales.

6. I would invite your special attention to the large increase in successful vaccinations during the past year. They numbered 8,595, as against 3,878 in 1911.

7. It is to be much regretted that some of the principal firms persist in clinging to the system of barter in their trading transactions with the natives, tempted, no doubt, by what would seem to be a double profit thus won. It is in my view a mistaken policy, which retards the development of trade, and greatly incommodes the Administration in its collection of the taxes. I trust that it may soon be abandoned in favour of the legal currency of the country by all firms of standing and repute.

8. I have already reported to you in a separate despatch the very striking result of the durbar of native chiefs held on the 1st of January, which demonstrated at once the loyalty of the chiefs and the peace and friendship which now happily exists between them and the pagan tribes.

I have, &c.,

F. D. LUGARD,
Governor.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The accounts published in the Blue Book for 1912 relate to two financial years, *i.e.*, 1st of April, 1911, to 31st of March, 1912, and 1st of April, 1912, to 31st of December, 1912. In former years, when reporting on the Protectorate, it has been customary

to give the latest possible information with regard to the financial position, and following on that precedent, it is proposed in this section of the Report on the work of the year to use the figures which have just become available for the financial year which ended on the 31st of December, 1912.

The accounts for the period 1st April, 1911, to 31st of March, 1912, were discussed in the last Annual Report.

In past years the financial year was for the period 1st of April to 31st of March inclusive; in future years it is intended that the financial year shall synchronise with the calendar year, and in order to effect the adjustment necessary to achieve that object the financial year 1912 was abbreviated to a period of nine months (1st of April to 31st December, 1912).

The adjustment reduces the comparative value of the figures for the following reasons:—

(*a.*) The heavy expenditure in connection with the purchase of stores, material, &c., is invariably incurred at the commencement of the financial year; the figures relating to expenditure may therefore be regarded as being somewhat inflated.

(*b.*) The bulk of the local revenue is collected during the dry season (November-March) and although the returns for local and internal revenue for the nine months under review indicate an increase on the figures for the corresponding period of the previous year they do not furnish, with regard to the year's collection for 1911-12, a reliable basis of comparison.

Revenue and Expenditure.

The revenue of the Protectorate during the years ended March 31st, 1912, and December 31st, 1912 (nine months), was:—

	1911-12.	1912. (April to December.)
	£	£
Local and Internal Revenue	545,291	476,493
Contribution from Southern Nigeria ...	70,000	52,500
Imperial Grant for Interest on Railway Loan	50,600	95,000
Imperial Grant for Railway working Open Lines	48,774	
Imperial Grant for ordinary services ...	237,384	
Imperial Grant for working balance ...	10,242	
	£962,291	£623,993

The revenue for the period of nine months shows a decrease of £328,056 when compared with the figures for the preceding twelve

months, but of that sum no less than £252,000 represents reduction in Imperial grants-in-aid. The reduction in the amount of contribution from Southern Nigeria is due to the fact that the credits are transferred quarterly and the amount shown represents three-part payments only. It is interesting to note that the difference between the amounts collected in respect of Land and Internal Revenue during the twelve months of 1911-12 and the nine months under review is £68,798 only, and for reasons already stated it may be anticipated with confidence that the amount will be considerably exceeded over a full twelve months.

Appended are comparative statements of revenue and expenditure for the past two years. The reasons for the general decrease have already been stated. It will be observed that there are large comparative increases in the earnings of the Railway, Customs and Postal Departments, the three principal gauges of trade. The abolition of traders' licences and licences to brew native liquor is responsible for the comparatively large decrease under the head Licences and Internal Revenue. The small falling off in the earnings of the Marine Department is explained by the fact that many consignments formerly conveyed via the river are now transported by rail.

Revenue.

	1911-12.	1912. (April to December.)
	£	£
Land Revenue	413,933	310,708
Licences and Internal Revenue	6,618	2,577
Payments for specific services, fees, &c. ...	6,794	4,384
Marine earnings	16,973	11,951
Post Office and Telegraphs	7,876	7,486
Customs Dues	28,038	33,891
Rents of Government Property	2,436	1,818
Miscellaneous Receipts	915	1,044
B. K. Railway earnings	44,059	69,952
B. L. Railway earnings	—	19,822
Mines	17,649	12,861
Total Local Revenue	545,291	476,493
Imperial Grant-in-aid	*347,000	95,000
Contribution from Southern Nigeria ...	70,000	52,500
Total	£962,291	£623,993

* This amount includes £10,242 granted to form a working balance within the Protectorate.

Expenditure.

	1911-12.	1912. (April to December.)
	£	£
Governor's Office and Government House	4,902	2,925
Chief Secretary's Department and Printing	9,572	8,374
Provincial Administration	90,037	70,740
Judicial	3,324	2,165
Treasury Department	7,065	5,462
Postal and Telegraphs	27,375	18,704
Medical	32,556	26,416
Audit	3,321	2,897
Police	26,425	21,199
Prisons	10,342	8,183
Transport	33,906	27,093
West African Frontier Force	158,947	116,211
Marine	36,196	53,099
Customs	3,844	3,381
Agricultural and Forestry	1,649	1,639
Land and Survey Department	1,494	1,253
Mines Department	3,052	4,092
Miscellaneous Services	7,486	6,882
Pensions and Gratuities	4,015	4,952
Education Department	1,535	1,491
Cantonments	1,184	898
Public Works Department	11,434	9,194
Barijuko Tramway	48	—
Public Works Recurrent	12,946	12,283
Baro-Kano Railway—open lines	61,067	79,825
Sanitation	2,568	1,952
Bauchi Light Railway—open lines ...	—	11,950
Public Works Extraordinary	23,326	23,946
Telegraphs	1,501	2,863
Native Affairs	196,925	153,782
Interest on Railway Loan	47,897	46,680
Total aggregate Expenditure	£827,939	£710,531

The difference between revenue and expenditure for the latter period was met by the appropriation of £86,538 from accumulated balances. The following statement shows the steady progress that has been made in the finances of the Protectorate during the past eleven years.

In 1902-03 the local revenue fell short of the total expenditure by no less than £339,076. In 1903-4 the Imperial grant-in-aid was £405,000, in 1911-12 the grant on account of ordinary services was £237,384. In 1912 the total grant-in-aid (received during nine months ended 31st December) amounted to £95,000 only.

—	1902–03.	1903–04.	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Revenue collected locally ...	16,315	53,726	94,026	110,544	142,087	143,005	178,444	213,436	274,989	545,292	471,222
2. Contribution from Southern Nigeria.	34,000	50,000	60,000	75,000	75,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	52,500
3. Total local revenue ...	50,315	103,726	154,026	185,544	217,087	213,005	248,444	283,436	344,989	†615,292	†523,722
4. Total local expenditure ...	389,391	498,986	520,545	49 8,25	498,848	498,302	540,643	566,842	565,760	827,939	708,824
5. Total Deficit	339,076	395,260	366,519	312,715	281,761	285,297	292,199	283,406	220,771	212,647	185,102
6. Railway expenditure in excess of earnings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,822	17,008	4,941
7. Railway interest on loan ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,634	26,338	41,917	47,897	46,680
8. Deficit, excluding expenditure in connection with Railway.	339,076	395,260	366,519	312,715	281,761	‡285,297	284,565	257,068	175,032	147,742	133,481

* Figures for 1912 relate to nine months only.
† Includes Native Administration share of Revenue.
‡ Caravan Tolls abolished in this year.

II.—TRADE AND CUSTOMS.

The trade returns and statistics available are not sufficiently complete or accurate to render it possible to gauge the trade of the Protectorate with any great measure of accuracy. The Government of Southern Nigeria furnishes a return of imports and exports which pass through Idah on the River Niger.

Imports.—The actual value of goods, excluding specie, imported by commercial firms during 1912 was £673,861, of which £257,759 was conveyed up the river and entered Northern Nigeria by way of Idah. During 1911 the value so imported was £335,014; there was therefore a decrease of £77,255 on commercial importations via Idah in 1912.

The following are the principal articles imported by commercial firms via Idah and their values:—

	1912.	1911.
	£	£
Apparel	875	1,798
Bags and sacks	4,539	5,580
Beads	1,390	2,700
Cotton manufactures ...	143,413	183,422
Enamelware...	3,167	4,302
Hardware	2,996	7,795
Implements and tools ...	5,479	7,563
Iron and steel manufactures	5,745	13,299
Kola nuts	23,052	17,943
Machinery	3,964	2,581
Provisions	10,855	14,253
Salt	6,149	9,551
Silk	1,643	5,379
Spirits	3,725	5,342
Tobacco	12,663	11,821
Wood and timber, rough, &c.	1,884	1,283
Woollen manufactures ...	1,698	2,518

The following figures show the imports by Government, excluding specie:—1912, via Idah, Southern Nigeria, £112,478, 1911, £168,778.

The imports of specie were as follows:—

—	1912.	1911.	—
	£	£	
Government and Commercial	5,817	31,054	By Nigerian Railway viâ Offa.
Commercial	6,319	25,350	Viâ Idah, Southern Nigeria.
Government	800	22,250	" " "
Total	12,936	78,654	

The origin and value of the imports via Idah, Southern Nigeria, are shown in the following table:—

British Empire.

	1912.	1911.
	£	£
United Kingdom	224,045	296,024
Do. Government	111,581	190,447
Gold Coast	23,043	30,692
Do. Government	—	—
Southern Nigeria	2,571	3,259
Do. Government	80	—
Total	£361,320	£520,422

Foreign Countries.

	1912.	1911
	£	£
Germany	12,839	29,960
Do. Government	316	110
Holland	780	—
Do. Government	—	333
France	7	—
Do. Government	—	140
Austria-Hungary	4	—
United States of America ...	787	421
Do. Government	1,298	—
Spanish Possessions	2	—
Do. Government	3	—
Total	£16,036	£30,964

The value of imports over the inland frontiers, French and German, was as follows:—Imports (frontier posts), 1912, £65,689; 1911, £75,871.

There was an increase in the importation of kola nuts and tobacco.

The total value of imports during 1912, as shewn by the returns, is as follows:—

Commercial.	Government.	Specie.	Place.
£	£	£	
189,153	Nil	Nil	Via River Niger Frontier Stations.
257,759	112,478	7,119	Via Idah (Niger River).
215,445 (Foreign) ...	—	5,817	By Nigerian Railway via Offa.
11,504 (Native) ...			
673,861	112,478	12,936	

Exports.—The value of the total exports from the Protectorate, excluding specie, during 1912 was £666,964; of this amount £666,746 was the value of exports by commercial firms.

The total value of exports as summarised in the Blue Book shows an excess of £249,471 over the figures given above. This

discrepancy is due to the fact that the value of tin passing through Lokoja was inadvertently included in the Idah returns.

The exports via the Niger, excluding specie, by commercial firms were valued at £467,165, against £394,433 during 1911.

The following table shows the principal articles exported via Idah by commercial firms and their values:—

	1912.	1911.
	£	£
Beeswax	195	323
Benniseed	1,937	2,582
Corn (maize)	838	715
Cotton Lint	6,674	945
Ground nuts	14,536	7,898
Gum (Arabic and Copal)	1,078	5,436
Gutta Percha	4,267	6,695
Ivory	689	8,202
Leather Manufactures	3,015	1,496
Live Stock	9,132	6,357
Ostrich Feathers	12,621	7,225
Palm Kernels	64,432	52,637
Palm Oil	3,229	2,189
Potash	2,732	12,951
Provisions (native)	11,662	11,297
Skins and Hides	22,482	11,505
Shea nuts	25,725	27,788
Tin Ore	380,284	189,174

The following table shows the value of articles imported and exported by commercial firms via Lagos Railway and Offa:—

	1912.	1911.
	£	£
Imports (native)	115,047	22,383
Imports (foreign)	221,261	187,904
Exports (native)	67,521	216,072
Exports (foreign)	14,702	25,999

The total value of exports during 1912 as shewn by the returns is as follows:—

	£
Tin	381,410
Specie	57,806
Other exports	285,554
Total	£724,770

The following table exhibits the value of imports and exports for the five years, 1908-12:—

	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1908	597,955	314,198
1909	*964,486	309,743
1910	640,422	308,711
1911	886,463	675,981
1912	799,275	724,770

* Includes a large amount of material for railway construction.

III.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

The legislation for the year was mainly confined to amendments of existing laws.

New laws were enacted regulating the importation and sale of explosives, the employment of women in industrial undertakings, prohibiting, with certain exceptions, employment which might involve the performance of night work, and the control of Kinematograph exhibitions.

Sittings of the Supreme Court were held at Lokoja and Zungeru, and for civil business at Ilorin, but, as in former years, the great majority of cases have been tried in the Provincial Courts, which have continued under the supervision of the Chief Justice.

The increasing efficiency of the Native Courts has rendered possible the transfer to these tribunals of many cases which were formerly tried in the British Courts. The Chief Justice (Sir Edwin Speed) states:—"The Supreme Court, of course, still retains complete jurisdiction in cases in which non-natives are concerned, but it is surprising how seldom its aid is invoked, a circumstance which testifies to the confidence placed in the Provincial Courts."

IV.—CANTONMENTS.

Zungeru.

In December the troops stationed in Zungeru, with the exception of one company, were moved to Kaduna to test its suitability as a site for the new capital of Nigeria. This move considerably reduced the inconvenience caused to officers by the lack of quarters at Zungeru.

The highest temperature recorded was 107° and the lowest 55°; the mean temperature was 82·3°. In the Cantonment Magistrate's Court there were 130 criminal cases and 44 civil cases heard. English vegetables have been plentiful and were much appreciated by the European community. The health of the station has, as usual, been good.

Lokoja.

There were 63 civil and 141 criminal cases tried in the Cantonment Court during the year.

A new store for the Medical Department has been built, also a mortuary for natives and two blocks of quarters for the native clerical staff. The highest temperature recorded was 101°, and the lowest 57°; the mean temperature was 81·1°.

V.—EDUCATION.

The principal schools and the headquarters of the Education Department are established at Nassarawa, which is situated a short distance from Kano.

The following shows the classification of the schools and the number of pupils in attendance:—

Elementary Schools	126
Primary Schools	99
Secondary Schools	24
Workshops	58
Survey Class	29

The principle of providing the natives with a liberal education in a manner that will enable them to preserve, maintain, and develop their national character being closely followed. For the present the pupils are principally composed of the sons of Chiefs and Mallams.

Towards the end of the dry season there was a slight outbreak of small-pox which necessitated the closing of the schools for a few weeks. The disease disappeared with the advent of the rains, otherwise the health of the pupils has been good. The discipline throughout the schools has maintained its excellent standard.

Elementary Schools.—There are two elementary schools at Nassarawa, one for Chiefs' sons and Mallams, and one for workshop apprentices and boys who reside in the neighbourhood of Nassarawa. The curriculum includes elementary instruction in reading, writing, elementary drawing, and geography and nature study. The teaching in these schools is entirely undertaken by natives under European supervision.

Primary School.—The pupils attending this school are composed of pupils who have passed through the elementary school. The syllabus includes the following subjects:—arithmetic, reading, writing, dictation, composition, nature study, geography, and hygiene.

Secondary School.—In this school instruction is given to the more advanced pupils from the primary school and the native teaching staff. The curriculum in this school includes instruction in English. The subject, however, is an optional one, and instruction is given only at the request of the parents.

Survey Class.—A more comprehensive course of training is now being given to Mallams in order to better qualify them to assist the Native Administration in the measurement of farm lands. The pupils receive instruction in practical field work on three days in the week.

Workshops.—The technical instruction given in the workshops includes blacksmithing, carpentry, leather-working, embroidering, and weaving. The tools generally used are such as can be purchased by the pupils at the end of the course. A large farm is attached to the school. The pupils receive elementary instruction in agriculture and in the rearing and care of cattle, sheep, and ostriches.

The first extension of the system of education practised at Nassarawa has been the establishment of an elementary school at Sokoto. The teaching staff consists of two Mallams and the pupils are drawn from the sons of Chiefs and officials of the Native Administration.

An elementary school has been established also at Katsina. The school is under the supervision of the Resident and in charge of two Mallams trained at Nassarawa.

The system of education introduced by the Government is designed to extend and develop the existing system of native schools. It is estimated that there are at this date more than 13,000 such schools in the Protectorate, with an approximate attendance of 110,000 pupils. In the past the syllabi of these schools have been restricted to the teaching of reading and writing in the Arabic character, and the study of the Koran.

The Church Missionary Society, the Soudan Interior Mission, the Soudan United Mission, and the Roman Catholic Missions continue to obtain encouraging results from their educational efforts in the southern pagan belt. Considerable progress has attended their efforts in the neighbourhood of Pategi, in the Ilorin Province, amongst the Sura pagans on the Bauchi plateau, and at Lokoja, where there is a numerous alien population.

In addition to the educational establishments mentioned, 69 apprentices are being trained in the workshops of the Marine, Public Works Departments, and in the printing branch of the Chief Secretary's Office. A school for telegraph learners is attached to the Telegraph Department, and many of the operators employed by the Government have qualified in that school.

VI.—HOSPITALS.

Zungeru.

The number of Europeans admitted to hospital during 1912 was 94, and there was one death, as compared with 54 admissions and one death in 1911. The increase in the number of admissions is almost entirely due to increased railway facilities, as now serious cases from Ilorin, Minna, Zaria and Kano can be brought in and treated under the better conditions provided by a well-equipped hospital and a trained nursing staff.

To the native hospital at Zungeru 1,061 cases were admitted, and there were 24 deaths, as compared with 811 admissions and 16 deaths in 1911. The increases are due to the causes mentioned above.

Lokoja.

The number of Europeans admitted into hospital during 1912 was 101, and there was one death, as compared with 108 admissions and two deaths during 1911. The decrease is due to a decrease in the number of Europeans who are now required to pass through Lokoja on their way to and from their stations.

To the native hospital at Lokoja there were 560 admissions and 30 deaths. The figures compare favourably with 883 admissions and 46 deaths recorded in 1911.

Baro.

The European hospital originally instituted for the reception of patients employed in connection with the railway construction was

closed in August. Up to that date there had been 24 admissions but no deaths. In 1911 there were 74 admissions and one death.

European nursing sisters were in attendance at Zungeru and Lokoja Hospitals and at the temporary hospital at Baro.

Out-Patients.—The total number of out-patients treated during the year, compiled from returns received from outstations, were: Europeans 967 with 11 deaths, natives 20,381 with 205 deaths. The figures for the year 1911 were, respectively, Europeans 686 and three, natives 21,940 and 199.

VII.—MINES.

The statistics with regard to mining demonstrate that considerable development has taken place during the year.

The output of tin increased to 2885·79 tons, as compared with 1470·5 tons in 1911 and 774·1 tons in 1910. Further prospecting in the Ilorin Province has proved the existence of extensive alluvial areas.

During the year gold was discovered in the Niger Province. Very little is yet known as to the value, though indications of the metal are found in streams over a wide area.

The following table furnishes the particulars relating to rights, licences and leases for the last three years:—

—	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of Prospecting Rights issued ...	120	86	175
Number of Exclusive Prospecting Licences	46	230	319
Area (in square miles) over which Exclusive Prospecting Licences were granted or renewed.	373	893	1,514
Number of Mining Leases granted... ...	14	95	141
Total area covered by Mining Leases (in acres).	12,000	34,818	45,346

The above figures include 18 streaming leases over 13,800 yards of stream; the areas covered by such leases are not included in the table above.

The output of tin since 1903 has been as follows:—

	Tons	cwts.	lbs.
1903	—	—	59
1904	1	8	10
1905	—	8	27
1906	11	2	101
1907	174	17	109
1908	513	19	100
1909	252	11	28
1910	774	1	47
1911	1,470	10	4
1912	2,885	15	107

During the year under review seven exclusive licences to prospect for gold were granted. The total area covered by these licences amounted to 27·4 square miles.

The Government Inspector of Mines estimates that the total number of native labourers employed on the field is probably about 15,000. This number cannot be regarded as adequate for the needs of the industry, but the labour available is yearly increasing, and the natives are being attracted by the prospects of permanent employment.

A considerable amount of survey work over the mining area has been carried out, and further work is proceeding.

To enable a reliable and complete survey of the mines field to be made, it was decided, in November, 1912, to close the area of the mines field between east longitude 8° to 9° 45′ and north latitude 9° to 11° 15′. This area is now being surveyed by a staff of Royal Engineers, and the resultant map, it is hoped, will be ready for publication not later than March or April next.

VIII.—AGRICULTURE.

During the year under review the Agricultural Department has been re-organised and the staff increased. Formerly the small staff was principally employed in supervising the experimental plantations at Lokoja and touring the Provinces for the purpose of instructing the native communities, through the political officers and the Native Administrations, regarding improved methods of cultivating and collecting crops.

In 1912, the headquarters of the department was transferred from Lokoja to Bida, the principal town in the Niger Province and the centre of a large and important agricultural district. Stations under the control and supervision of the Agricultural Department were established also in the neighbourhood of the large towns of Ilorin and Zaria. In addition a Superintendent of Agriculture was attached to the staff of the Nassarawa Schools.

Until quite recently the vegetable exports almost entirely consisted of sylvan products. The cultivation of cotton for export is rapidly increasing; in 1911, 230 bales were exported; in 1912 the quantity was increased to 2,643 bales.

During the year a large export trade in ground nuts was developed at Kano, and large areas are being devoted to the cultivation of that product in the districts round the town named. The soil is light and sandy and admirably adapted for the cultivation of ground nuts. In the immediate future ground nuts and cotton are likely to figure prominently among the exports of the country.

Guinea corn (sorghum) is grown throughout the country, though in the north the smaller millets form the principal food. Maize is extensively grown in the south and the more relatively humid districts in the valleys of the large rivers; some wheat is grown in the north-west, and rice in many of the low-lying areas.

IX.—POLICE.

The authorised establishment was identical with that of the preceding year, viz., 20 officers and 830 non-commissioned officers and men.

The force was distributed through nine provinces and along the line of the railway in the Zaria Province.

The principal duties undertaken by the police were the prevention, investigation, and detection of crime, the arrest and prosecution of offenders, escort duty, gaol and treasury guards, serving summonses, executing warrants, the suppression of slavery, and illicit liquor traffic.

In such provinces as they are employed the discipline and conduct of the uniformed police have been favourably reported upon by the Residents responsible for their control.

For some years the police work in the Mohammedan States of Bornu, Kano, and Sokoto has been entirely undertaken by "dogarai," *i.e.*, native police employed by the Native Administrations. This system, designed to support the authority of the Native Administration and enforce the orders of the Native Courts, has been eminently successful and is yearly being extended. Dogarai are now largely employed throughout the Moslem Emirates, and their services are being utilised with good results for the maintenance of law and order in the native towns at Lokoja and Zungeru.

X.—PRISONS.

The number of prisoners admitted to the central and provincial gaols during the year was 1,733, as compared with 1,911 during the preceding year, and 2,328 during 1910.

1,316 prisoners were admitted to the various provincial gaols during the year, the number admitted during 1911 being 1,568.

The following is a comparative statement of the daily average number of prisoners in the central and provincial gaols during the last three years.

—	1910.	1911.	1912.
Zungeru Gaol...	297	266	227
Lokoja Gaol	164	134	144
Provincial Prisons	400	494	468
Total	861	894	839

As in previous years, prisoners have been principally employed in road-making and maintenance, clearing the ground of bush and high grass in the neighbourhood of provincial stations, conservancy work and the transport of material for local public works. Considerable quantities of food-stuffs are cultivated on the prison

farms. These farms provide a healthy form of convict labour, reduce the cost of the prisoners' maintenance, and furnish supplies of fresh vegetables for Europeans. Orchards have been planted at Zungeru and Lokoja in conjunction with these farms and some of the trees have now attained to the fruit-bearing stage. These orchards constitute valuable nurseries, from which young fruit trees are being distributed. Sisal hemp is being successfully cultivated at Zungeru, and the Sheriff reports that the soil and climate appear to be suitable for the cultivation of this product. At Lokoja experimental plots of cocoa and kola have been planted, but the Sheriff reports that he does not consider the climate is sufficiently humid to admit of the successful cultivation of these products without irrigation.

The discipline both in the central and provincial gaols has been very good. At Zungeru, the largest of the central gaols, there has not been one serious offence against discipline, and no lashes have been administered.

It is pleasant to record that the health of the prisoners, as evidenced by the number of cases of sickness and mortality, shows a great improvement throughout the Protectorate.

In conjunction with the Native Judiciary and police, prisons are maintained by the Native Administrations. These prisons are supervised by the Residents; the convict labour is utilised for public works controlled by the Native Administrations, such as sanitation, conservancy, drainage, road-making and building. The health and discipline in these prisons are reported as being excellent.

XI.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The number of persons apprehended or summoned before all the courts (exclusive of the native courts) was 2,453, of whom 2,172 were convicted and 281 discharged.

In the previous year there were 2,996 cases, with 2,608 convictions.

The total number of offences against the person was 250, and there were 519 cases of offences against property.

Slavery Convictions for last Five Years.

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
194	137	134	66	64

By far the commonest class of crime, especially in the provinces where there is a large European population, is offences against property. It is remarkable that a very small percentage of these were accompanied with violence. The next most prevalent class of crime is comprised under the head of offences against the person—amounting numerically to less than half the number of offences against property.

The above figures, however, do not give an accurate idea of the crime in the Protectorate, as many cases which formerly would have been tried in the provincial courts are now sent to be dealt with by native judges.

XII.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans resident in the Protectorate, comprising officials and non-officials, was 683 males and 20 females, or a total of 703. The population may be divided as follows:—

Officials		325
Non-officials:—		
Trading companies	93	
Mining ,, ...	250	
Missionaries	35	
	—	378
		703

The figures are interesting, as for the first year in the history of the Protectorate the official is outnumbered by the unofficial resident population. The officials of the Lagos (now Nigerian) Railway stationed in Northern Nigeria are not included in the above statistics, but will be included in future Reports. During 1911 the average European population was 641.

The native population is estimated at 9,269,000, being approximately 4,033,743 males and 5,235,257 females. These are the figures given in the Reports for the two preceding years, and are approximately correct. It must be understood that they are the result of an estimate and not of a census, but the assessments for taxation show that the estimate is a conservative one.

There were 22 deaths amongst the European population, including 6 officials and 16 non-officials; 3 of these might be described as accidental, whilst locality and climate were predisposing factors in at least 12 cases; the death-rate was 31·29, as compared with 20·28 in the preceding year.

The number of European officials invalided during the year was 25, as compared with 40 during 1911, or an invaliding rate of 76·9 per 1,000, as compared with 108·4 per 1,000 in 1911.

The following table furnishes statistics relating to deaths and invaliding for the last ten years:—

Europeans.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Decennial Average.
Average Population.	309	[illegible]	342	347	424	499	544	637	641	703	476·80
Number of deaths	18	13	10	17	7	10	13	13	13	22	13·60
Death rate per 1,000.	58·25	40·37	20·23	48·00	16·50	20·04	23·80	20·41	20·28	31·29	29·81
Number of Invalids.	43	67	40	55	50	48	67	48	40	50	50·80
Invaliding rate per 1,000.	139·15	208·15	143·27	158·50	117·92	96·19	123·16	75·35	108·40	71·12	124·12

Malaria continues to be the most prevalent cause of ill-health. The total number of European patients admitted into the hospitals at Zungeru, Lokoja, and Baro was 219, and of that number 80 were certified as suffering from malaria; the only other complaint that affected more than ten patients was gastritis, which accounted for 13.

Amongst out-patients malaria was responsible for 225 cases of sickness out of a total number of 958 out-patients treated. These figures show an increase of 101 cases of malaria. The increase was principally amongst employees of trading and mining companies, many of whom during the year were compelled to live under unfavourable conditions with regard to both sites and living accommodation.

It has been pointed out by the medical and sanitary authorities that the steadily increasing mining and commercial activities of the country have been responsible for the introduction of an ever-increasing number of Europeans who have never previously served in the tropics; while the number of natives who now invoke the aid of the Medical Department is yearly growing.

It follows from the foregoing that it is quite possible that for some years to come malarial fever may increase statistically while in point of fact it may be really decreasing.

The numbers quoted represent the cases treated, and not the number of persons who suffered from malaria.

During the year there were four cases of blackwater fever amongst Europeans. The following table provides a comparison for ten years of the incidence and case mortality of this disease:—

Blackwater Fever.

—	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	Decennial Average.
Number of cases ...	17	35	18	25	12	14	17	9	12	14	16·90
Rate per 1,000 of average European population.	54·00	108·69	52·63	72·04	28·32	22·05	23·89	14·18	18·72	19·90	41·44
Number of deaths ...	8	6	4	5	0	4	3	2	6	4	4
Case mortality per cent.	47·05	17·14	22·20	20·00	—	28·57	3·07	22·20	50·00	28·57	25·88

XIII.—SANITATION.

The time of the two European officers of the Department has been occupied principally in advising the Executive on all matters affecting hygiene and sanitation, and in visiting the provinces and reporting on the sites of Government stations, or advising where future si[illegible] should be and particular spots on which residential quarters should be erected.

A small laboratory has been equipped at the headquarters of the Department, and in future it will be possible to undertake locally a certain amount of analytical and research work.

With the active co-operation of the political officers the sanitary officers are endeavouring to impress on native chiefs the need for,

and benefits that will accrue from, the proper sanitation of their towns. In the more enlightened northern provinces possessing effective native administrations much progress is being made, but it will be difficult to induce the natives of the southern, pagan belts to make improvements until effective native administrations have been created in those districts.

The disposal of sewage and refuse are matters in which the native generally is not concerned, but in many of the native towns of the north, notably Kano, where intensive cultivation is practised, the demand for manure tends to the removal of insanitary refuse, and the cultivators in those districts understand the manurial value of combustible rubbish burned on the ground.

The water supply is principally derived from springs, streams, wells and marshes. Excepting in the case of well-built European dwellings, the houses have thatched roofs, so that any large collection of rain water is not possible. At most of the stations Europeans are daily supplied with condensed water for drinking and cooking purposes. All the water supplied to prisons and native hospitals is boiled.

Everything possible is being done to induce the natives to safeguard their wells by the construction of parapets to keep out the surface drainage, and, by selecting sites for the sinking of wells away from the neighbourhood of salgas (native latrines), to guard against contamination.

There is no system of pipe or other form of underground drainage, and surface drainage is effected by the natural fall of the ground towards streams; but over the greater part of the country percolation is free, and, as a rule, fairly rapid.

A considerable amount of labour is expended on clearing operations at the various stations during the months of July, August, September, and October, the vegetation then being exuberant. Bush is cleared from the inhabited parts of stations, and the clearing is made more extensive in regions where tsetse flies prevail. At the native towns the practice of keeping undergrowth away by surrounding the town with short crops, such as ground-nuts, sweet potatoes, and beans, is steadily spreading.

Elementary hygiene is being taught at the Government schools at Nassarawa, and one of the medical officers at Kano is now attached to the schools and Kano City, his duties being tutorial as well as medical.

XIV.—VACCINATION.

During the year 47 cases of small-pox were treated, 3 Europeans and 44 natives; 2 European and 11 native cases ended fatally. It is known that one of the Europeans who died had not been vaccinated since infancy. As stated in previous reports, this disease is endemic amongst the native community, and appears as an epidemic in various places during the year, assuming a virulent form during the dry season. It is encouraging to note that the prejudice amongst the natives against vaccination is disappearing. During the year 1911 the number of vaccinations

performed was 5,494, showing a percentage of 70·60 successes; whilst in 1912 the number of vaccinations amounted to 10,112, 85 per cent. of which were successful. Quite a large proportion of these successes was obtained in the hot, dry, northern districts, and is in a large measure attributed to the introduction of powdered lymph, which retains its active properties under conditions that rapidly render inert ordinary lymph.

XV.—METEOROLOGY.

The highest shade temperature recorded during the year was 115° F. That temperature was recorded at Geidam in the month of April, and at Kontagora and Katagum in the month of May. Geidam and Katagum are situated in the north-east, and Kontagora in the north-west, of the Protectorate. The lowest shade temperature, 41° F., was recorded at Kano in December. For the last four years observations taken at Baro on the Niger have recorded the highest annual mean temperature:—

1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
F. 84°	F. 84°·2	F. 83°·8	F. 85°·3

The lowest mean temperature was recorded at Naraguta, on the Bauchi plateau, 74°·1 F.

The greatest diurnal range of temperature, 71° F., was recorded at Geidam on the 20th of August.

During the year under review the rainfall was abnormally low, the greatest total rainfall being recorded at Ankpa in the Bassa Province, viz., 47·8 inches only; the lowest, 12·59 inches, was recorded at Geidam in the Bornu Province. The greatest fall in one day, 4·62 inches, occurred at Ankpa on the 20th of August.

The statistics which appear in the appended table show the results of observations for ten years taken at Lokoja and Zungeru, and five years at the other stations mentioned. Kano and Sokoto are situated in the north, Yola in the north-east, Ilorin in the south, Lokoja on the Niger at its point of confluence with the Benue, and Zungeru, the administrative headquarters, is centrally situated.

The mean average rainfall obtained from the records collected at the stations mentioned furnished a crude approximate general average for the Protectorate of 50·21 inches per annum.

Station.	Average Annual.	Highest Annual.	Year Recorded.	Lowest Annual.	Year Recorded.
	Inches.	Inches.		Inches.	
Zungeru	45·67	60·39	1906	29·93	1912
Lokoja	48·32	65·14	1909	36·68	1907
Kano	36·70	49·03	1909	26·81	1910
Sokoto	24·22	29·72	1909	19·16	1912
Yola	43·51	53·48	1908	38·67	1910
Ilorin	52·64	65·18	1909	38·85	1912

XVI.—POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHS.

At the date of their institution the postal and telegraph services were almost entirely employed for official purposes. During recent years the services performed for the general public have increased at a rate commensurate with the development of the economic resources of the Protectorate. The deficit between expenditure and revenue of the postal and telegraph services is therefore annually being reduced. The total revenue actually collected during the year amounted to £10,535, and the value of the work performed free for the Administration is estimated at £11,870.

For the first time it can be recorded that the number of postal packages dealt with during the year exceeded one million, an increase of 39·8 per cent. over the number for the preceding year.

The mail services have been improved. Formerly all mails received from or despatched to the United Kingdom or the Coast Colonies were sorted and bagged at Zungeru or Lokoja, but during the year under review direct mails have been instituted between the United Kingdom and the Coast Colonies on the one hand, and Zungeru, Minna, Lokoja, Zaria, Kano, Jemaa, Ilorin, and Naraguta on the other. Mails are now received at Zungeru and Kano within 18 and 20 days, respectively, of the date of their despatch from Liverpool. Before acceleration had been made possible by the extension of the railway system these mails took 28 and 49 days, respectively, to arrive at their destination.

Postal Statistics.

Head.	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
Letters Inland, Official	55,172	57,212	2,040	—
" " Private	64,376	83,200	18,824	—
" Registered Official	8,008	8,332	324	—
" " Private	6,448	7,722	1,274	—
" Foreign and Colonial, Official	12,194	22,256	10,062	—
" " " " Private	338,492	494,000	155,508	—
" Registered Foreign and Colonial, Official.	2,132	1,976	—	156
" Registered Foreign and Colonial, Private.	35,724	39,598	3,874	—
Postcards	15,972	—	—	112
" Inland	—	988	—	—
" Foreign and Colonial ...	—	14,872	—	—
Newspapers and Bookpackets, Inland	14,092	—	—	368
" " " Official	—	7,098	—	—
" " " Private	—	6,626	—	—
" " " Foreign and Colonial.	138,606	—	90,173	—
" " " Official	—	5,408	—	—
" " " Private	—	223,371	—	—
Parcels Inland, Official	3,016	3,900	884	—
" " Private	5,980	6,028	48	—
" Foreign and Colonial ...	19,576	23,125	3,549	—
Totals	719,788	1,005,712	286,560	636

Revenue.

Heads of Revenue.	1911.	1912.	Increase.
	£	£	£
Sale of Stamps	9,000*	4,493	—
Telegraph Receipts	1,600	2,179	579
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Orders.	575	386 433	244
Postage on Parcels, Protectorate share	640	687	47
Miscellaneous...	330	372	42
Customs on Parcels	1,500	1,845	345
Totals	13,645	10,395	1,257

* This amount was overstated and adjusted subsequently. No exact comparison with the 1912 figure is therefore possible.

Value of Services Performed Free for Administration.

			£	£
79,468	official	letters @ 2*d.*	662	
12,506	,,	book packets @ 4*d.*	208	
10,308	,,	registered packets @ 4*d.* ...	172	
3,900	,,	parcels @ 1*s.* 3*d.*	244	
107,787	,,	telegrams @ 1*s.* 6*d.* ...	8,084	
				9,370
Maintenance of railway telegraph lines, &c.				2,500
		Total		£11,870

Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	1911.	1912.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments ... ... Stores, Postage Stamps ... Mail Service Inland, &c. ...	15,200	16,782	1,582	—
External Mail Service	633	370	—	263
Other Countries' Share of Postage	633	366	—	267
Total	16,466	17,518	1,582	530

Net increase £1,052.

NOTE.—In 1911 the payments to the Southern Nigeria Railways for services rendered were made from the Mail Service External Vote : in 1912 from the Mail Service Inland.

It will be seen that the increases are principally due to work undertaken for the general public. The decreases are insignificant and do not call for comment. It is pleasant to record that, notwithstanding the enormous increase in the amount of postal matter dealt with, the number of packages received through the Returned Letter Office was less than in previous years. Two

causes contribute to this highly satisfactory result: (*a*) the acceleration of the mail service; (*b*) the decentralisation of mails received and despatched.

The number of money orders issued shows a decrease. This is attributed to the increasing popularity of the postal order system for the transmission of small sums. The value, however, of the money orders issued shows a substantial increase of the value of orders issued during 1911. The following table illustrates the remarkable increase of the last two years:—

—	1910.	1911.	1912.
Number of Money Orders issued ...	1,925	2,676	2,378
	£	£	£
Value of do.	17,412	23,127	42,675

i.e., an increase of £19,548 on the value of orders issued during 1911.

The value of money orders received shows a still larger proportionate increase. The value in 1912 was £17,507, as compared with £4,597 in 1911, an increase of more than 280 per cent. on the figures of the preceding year.

The postal order business also showed a large increase: the total value of postal orders issued and received during 1912 was £38,652, as compared with £29,915 in 1911.

The number of telegrams dealt with during the year was 159,100, as compared with 151,810 during the year 1911. The number of private telegrams increased by 14,733, while the number of official telegrams was reduced by 7,443. The reduction in the number of official telegrams is due to the acceleration of the mail services as much matter formerly transmitted by telegraph is now more satisfactorily dealt with in ordinary mail correspondence.

A considerable loss is annually sustained on the working of the telegraph system, but there is an increase in the private traffic each year, and the rate of progress is being maintained.

Tentative experiments have been made with a view to the introduction of duplex double-current working on the busier circuits. Instruments have been installed for working between Zaria and Zungeru, and the results up to date have been very successful.

XVII.—MILITARY.

The high standard of excellence of training, drill and discipline of the Northern Nigeria Regiment has been well maintained throughout the year. The interior economy has been satisfactory. Small arms are reported as being in good serviceable condition. Some of the older maxims are being replaced by a lighter and improved type. The 2·95-inch guns were tested, gutta-percha impressions of the bores were taken and sent to England for examination. No report regarding their condition has yet been received.

There were four cases of flogging, one awarded by a civil authority and the others for offences on the line of march. There has been a slight increase in the number of courts martial. This increase was principally due to the trial of deserters. The number of convictions in civil courts shows a reduction of nearly 50 per cent. on the figures for the previous year. There has been a marked decrease in the number of severe punishments as compared with 1911. There has been a decrease of 30 per cent. in the number of desertions on the figures for 1911.

The musketry of the regiment shows improvement in every unit, a most satisfactory feature being the uniform level of the figure of merit. The target practice with maxim guns was reported as having achieved very good results. The Commandant states that throughout his inspection he did not see a single case of gun-jamming

Writing on the subject of training, the Commandant states: "In combined field days and field firing at Kano, Kaduna, and Lokoja the men were well led; the native non-commissioned officers in many cases are particularly good in leading their sections, showing initiative, presence of mind, and self-reliance. A marked improvement has been shown in recent years in the training of non-commissioned officers. The men worked steadily and well in extended and close formations.

"Fire was well controlled and directed. Fire discipline was very good, and the results showed that musketry training is receiving careful attention.

"Signalling by heliograph, lamp, and flag is good at the headquarter stations; some helio messages at Kano and Kaduna were particularly creditable in the accuracy and quickness with which they were sent through a transmitting station."

The strength of the Reserves shows a reduction of one on the figures for the preceding year. The fact, however, that 10 more men trained and 20 more joined than in 1911 is an encouraging feature.

During the year the headquarters staff, artillery and 1st battalion, were moved from Zungeru to Kaduna.

XVIII.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Road Transport.

Owing to increased railway facilities there was again a decrease in the amount of road transport supplied by the Transport Department for officials and stores during the year. The actual decrease was 22,517 ton miles in the work done by this Department in 1912 as compared with 1911.

The actual number of head loads carried was 51,185, as against 47,454 in 1911, being an increase of 3,731. For the second year in succession no losses of stores by hired carriers have been reported.

For the reasons stated in the 1911 report, no permanent transport animals, except riding ponies for the use of officials who do not draw horse allowance, whilst travelling on duty, were kept up

during the year. Pack animals were hired in the Kano and Bornu Provinces, 613 donkeys in the former and 311 oxen in the latter. These were only used for the transport of such convoys of stores as were not immediately required. In addition to the animals mentioned above, 127 ponies were hired in the provinces for the use of non-commissioned officers and clerks travelling on duty.

The two motor cars in the Department, a touring car and a motor lorry, were mainly used by the Governor when travelling, the mileage run by them being, touring car, 2,140, motor lorry, 1,672.

River Transport.

During the year there has been a slight diminution in the earnings of the Marine Department, but this is explained by special causes and does not indicate any reduction in the volume of local trade. The period of low river, during which some of the larger craft are unable to run, was exceptionally prolonged. Owing to the late and small rainfall the rise of the Niger, which usually occurs in June, was delayed until August. It was found necessary during the high river season to carry out extensive repairs to two of the larger craft, and the boats were so fully employed in carrying out the requirements of the Government that the transport of much profitable private cargo could not be undertaken. A large amount of private freight and almost the whole of the private passenger traffic formerly in the hands of the Marine Department is now being carried by the railway.

The lowest depth of water recorded at the Government wharf at Lokoja was 3 feet 6 inches, as compared with 3 feet in 1911; the maximum rise was 27 feet 6 inches, as compared with 30 feet in the preceding year. At Baro the lowest depth recorded was 2 inches, as compared with 2 feet 6 inches in 1911, and the maximum rise was 18 feet 7 inches, or a greatest height of 18 feet 9 inches, as compared with 20 feet in 1911. The rise of the Benue was poor but well maintained.

Great difficulty was experienced in maintaining the weekly mail and passenger service which is run in conjunction with the ocean steamers, and on four occasions river boats failed to make connection with the ocean service.

The low state of the river presented a few compensating advantages; it rendered clearing possible and comparatively easy, snags were removed from the channels at the important crossings, and the rocks in the Niger near Lokoja were reduced to depths of two feet below the lowest water level and buoyed and marked.

During the year two important sections of the river were surveyed, (*a*) the junction of the Benue and Niger, (*b*) the Niger between Lokoja and Baro. This survey is being published by the Admiralty.

XIX.—RAILWAYS.

Until the 3rd of October, when the railways of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated, the Government of Northern

Nigeria controlled the working of the Baro-Kano and Bauchi Light Railways, with a respective mileage of 356 and 90 miles.

Between Baro and Kano and Zaria and Rahama, the railway, though worked as open lines, was not completed at the end of the year, and capital expenditure was still being incurred on stations, buildings, ballasting and other works. In conjunction with the weekly service of ocean steamers a boat train for the conveyance of passengers and mails is run between Lagos and Northern Nigeria. This train is provided with dining and sleeping accommodation, and fitted with electric light, fans, &c. The journey from Lagos to Zaria (622 miles) is usually accomplished in a little over 38 hours, or to Rahama at the foot of the Bauchi pleateau in a little over 44 hours.

Baro-Kano Railway.

The increase in the traffic earnings of the Baro-Kano Railway is even more marked than during the preceding year, as will be observed from the subjoined comparative tabulation:—

	1911.	1912.
	£	£
Public Traffic	33,433	81,385
Government Traffic	6,562	9,037
Totals ...	£39,995	£90,422

or an increase of £50,427, or 126 per cent. on the previous figures. These figures furnish evidence of the increase in the volume of trade during the year.

The European firms established at Kano have rapidly developed a large trade in native produce, principally ground nuts, and, notwithstanding that there are frequently three and sometimes four trains each way daily, there is more freight being offered at Kano than the traffic department of the railway can cope with. In June of 1909, when railhead was 15 miles south of Minna, approximately one-third of the distance between Baro and Kano, it was considered that one train a week each way would satisfy all requirements.

To encourage the natives to use this means of transport the third-class fares are fixed at a farthing a mile. A native can travel from Baro to Kano, a distance of 356 miles (which approximates to the distance between London and Edinburgh) for seven shillings and fourpence, and that charge includes a luggage allowance of 56 lbs for each passenger. In the course of the year the Baro-Kano Railway carried 84,819 passengers, classified as follows:—

First-Class	1,672
Second-Class	421
Third-Class	82,726

The receipts for passengers and luggage amounted to £18,900.

In addition to general ballasting and other improvements of the way, the principal works undertaken during the year were:—

Baro.—A forty-ton weighbridge was erected, 6,106 tons of material were off-loaded from branch and river steamers consisting mostly of coal, general stores, cement, &c.

Minna.—A combined Postal and Traffic Superintendent's office was erected. All tracks in connection with the goods yard were completed, also the erection of a goods shed, platform walls and weighbridge. Signals controlled by an inter-locking frame on the station platform were put into working order. The existing dam was raised three feet. The building of additional quarters for members of the railway staff was commenced.

Zaria.—The station building and native waiting room were completed. The station building is the first of its type erected in the country; the floors are of reinforced concrete and impervious to white ants. A condenser and aerated water factory were erected. A turntable, a two-roomed bungalow, and drivers' running rooms for two men were completed.

Kano.—A goods shed and platform, engine-running shed and pits, a 12,000-gallon tank and connections, and all track complementary to the goods shed and locomotive yard were completed. The main siding to the merchants' plots and a short dead-end for the Niger Company were built, and the track laid and lifted.

Bauchi Light Railway.

The portion of the line connecting Zaria and Rahama was finally opened for public traffic early in March, but, as most of the earthwork from mile 50 onward had been constructed since the rains of 1911, it was only with the greatest difficulty that the line was kept open during the wet season of 1912. During the year 22,382 passengers travelled over this line, classified as follows:—

First-Class	706
Second-Class	75
Third-Class	21,601

The total earnings for the year amounted to £17,734.

The principal works undertaken during the year were the construction of the bridge over the Rahama River, and the further extension of the line. The bridge will consist of two sixty, two forty, and two twenty-feet spans on concrete piers and trestle abutments. At the end of the year all foundations were completed and the steelwork was on the site. The extension of 15 miles to Jengre was commenced in October, and by the end of the year 15 miles of earthworks had been completed.

XX.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The provision for expenditure on works during the year ending 31st December, 1912, was as follows:—£12,455 for repairs and maintenance of buildings already erected, and £23,525 for the construction of new works; a total sum of £35,980.

Cantonments.

The only new building erected at Zungeru was a parcels office near the railway station. Extensive alterations were made to one bungalow, and minor alterations to others. The medical store and post office accommodation were extended during the year. The bridges and culverts in the locality have been inspected and repaired, and the damage caused to the Dago Dams by the rainy season floods has been made good. The condenser and electric light plants have been run without interruption. The ice plant, on the whole, has been satisfactory, although it had to be closed down for five weeks in the autumn owing to the non-arrival of certain spare parts from England.

A considerable amount of new work was undertaken at Lokoja during the year. A water-supply of about 15,000 gallons per diem was obtained from a large spring on the hillside. The water is being conveyed in two-inch pipes to storage tanks. A new gaol hospital, a dispensary, and an observation cell have been completed. A new medical store with a floor area of over 2,000 square feet fitted with shelves and packing tables is approaching completion. A new row of stalls was erected in the native market, and the stalls previously built were considerably improved. Two additional blocks of clerks' quarters were built, and the building of quarters of a permanent nature to accommodate sixteen artisans is well advanced. Extensive repairs were carried out at the Court House, Post Office, Treasury, and officers' mess. All Government bungalows have been maintained in a good state of repair during the year. As in previous years much trouble was caused by bats, which infest the roofs of practically all bungalows in Lokoja and Zungeru.

A Native Court House was built by the Public Works Department. The cost of its erection was defrayed from native municipal funds.

Works at Outstations.

The principal works at outstations were as follows:—

Ankpa.—Four single-roomed bungalows, a two-roomed office, and a small magazine for the storage of military ammunition.

Birnin-Kebbi.—An additional single-roomed bungalow erected, and existing buildings put into a good state of repair.

Burutu.—A foreman of works was stationed here for two months and carried out much needed repairs to bungalows and outbuildings.

Geidam.—Three single-roomed bungalows and a store are in course of erection at the station.

Gujba.—A single-roomed bungalow, a postal and telegraph office and a station store are being erected.

Jemaa.—A Residency and postal and telegraph office are being built.

Kabba.—A gaol is being built, and one bungalow altered so that it may be used as an office for the Resident.

Kaduna.—The only work of a permanent nature undertaken has been the erection of two sheds, the materials for which were prepared in the Zungeru workshops.

Kano.—The erection of the Residency, rest house, post office, and a grain store was sanctioned. The post office and rest house are now approaching completion, while the materials for the Residency and granary have been despatched to Kano. Extensive alterations and repairs to existing buildings which had suffered from the ravages of white ants have been effected. It has been found impossible to prevent these pests from penetrating through the mortar lines of the brick work in the case of houses built with mud mortar, and in all new works cement mortar is being used.

Maiduguri.—A single-roomed bungalow completed and all existing houses repaired.

Naraguta.—Work started on postal and telegraph office, mines office, and provincial strong room.

Sokoto.—Strong room built, and houses in the station repaired.

Zaria.—Erection of rest house, granary and post office commenced.

Roads, &c.

No new roads were constructed by the Department. The motor road from Rahama to Naraguta has been repaired, and the gradients at all the drifts considerably eased. This road is quite suitable for light motor traffic during the dry season, and is the trunk road to the tin mining districts from the terminus of the Bauchi Light Railway. Grants in aid of construction and maintenance of roads were made to the Provinces.

New or additional condensers were erected at Yola, Kano, and Wamba during the year and in conjunction with the Nigerian Railway a large condenser had been provided at Zaria.

Improved mosquito houses have been sent to many outstations in the construction of which the use of steel wire has been discontinued and brass gauze substituted.

XXI.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION.

The progress of the Native Administration on the lines detailed in the report for 1910 continues unabated. Even in provinces where tribes are numerous, often intermingled and without cohesion, as in Kabba, districts have been welded together and a fairly efficient administration established.

Murders and other crimes, particularly in those districts where the Native Administration was weak or non-existent, accounted for the various small patrols during the year. There were three such in Nassarawa, two each in Bassa, Yola, and Kontagora, and one each in Niger, Muri, Bornu, and Zaria. In Kabba, for the first time, there was none. The brutal murder of Mr. Campbell, a miner, accounted for one of the Nassarawa patrols.

A durbar was held in Kano at the beginning of January, at which Emirs and Chiefs and their followers from all parts of the Protectorate attended. No crime or friction of any sort resulted from the assemblage of this enormous crowd of once antagonistic

rulers and their followers, who, to quote the Emir of Kano, "had never previously enjoyed any shelter in common, save the shade of night." Residents are unanimous in noting the good effects of this visit upon their chiefs—especially those of pagan districts.

Native Courts.

The number of cases tried by these Courts continues to increase. This is due to the increasing confidence of residents in the good work done by the native judges, in the case of old established Courts, and especially to the greater insistence on an accurate return of all cases; but also to the establishment of new Courts, and the reference to the latter of disputes formerly dealt with inadequately by the village elders or settled, sometimes with violence, by the disputants themselves. For some years to come, therefore, the increase of Native Court cases will be a test of the efficiency of the Courts and not a criterion of the increase of crime.

The establishment of Courts in purely pagan districts is a matter of greater difficulty than it is in pagan districts administered by Mohammedans, for obedience is more readily rendered to an alien conqueror with the prestige of the Fulani, than to a judicial council composed of pagan chiefs of different though allied tribes. But great progress is discernible.

Medical.

The efforts of Medical Officers and residents to combat smallpox amongst the natives by vaccination continue to be successful; tactful handling yearly induces a larger number to offer themselves for inoculation. The infant mortality from smallpox and fever is enormous, and though the native is slow to take any precaution for himself he is easily approached when the danger to his children is made manifest to him. Only ocular demonstrations, however, will induce him to believe that "water grubs," as he knows them, become mosquitoes, and, as ocular demonstration of the further connection between mosquitoes and fever cannot yet be given, progress in combating fever must be slow.

Sleeping sickness is well known in the valley of the Niger and in the southern provinces generally, and its existence is also reported in the Central Province. The native "cure" is the application of raw rubber to an incision in the neck which exposes the gland; rubber and gland together are torn off when the rubber has coagulated.

Several provinces have established segregation villages for lepers, and in Yola the results are reported to be satisfactory, but the Resident of Bornu states that segregation there is extremely unpopular, and this may probably be taken as the general attitude.

Native Treasuries.

Much excellent work has been accomplished in the more backward Provinces and districts in organising the Native Treasuries and introducing greater efficiency in accounting. Every possible gradation exists between an efficient Treasury such as that at Kano,

where accounting was understood before the present Native Treasuries were inaugurated, and those in Kabba and Bassa where it has been found difficult to find mallams sufficiently literate to keep even the simplest accounts. The difficulties are being overcome gradually.

The inauguration of these Native Treasuries has helped to reconstitute native authority, which was in danger of waning through the impoverishment of chiefs, caused by the abolition of the old sources of wealth, raiding and slave-dealing, and they have made extortion by subordinates inexcusable now that an adequate and regular salary is paid for work done.

The financial year now ends on December 31st; therefore, the actual receipts and expenditure for 1912 only cover the nine months from April 1st to December 31st. They are compared with the Estimates for 1911-12, and 1912-13 (old full year), because the actual figures for 1911-12 are not available.

—	Estimate 1911–12.	Estimate 1912–13.	Actual 1912 (9 months).
1. Balance on deposit for investment (1st April).	—	22,400	26,700
2. Balance cash	16,815	40,472	73,448
3. Revenue	170,752	213,912	232,910
4. Expenditure	173,762	194,017	132,762

It will be observed that the actual cash and deposit balances and the revenue for nine months exceed what was estimated for twelve months by £56,274, while the actual expenditure bears the proper ratio to the estimate. Of this expenditure more than £23,000 has been spent on development, education, &c., whilst the remainder furnished the salaries of the Native Administrative, Judicial, Treasury, and Police officials. The tables appended explain themselves.

Missions.

Missions are chiefly confined to the non-Mohammedan Provinces.

The medical attendance they give free to the natives is everywhere much appreciated and affords a simple means of getting into touch with shy and backward tribes.

The following is a tabular statement of missions:—

Name of Mission.	Number of Stations.	Number of out-stations.	Europeans.		Non-Native.	Natives.
			M.	F.		
Church Missionary Society ...	11	9	11	3	4	21
Sudan Interior	7	—	9	15	—	—
Sudan United	8	—	13	6	—	—
Roman Catholic	8	7	9	0	—	6
Memnonite	3	—	6	0	—	1
Total	37	16	48	24	4	28

There are schools at each of the stations.

Taxation.

Progress in the assessment has taken place in all provinces, along the lines suitable to each.

Density of population, tribal characteristics, the capacity of the local Native Administration, and the staff available, vary with every province and cause the methods of the assessment to vary accordingly, from the crudest capitation tax on an estimated population, to the taki method described in the Report for 1911, or the still more exact income basis adopted in Bornu.

Over the greater part of the Protectorate taxes are now paid in cash. The disbursements by the railways and the mines have, of course, largely helped towards this result, and when the trading companies adopt a general system of cash payments for produce instead of barter, the currency will quickly penetrate everywhere.

Economic.

Cattle diseases in Yola and Bornu have caused great loss and hindered the export trade owing to the stringent quarantine rules in the German area. The trade is a growing one, and the capital value of cattle in the Protectorate has been estimated by the Resident of the Kano Province at £4,000,000. The new subsidiary coinage is generally very popular except in Bornu. There the Maria Theresa dollar has still a large circulation, though no new issues have been detected, except of the counterfeit lead variety.

XXII.—GENERAL.

Sir Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G., left the Protectorate in May, and in June Sir F. D. Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., was appointed as Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Northern and Southern Nigeria simultaneously, with a view to the amalgamation of the two Governments at an early date. His Excellency arrived at Lagos on the 3rd of October, and at Zungeru, the administrative headquarters of Northern Nigeria, on the 5th of October.

The amalgamation of the railways of Nigeria was decided upon prior to the Governor's departure from England and took effect from the 3rd of October, 1912, Mr. J. Eaglesome, C.M.G., being appointed Director of Railways and Works. Before the end of the year the Marine and Customs departments of Northern and Southern Nigeria had been amalgamated, Lieutenant H. A. Child, R.N., C.M.G., being appointed Director of Marine and Mr. T. F. Burrowes, Comptroller of Customs.

APPENDIX I.

IMPERIAL INSTITUTE
(South Kensington, London, S.W.).

WORK CONDUCTED AT THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE DURING THE YEAR 1912 FOR THE PROTECTORATE OF NORTHERN NIGERIA.

Reports on the following subjects were furnished by the Imperial Institute during 1912 to the Government of Northern Nigeria as the result of

investigations conducted in the Scientific and Technical Department, supplemented when necessary by reference to commercial experts.

Cotton.—A sample of indigenous cotton from Kazaure, Kano Province, which was identified as a form of *Gossypium arboreum*, Linn., was of good useful character and was valued nominally at about the same price as "middling" American cotton. A further sample, apparently of the same variety, was valued nominally at 7½*d.* per lb., with "middling" American at 7*d.* per lb. A third sample was of similar appearance to the cotton from Kazaure, but it was not quite so long and decidedly coarser; it was, however, of useful character, and could probably be much improved by cultivation.

Fibres.—Specimens of "Binni" fibre and thread were found to be similar in every respect to samples previously examined at the Imperial Institute, which were valued in 1911 at £13 to £14 per ton, with "fair current" Manila hemp at £20 5*s.* per ton. The fruiting stems of the "Yawa" plant were found to contain a strong bast fibre which might possibly serve as a substitute for hemp. Botanical specimens of both "Binni" and "Yawa" plants were submitted to Kew, where it was found that they were botanically identical, both being *Vigna sinensis*, Endl.

A sample of "Cheyi" fibre (*Polygala butyracea*) from the Muri Province was very strong and clean, and was stated by commercial experts to be equal in value to fine Bombay hemp, the normal value of which is about £17 to £18 per ton, though at the date of the valuation (April, 1912) the price was as high as £26 to £27 per ton.

Oilseeds.—A sample of "Cheyi" seed (*Polygala butyracea*) yielded 37·9 per cent. of a soft yellowish fat. Makers of edible fats stated that the fat would be suitable for their purposes if the seed were proved to contain no poisonous constituents, and valued the seed at about half the price of copra, the current value of which in the United Kingdom was £25 to £28 per ton (November, 1912). A firm of oilseed crushers also reported very favourably on the seed and expressed a desire to purchase a trial consignment at £12 per ton.

Gums.—Specimens of the gum-bearing trees "Chiriri," "Tawasa," and "Doka" were identified at Kew as *Combretum* sp., *Entada sudanica*, and *Isoberlinia Doka*, respectively.

Feeding-stuffs.—Specimens of "dawa" (millet) and "gero" (guinea corn) plants, collected at different stages of growth, were examined in connection with the investigation as to the reported toxic properties of these plants.

Ivory Nuts.—A sample of Doum palm nuts was of good quality, and resembled specimens from the Sudan previously examined at the Imperial Institute. The demand for these nuts for button-making is very limited, owing to the existence of the central cavity, but nuts of good size are saleable in small quantities in Italy.

Minerals.—A mineral specimen from Kadera consisted of almost pure monazite and contained 3·08 per cent. of thoria (ThO_2). A specimen of the concentrate from which this monazite was obtained was found to contain about 60 per cent. of tinstone, about 25 per cent. of ilmenite, and 6 or 7 per cent. of monazite.

A further specimen of tinstone-monazite concentrate was found to contain only 0·95 per cent. of thoria, but a specimen of hand-picked monazite submitted at the same time contained 6·90 per cent. of thoria (ThO_2) and would consequently find a ready market in Europe.

Miscellaneous.—Information was also furnished to the Government and to Officers of the Administration regarding "ben" oil, Henna (*Lawsonia inermis*), Kano cloth, and supposed graphite. A number of enquiries made by commercial firms in the United Kingdom regarding Northern Nigeria products were also dealt with during the year.

28th April, 1913.

TABLE

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT showing COST of ADMINISTRATION in each PRO

Name of Province.	Sokoto.	Kano.	Bornu.	Central.	Zaria.	Niger.
Area: Total 255,700 square miles.	35,400	28,600	32,800	24,700	9,847	18,453
Population: Total 9,269,000 ...	1,300,000	3,500,000	700,000	700,000	402,000	400,000
	£	£	£	£	£	£
General Revenue (Government share).	18,414	36,383	18,896	19,651	4,879	5,038
General Revenue (Native share).	19,203	36,383	17,659	19,543	4,879	4,964
Total General Revenue.	37,617	72,766	36,555	39,194	9,758	10,002
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rate per square mile (Government share).	0 10 5	1 5 5	0 11 6	0 15 11	0 9 11	0 5 5
Rate per square mile (Native share).	0 10 10	1 5 5	0 10 9	0 15 10	0 9 11	0 5 4
Total rate per square mile.	1 0 3	2 10 10	1 2 3	1 11 9	0 19 10	0 10 9
Rate per 1,000 of population (Government share).	14 3 3	10 7 10	26 19 10	28 1 5	12 2 9	12 11 1
Rate per 1,000 of population (Native share).	14 15 5	10 7 10	25 4 6	27 18 4	12 2 9	12 8 2
*Total rate per 1,000 of population.	28 18 8	20 15 8	52 4 4	55 19 9	24 5 6	25 0 0
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure (Government Administration and Military)	27,874	29,461	25,890	14,770	11,590	19,930
Expenditure (Native Administration).	26,506	37,481	14,852	10,231	6,321	11,034
Total Expenditure.	54,380	66,942	40,742	25,001	17,919	30,964
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rate per square mile (Government Administration).	0 15 9	1 0 7	0 15 9	0 11 11	1 3 6	1 1 7
Rate per square mile (Native Administration).	0 15 0	1 6 2	0 9 1	0 8	0 12 10	0 11 11
Total rate per square mile.	1 10 9	2 6 9	1 4 10	1 0 2	1 16 4	1 13 6
Rate per 1,000 of population (Government Administration).	21 8 10	8 8 4	36 19 8	21 2 0	28 16 7	49 16 6
Rate per 1,000 of population (Native Administration).	20 7 9	10 14 2	21 4 8	14 12 4	15 14 10	27 11 8
Total rate per 1,000.	41 16 7	19 2 6	58 4 4	35 14 4	44 11 5	77 8 2

* Calculated on collection over the period
(The heaviest collection takes

I.

VINCE and REVENUE therefrom for Nine Months ending 31st December, 1912.

Kontagora.	Ilorin.	Muri.	Nassarawa.	Yola.	Kabba.	Bassa.
27,000	6.300	25,600	17,900	14,300	7,800	7,000
122,000	200,000	700,000	600,000	300,000	140,000	205,000
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
4,571	13,637	6,661	7,370	3,121	6,748	4,580
3,746	13,637	4,306	5,863	3,121	2,249	4,013
8,317	27,274	10,967	13,233	6,242	8,997	8,593
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 3 4	2 3 3	0 5 2	0 8 3	0 4 4	0 17 3	0 13 1
0 2 9	2 3 3	0 3 5	0 6 6	0 4 4	0 5 9	0 11 6
0 6 1	4 6 6	0 8 7	0 14 9	0 8 8	1 3 0	1 4 7
37 9 4	68 3 8	9 10 3	12 5 8	10 8 0	48 4 0	22 6 10
30 14 1	68 3 8	6 3 0	9 15 5	10 8 0	16 1 3	19 11 6
68 3 5	136 7 4	15 13 3	22 1 1	20 16 0	64 5 3	41 18 4
£	£	£	£	£	£	£
10,720	5,639	17,707	12,308	13,897	13,500	11,025
3,107	9,402	2,440	3,844	3,500	1,212	2,823
13,827	15,041	20,147	16,152	17,397	14,712	13,848
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 7 11	0 17 10	0 13 10	0 13 9	0 19 5	1 14 7	1 11 6
0 2 3	1 9 10	0 1 11	0 4 3	0 4 11	0 3 1	0 8 1
0 10 2	2 7 8	0 15 9	0 18 0	1 4 4	1 17 8	1 19 7
87 17 4	28 3 10	25 5 11	20 10 3	46 6 5	96 8 7	53 15 7
25 9 4	47 0 2	3 9 8	6 8 1	11 13 4	8 13 2	13 15 5
113 6 8	75 4 0	28 15 7	26 18 4	57 19 9	105 1 9	67 11 0

1st April, to 31st December, 1912.
place from January to March.)

TABLE II.

SCHEDULE of APPROXIMATE COST of PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION, POLICE, PRISONS, &c., for 9 MONTHS to 31st December, 1912.

Province.	Expenditure.						Revenue.	
	Provincial Administration (Personal Emoluments.)	Police.	Prisons.	Northern Nigeria Regiment.	Transport (Internal).	Total.	Government Share of General Revenue.	Native Share of General Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sokoto	5,764	—	471	18,274	750	25,259	19,032	20,293
Kano	7,204	—	704	18,274	592	26,774	35,871	35,871
Central (Bauchi)...	5,299	1,824	146	12,058	525	19,852	20,019	19,789
Bornu	5,685	—	475	12,618	675	19,453	20,805	18,121
Zaria	2,343	294	635	7,348	375	10,895	5,353	5,353
Kontagora	2,590	1,615	107	4,709	330	9,351	4,591	3,765
Niger	6,093	3,889	2,707	7,248	375	20,312	6,736	6,641
Ilorin	2,527	2,319	89	— *	141	5,076	14,423	14,419
Bassa	1,682	1,783	125	7,248	247	11,085	4,574	4,013
Kabba	3,116	3,437	1,898	7,248	126	15,825	6,748	2,249
Nassarawa	3,198	860	135	7,248	533	12,024	8,071	6,309
Muri	,673	1,642	181	9,790	354	16,640	6,666	4,311
Yola	3,367	2,155	83	7,248	418	13,271	3,146	3,140
Total	53,541	19,818	7,756	119,211	5,491	205,817	156,035	144,274

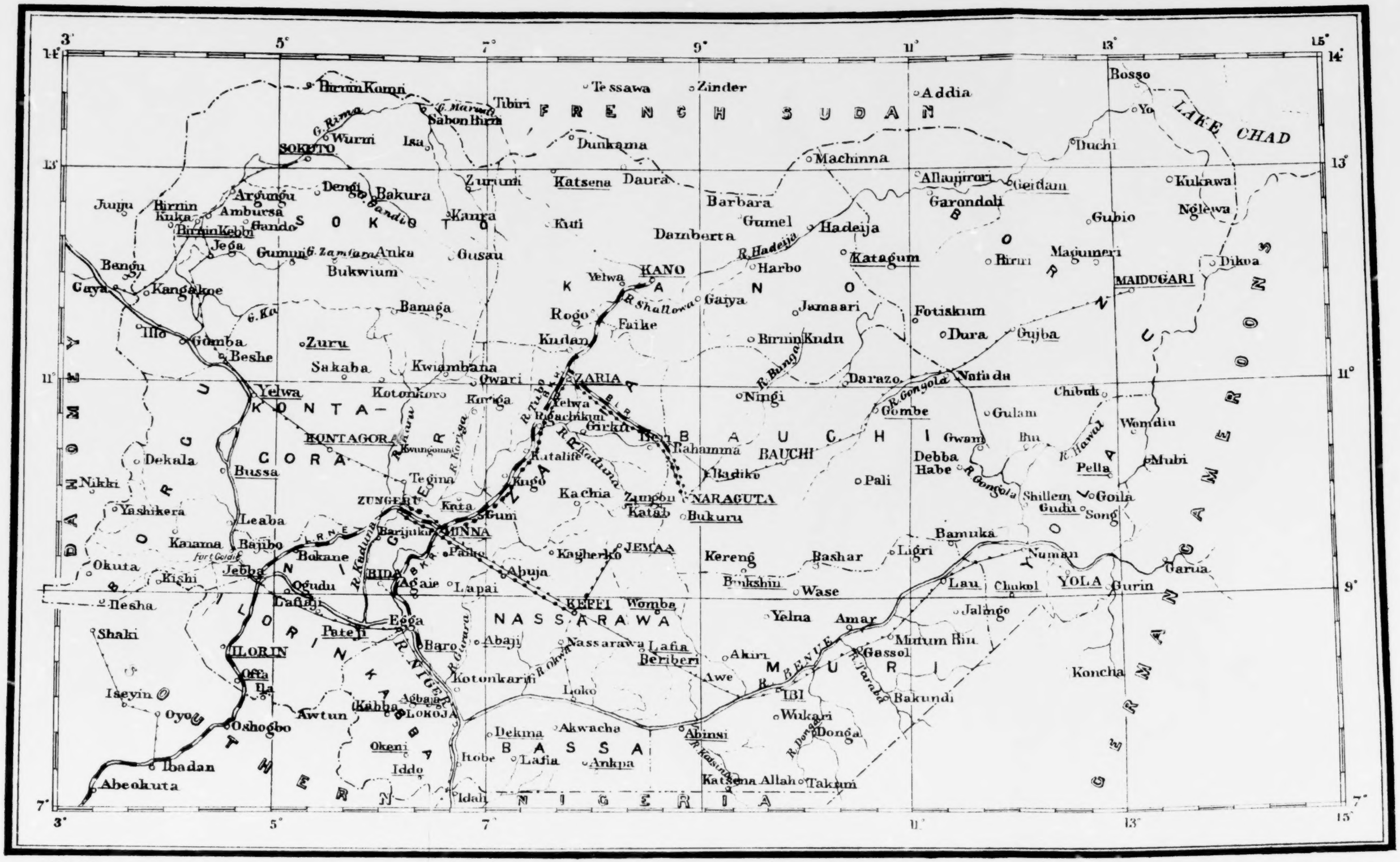
TABLE III.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT of GENERAL REVENUE (GOVERNMENT SHARE) INCLUDING JANGALI (CATTLE TAX) collected during the years shown as under.

Province.	1903–04.	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912.*
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Sokoto ...	—	1,538	5,673	11,611	19,144	24,074	25,238	28,545	31,395	18,414
Kano ...	2,428	7,159	7,141	13,447	24,556	51,842	56,588	39,659	70,014	36,383
Bauchi (Central).	476	1,091	3,991	9,999	7,787	10,112	11,479	10,943	15,067	19,651
Bornu ...	1,476	4,181	6,562	8,642	11,947	11,606	13,857	15,054	22,593	18,896
Zaria ...	506	725	1,513	2,165	7,262	2,073	8,168	5,691	16,998	9,758
Kontagora	422	476	990	1,841	2,201	3,399	3,451	3,316	5,002	4,571
Niger ...	480	2,078	1,951	2,005	3,751	6,807	6,162	16,606	15,534	5,038
Ilorin ...	299	605	657	1,935	2,332	2,774	3,612	5,368	5,746	13,637
Bassa ...	232	268	594	1,157	1,112	} 2,645	} 2,623	6,047	7,132	4,580
Kabba ...	244	674	886	1,856	1,828			3,168	8,067	6,748
Nassarawa	501	493	1,237	2,108	2,051	2,702	3,044	5,238	5,479	7,370
Muri ...	1,082	1,182	1,582	2,452	4,143	3,743	4,728	5,711	7,571	6,661
Yola ...	287	394	1,286	1,940	2,173	2,717	3,162	4,884	7,334	3,121
Total ...	8,433	20,864	34,063	61,158	91,287	124,494	144,711	179,630	217,932	154,828

* For nine months only, does not include arrears 1910–11.

OUTLINE MAP
OF
NORTHERN NIGERIA


FRENCH SUDAN
LAKE CHAD
SOKOTO
KANO
ZARIA
KONTAGORA
ZUNGERU
BIDA
NARAGUTA
JEMAA
KEFFI
MINNA
ILORIN
LOKOJA
YOLA
MAIDUGARI
NASSARAWA
BAUCHI
BORNU
KANO
NORTHERN NIGERIA
Tessawa
Zinder
Addia
Bosso
Birnin Konni
Tibiri
Sabon Birni
Wurni
Isa
Dunkama
Machinna
Duchi
Katsena
Daura
Zurmi
Bakura
Argungu
Ambursa
Birnin Kebbi
Jega
Gando
Gummi
Anka
Bukwium
Gusau
Kuti
Barbara
Gumel
Damberta
Hadeija
Allanmori
Garondoli
Gerdam
Kukawa
Ngiewa
Gubio
Katagum
Birni
Magumeri
Dikoa
Harbo
Gaya
Jamaari
Fotiskum
Dura
Gujba
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Faike
Kudan
Birnin Kudu
Darazo
Nafada
Ningi
Gombe
Gulam
Chibuk
Wondiu
Mubi
Pella
Goila
Song
Gudu
Shillem
Bamuka
Ligri
Numan
Garua
Gurin
Lau
Chukol
Jalingo
Yelwa
Amar
Mubum Biu
Gassol
Bakundi
Koncha
Wukari
Donga
Takum
Katsena Allah
Abinsi
Akwacha
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Lafia
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Itobe
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Kotonkarfi
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Kereng
Bashar
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Nikki
Dekala
Tegina
Kwiambana
Kotonkoro
Zuru
Sakaba
Beshe
Gomba
Kangakoe
Bangu
Jujju
Birnin Kuka
Dengi
Bandi
Zamfara
Rima
Marnai
Kaura
Kwiambana
Owari
Kuriga
Yelwa
Rigachikun
Girku
Rahamma
Ikadiko
Pali
Debba
Habe
Shillem
Gudu
Song
Goila
Mubi
Pella
Chibuk
Gulam
Gwam
Ibu
Darazo
Nafada
Gombe
Ningi
Rahamma
Ikadiko
Rutalife
Kugo
Gumi
Kuta
Barijuko
Pauko
Abuja
Lapai
Egga
Baro
Abaji
Nassarawa
Lafia
Beriberi
Akiri
Awe
IBI
Wukari
Donga
Bakundi
Gassol
Mubum Biu
Yelna
Amar
Wase
Bukshin
Kereng
Bashar
Ligri
Bamuka
Lau
Chukol
Jalingo
Gurin
Garua
Numan
YOLA
Koncha
Takum
Katsena Allah
Abinsi
Akwacha
Dekma
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Kotonkarfi
Lapai
Abuja
Kagherko
Kachia
Zumpon
Katab
Bukuru
Kereng
Bashar
Bukshin
Wase
Womba

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
752	St. Lucia	1911–1912
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands...	1911
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1911–1912
755	Gibraltar	1912
756	St. Helena	"
757	Weihaiwei	"
758	Ceylon	1911–1912
759	Sierra Leone	1912
760	Seychelles	"
761	Somaliland	1912–1913
762	Hong Kong...	1912
763	Turks and Caicos Islands...	"
764	Falkland Islands	"
765	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
766	Bahamas	"
767	Gambia	"
768	Fiji	"
769	Basutoland	1912–1913
770	Gold Coast	1912
771	Ashanti	"
772	Nyasaland	1912–1913
773	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
774	British Solomon Islands	"
775	Colonial Survey Committee	"
776	Tongan Islands Protectorate	1911–1913
777	Swaziland	1912–1913
778	Imperial Institute	1912
779	Barbados	1912–1913
780	British Guiana	"
781	Entomological Research Committee	"
782	Southern Nigeria	1912
783	Jamaica	1912–1913
784	British Honduras	1912

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject
77	St. Vincent	Roads" and Land Settlement Fund.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies...	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Do.	Do. 1912.

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1914.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 821.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1913.

(For Report for 1912 see No 785.)

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.
December, 1914.

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1914.

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No. 821.

NORTHERN NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1912 see No. 785.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Nigeria,

20th October, 1914.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report on the Blue Book of Northern Nigeria for the year which ended on the 31st of December, 1913.

I have &c.,

F. D. LUGARD,

Governor-General.

The Right Honourable
Lewis Harcourt, P.C.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

(C100.) Wt.36076/850. 1125&90. 12.14. B.&F.,Ltd. Gp.11/2.

REPORT ON THE BLUEBOOK FOR THE YEAR 1912.

I.—FINANCIAL.

The Protectorate accounts having been closed on December 31st, 1912, for the period from April 1st, 1912, up to that date, in order that the financial year might be made to synchronise with the calendar year in future, it is not possible in this report to furnish the comparisons between the receipts and expenditure of the last two years in accordance with the usual practice.

In view of the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria on January 1st, 1914, this is the last review of the accounts of Northern Nigeria as a separate Protectorate. Owing to the exclusion of certain Departments from the administrations of Northern and Southern Nigeria and their formation into "Central" or "Combined" Departments, the accounts of the Railway, Marine, and Customs do not appear in the Northern Nigeria accounts for 1913.

The finances of the Protectorate show a continued progress. In 1911–12 the revenue collected (exclusive of the Combined Departments mentioned above) fell short of the expenditure by £222,714, but in 1913 only by £162,181. The Imperial Grant-in-aid for 1911–12 was £237,384, but for 1913 only £136,000.

The actual and estimated revenue of the Protectorate during the period January 1st, 1913, to December 31st, 1913, were as follows :—

	Heads.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.
		£	£	£
1	Land Revenue	503,694	545,902	42,208
2	Licences and Internal Revenue ..	28,080	29,281	1,201
3	Fees of Court or Office Payments for Specific Services	59,308	65,028	5,720
4	Postal Revenue	8,585	11,566	2,981
5	Rents for Government Property ..	2,730	3,832	1,102
6	Miscellaneous..	490	2,700	2,210
		602,887	658,309	55,422
7	Imperial Grant in Aid	114,000	136,000	22,000
		£716,887	£794,309	£77,422

The estimated and actual expenditure for that period were —

	Heads.	Estimated.	Actual.	Increase.	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	Pensions and Gratuities ..	4,909	5,626	717	..
2	Governor	6,565	5,338	..	1,227
3	Chief Secretary's Office ..	10,270	9,891	..	379
4	Political and Administrative	98,960	95,528	..	3,432
5	Legal and Judicial	3,586	3,086	..	500
6	Treasury	7,316	7,180	..	136
7	Posts and Telegraphs Department	26,511	25,266	..	1,245
8	Audit..	4,340	4,212	..	128
9	Printing	3,646	3,273	..	373
10	W.A.F F., N.N. Regiment..	154,303	150,250	..	4,053
11	Police	28,670	28,593	..	77
12	Prisons	10,881	10,168	..	713
13	Forestry	1,711	965	..	746
14	Agriculture	3,910	4,002	92	..
15	Medical	39,819	37,928	..	1,891
16	Sanitation	3,155	2,731	..	424
17	Education	3,391	6,118	2,727	..
18	Surveys	5,753	6,310	557	..
19	Mines..	11,782	13,397	1,615	..
20	Transport	13,532	14,018	486	..
21	Miscellaneous Services ..	7,774	9,781	2,007	..
22	Public Works Department..	13,893	12,809	..	1,084
23	Public Works Recurrent ..	15,750	16,313	563	..
24	Public Works Extraordinary	41,245	63,483	22,238	..
25	Interest on Railway Loan ..	..	13,300	13,300	..
26	Grants to Native Administration	251,690	270,924	19,234	..
		£773,362	820,490	63,536	16,408
	Less Saving ..	..	..	16,408	..
	Excess.. ..	..	..	47,128	..

The estimated excess of expenditure over receipts was £56,475; the actual excess was £26,181. The asset balance of the Protectorate on December 31st, 1912, was £143,137, and on 31st December, 1913, was £116,956.

The excess under Head 1 of Revenue was due to closer and more successful assessment of rents and taxes than was anticipated; under Head 2, to progress in the tin mining industry; under Head 3, to under-estimation of receipts of fees from Native Courts; under Head 4, to increase of business, and to a balance previously transferred to a separate deposit account being credited to postal revenue prior to the introduction of the new system of accounting; under Head 5, to underestimation of rents of buildings.

The excess under Head 1 of Expenditure was due to unanticipated gratuities and new pensions; under Head 14, chiefly to purchase of ostriches; under Head 17, to special expenditure on the Nassarawa School; under Head 18, to purchase of instruments, field equipment

and drawing materials; under Head 19, to special expenditure on the survey of the mine fields; under Head 20, to hiring of animals and carriers; under Head 21, to underestimation of expenses on stationery, language gratuities, compensation for losses, grant to Imperial Institute, reprint of Annual Report, compensation for removal of trading site of London and Kano Trading Company, etc.; under Head 23, to inadequate provision for repairs to buildings; under Head 24, to cost of new buildings at capital, construction of new roads, and temporary buildings required by the troops moved from Zungeru to Kaduna; under Head 25, to the amount due for the period from September to December, 1912, not being paid until 1913.

II.—LEGISLATION AND JUDICIAL.

The following important Proclamations were enacted during the year:—

"The Opium Proclamation," to give effect to the measures decided upon in the International Opium Convention signed at the Hague on 23rd January, 1912, and to regulate the importation, storage and disposal of opium and similar drugs.

"The Public Lands (Acquisition) Proclamation," to empower the Governor to acquire any freehold lands, when required for public purposes.

"The Widows' and Orphans' Pension Proclamation," to make provision for granting pensions to widows and children of deceased European public officers.

The Mining Law has been remodelled and several points which were somewhat obscure have been elucidated.

The Supreme Court held a few sittings at Zungeru, Lokoja and Ilorin. The Provincial and Native Courts deal with the majority of cases tried in the British Courts of the Protectorate.

The Provincial Courts were under the supervision of the Chief Justice. Death sentences passed in the Provincial and Native Courts are carried into execution only after review by the Chief Justice and confirmation by the Governor.

III.—CANTONMENTS.

Zungeru.

In the Cantonment Magistrate's Court 189 criminal and 114 civil cases were tried during the year. The majority of the cases were of small importance, only two criminal cases being sufficiently serious to be committed to the Assizes.

The condition of the Cantonment was satisfactory, though the minimum of expenditure was incurred in view of the impending move of headquarters.

Lokoja.

The cases tried in the Cantonment Court during the year numbered 45 civil and 218 criminal. Serious crimes in the Cantonment are practically unknown.

Three blocks of buildings were erected for the permanent housing of the artizans and apprentices of the Marine Department.

The condition of the Cantonment was very satisfactory, repairs to roads, clearing and drainage, conservancy and sanitation having been well carried out.

IV.—EDUCATION.

The number of Government schools open during the year was four, consisting of three primary schools, at Kano, Sokoto and Katsina, and one technical school at Kano. The following table shows the number of pupils, etc., in the schools :—

Place.	Number of pupils on roll.	Number of days on which school was open.	Average daily attendance.
Kano	196	200	180·5
Kano, Evening Classes ..	105	160	99·5
Sokoto..	22	221	20
Katsina	57	60	54·4
Total	380	641	354·4

The total number of native teachers at the end of the year was 20. They had all passed through the Kano schools as pupils, having previously received a fair training in the native Mahommedan schools. They are all of good social standing, one of them being the son of an Emir.

The primary school at Kano was attended by mallams and the sons of chiefs from Kano division and from the various provinces where no schools had yet been established. The pupils are divided into five primary classes and one elementary class. The syllabus consists of reading, writing, arithmetic, religious and moral instruction, geography, drawing, hygiene, and general knowledge.

In addition, the most advanced pupils were given elementary instruction in the English language. Pupils from the higher classes, under the supervision of a teacher, were in charge of the evening classes, attended by apprentices and other boys. Special classes for native assessors were held till the Survey Department started a school, which the sufficiently advanced pupils then joined. Games were held every afternoon on school days from 4 to 6. Apart from bringing the boys of the various provinces together and improving the esprit de corps of the school, they have had an excellent effect on the health and development of the pupils. Some instruction was also given in boxing, single-stick and Swedish drill. The general progress in all the classes of the school and the discipline in the class rooms and compounds have been excellent.

In the technical school instruction was given to the following apprentices:—Carpenters, cabinet-makers, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, leather-workers, saddlers, weavers and embroiderers. There were nine instructors and 68 apprentices.

The Government school at Sokoto showed satisfactory progress, though suffering from the lack of a European superintendent throughout the greater part of the year. Owing to the short period of training received at Kano by the native staff, the instruction was mainly elementary, and the more advanced pupils were sent to Kano when ready for more advanced instruction. The school was well supported by the Native Administration, and repeated requests were made for similar schools to be established at Birnin Kebbi and at Argungu.

The provincial school at Katsina was opened in September, and with the active support of the Emir and his administration good progress was made. Out of over 100 applicants 50 pupils were admitted. The Native Administration supported elementary schools at Bida and Argaie (Niger Province), and at Dekina and Ankpa (Bassa Province). The instruction in these schools was elementary, given by native teachers, and in the Bassa Province included practical agriculture.

The popularity of the schools is shown by the requests from the native communities for Government schools under European supervision. The Emirs of Zaria, Bida, Ilorin, and the Shehu of Bornu have asked for schools in their districts, and similar requests were reported from pagan communities in Yola, Muri, Bassa, Kabba, Ilorin and Niger Provinces.

The five Missionary Societies working in the Protectorate supported 43 elementary and 1 primary school, as follows:—

Church Missionary Society	16	Elementary.
Church Missionary Society	1	Primary.
Memnonite Brethren	3	Elementary.
Sudan United	8	,,
Sudan Interior	11	,,
Roman Catholic	5	,,

The number of Mahommedan schools in the Kano, Central, Niger, Yola, Muri, Nassarawa, Kabba, and Zaria Provinces is estimated at 14,611, with 111,838 pupils.

V.—HOSPITALS.

The number of Europeans admitted to the hospital at Zungeru during the year was 99, of whom two died. In 1912, 94 were admitted and one died.

650 natives were admitted to hospital, of whom 19 died.

The number of Europeans admitted to the Lokoja hospital during 1913 was 85, of whom two died. In 1912, 101 were admitted and one died.

To the native hospital there were 724 admissions with 24 deaths.

A temporary European hospital was opened early in September at Kaduna, to which 24 patients were admitted, of whom one died.

The total number of out-patients treated during the year, compiled from returns received from out-stations, was: Europeans, 1,336, with 4 deaths; natives, 22,385, with 318 deaths. The corresponding figures for 1912 were: Europeans, 967, with 11 deaths; natives, 20,381, with 205 deaths.

In recognition of the necessity of permanent hospital accommodation for African natives buildings have been erected or are in course of erection at Zaria and Kano, and in many other stations permanent buildings will, it is anticipated, be provided in the near future. In nearly every medical station, however, mud buildings with beaten floors (in some instances concrete) are in use for the accommodation of intern patients.

Three dispensaries are maintained, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of the district, by Native Treasuries.

The cost of the Medical Department in 1913 was £40,702, an increase of £7,400 on the average cost for the previous quinquennial period.

Scientific. The work of the local investigators under the Yellow Fever Commission was aided whenever opportunity arose by forwarding them all obtainable data demanded. The special courses of entomology which are now offered to Medical Officers have resulted in an increased interest in this important subject. Entomological outfits are stocked ready for issue to officers who have taken the prescribed courses, or to those who are desirous of collecting specimens for identification. Time and opportunity have hitherto allowed of but little laboratory work, but addition to the equipment for that purpose at the two headquarter stations is being gradually made

VI.—MINES.

In 1913 there were 103 companies operating in the Protectorate, with a nominal capital of £5,405,114 and a working capital of £2,199,381; of these 53 exported tin. At the end of the year they held:

198 alluvial mining leases, covering ..	64,184	acres.
246 exclusive licences to prospect, covering	562,880	,,
114 exclusive licences to prospect, under application for renewal, covering ..	296,384	,,
Total	923,448	,,

In addition there were 20 stream mining leases for a total of 25,746 yards.

The amount of tin ore won was 5,331·36 tons, as compared with 2,885·79 tons in 1912 and 1,470·5 tons in 1911. This figure gives an average of 1·72 cwt. per acre of land held under mining lease.

The average price of a ton of tin ore, taken from the prices upon which royalties were based, was £207·25, and the total value of tin extracted during the year was £1,137,929 5*s*. 0*d*.

The average number of persons employed in the Protectorate by mining companies was 231 Europeans and 16,883 natives. The total number of deaths caused by accidents on mines was 13, giving an average of ·77 per 1,000. This cannot be considered high, as the mining is at present almost entirely open cast.

Food supplies for labourers on the mine fields formerly presented great difficulties, but these have now practically disappeared.

VII.—POLICE

The force, with a strength of 20 European officers and 838 non-commissioned officers and men, was distributed throughout nine Provinces and two Cantonments. About 70 constables were employed in each of the provinces of Central, Muri, Yola, Nassarawa, Kontagora, Ilorin, Kabba and Bassa. The Niger Province detachment was double the strength of the ordinary provincial detachment, as upon it devolved the supply of police for railway duties.

A regular supply of recruits was available throughout the year, the majority being ex-soldiers of good character.

The chief duties performed by the police, in addition to their ordinary work of prevention, investigation and detection of crime and the arrest and prosecution of offenders, have been the patrolling of disturbed districts, escorting political and other officers on tour, furnishing gaol and treasury guards and convict escorts, serving summonses and executing warrants and judicial writs.

During the year the police took part in thirteen patrols.

The work performed by non-commissioned officers and men has been very favourably reported on by the residents generally.

Regular instruction in police duties and elementary law has been given in all detachments with a European officer, and has undoubtedly resulted in an increase in efficiency.

The general health of the force has been excellent. There being no dearth of suitable recruits, the minimum height for candidates has been maintained at 5 feet 6 inches, with a chest measurement not under 34 inches, and each man is subjected to a strict medical examination prior to enlistment.

On the whole, the discipline has been good. 117 serious punishments were inflicted during the year for various offences.

Reports were received during the year of the detection of spurious coins in the north. In past years the circulation of counterfeit money has been exclusively confined to those provinces adjoining Southern Nigeria, viz., Ilorin and Kabba, and the culprits were traced beyond the borders. In 1913, however, no counterfeit money was observed in circulation in the south, and the District Accountant of the Nigerian Railway, although paying out over £15,000 per month, had met with none. Enquiries regarding the coins detected in the Sokoto and Kano Provinces led to the presumption that they originated in French territory.

In the Provinces of Sokoto, Kano, Bornu and Zaria police work was entirely undertaken by *dogarai*, or police of the Native Administrations, and was very successfully performed. In the remaining Provinces dogarai were used in addition to uniformed police, and their use is being yearly extended with the object of supporting the authority of the Native Administrations and enforcing the orders of the Native Courts. They are also employed with success in the native towns of Zungeru and Lokoja (see Provincial Administration and Native Affairs section).

VIII.—PRISONS.

The number of prisoners admitted to Government gaols during the year was 2,149, as compared with 1,733 during 1912 and 1,911 during 1911.

The daily average number of prisoners in the Central and Provincial gaols during the last three years is as follows :—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Zungeru gaol	266	227	224
Lokoja gaol	134	144	180
Provincial gaols ..	494	468	445
	894	839	849

The gaols with the largest daily averages were Kano (73), Bornu (58), and Niger (48).

During the year a new temporary hospital was added to the Zungeru gaol, thus increasing the cell accommodation inside the gaol, and water was supplied by tap to the interior of the prison.

There has been a general increase in the expenditure on prisoners' food during the year, particularly at Bornu, Bassa, Kano and Kabba, which is ascribed to indifferent harvests. The maximum rate of 2*d.* per prisoner per day was exceeded in Bassa and Kabba for a portion of the year. The daily average cost per prisoner during the year was 1*s.* 5*d.*

The work of the prison staff is not entirely satisfactory in those provinces where there are warders without police supervision (Kano, Sokoto, Bornu and Zaria).

A new gaol was erected at Kano during the year and the buildings at Kontagora, Yola and Sokoto were thoroughly renovated.

Prisoners throughout the Protectorate were employed upon building, road-making and repairing, sanitation, farming, gardening and transport of stores. At Zungeru and Lokoja prisoners were also employed in tailoring, shoemaking, carpentry, smith's work, rope and mat making and other industries.

Remunerative vegetable gardens have been attached to the prison farms in most provinces, and are as a rule greatly appreciated by Europeans. The total value of prisoners' labour during the year was computed at £6,037, the cash earnings for prison industries being £420 18*s.* 5*d.*, including £152 2*s.* 9*d.* for sale of vegetables from the various gaol gardens.

The discipline of prisoners has been very good. At Lokoja no offence was committed necessitating the infliction of corporal punishment; at Zungeru only one, and in the provincial prisons very few. There were fourteen attempts at escape during the year, but of this number only two men succeeded in evading recapture.

The health of the prisoners has been very good. At Zungeru there were nine deaths, as compared with 19 in 1912. At Lokoja there were 16 deaths. In the Provinces there were 29 deaths, as compared with 41 in 1912 and 61 in 1911.

IX.—CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

The total number of offenders tried in the Courts during the year (excluding those dealt with in the Native Courts) was 2,892, of whom 2,009 were convicted, as compared with 2,453 in 1912, of whom 2,172 were convicted.

In Cantonments offences against property accounted for about one-third of the total convictions. Offences against revenue, cantonment and other laws relating to the social economy of the Protectorate formed the bulk.

Convictions for slavery offences during the last six years are as follows :—

1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
194	137	134	66	64	69

X.—VITAL STATISTICS.

The average number of Europeans in the Protectorate during 1913 was 804, of whom 51 were women. In 1912 the average number was 703. Details of these figures are as follows :—

	1912.	1913.
Government officials	325	326
Trading firms	93	156
Mining companies	250	286
Missions	35	36
Total	703	804

The native population is estimated at 9½ millions.

There were 13 deaths amongst the European population, as compared with 22 deaths in 1912, giving a death-rate per 1,000 of 16·04 in 1913 as compared with 31·29 in 1912.

The number of European officials invalided during the year was 70, as against 50 in 1912. This gives a rate of 87·06 per 1,000, as against 75·35 per 1,000 in 1912.

The following is a comparative statistical analysis for the past nine years :—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Averge European Population ..	342	347	424	499	544	637	641	703	804
Number of deaths	10	17	7	10	13	13	13	22	13
Death-rate per 1,000 ..	29·23	48·99	16·50	20·04	23·89	20·41	20·28	31·29	16·04
Number of Invalids	49	55	50	48	67	31	40	50	70
Invaliding rate per 1,000 ..	143·27	158·5	117·92	96·19	123·16	48·66	62·40	71·12	87·06

Malaria is still the prevailing cause of ill-health among Europeans. Out of a total of 208 Europeans admitted to the various hospitals 63 were suffering from malaria, as against a total of 219 in 1912, of which malaria accounted for 89. Out of a total of 1,327 European out-patients 306 were treated for malaria, as against 958 and 225, respectively, in 1912.

During the year there were six deaths due to blackwater fever, as compared with four deaths in 1912. The following table shows statistics of this disease for the past ten years :—

	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Number of cases ..	35	18	25	12	14	13	9	12	14	17
Number of deaths ..	6	4	5	0	4	3	2	6	4	6
Rate per 1,000 of average European population	108·69	52·63	72·04	28·32	22·05	23·89	14·18	18·72	19·90	21·14
Case mortality per cent. ..	17·14	22·20	20·00	—	28·57	23·07	22·20	50·00	28·57	35·29

XI.—SANITATION.

The work of the Sanitary Officers during 1913 was mainly devoted to the choice and laying out of the many sites for the permanent stations in various districts of the Protectorate. The most important of these was the site for the new capital at Kaduna.

Their activities were also largely directed to the correct lay-out and sanitation of European traders' sites in large centres, such as Kano and Zaria, which have expanded considerably.

Progress was made in the laying out of stations on the railway, and a comprehensive scheme for the systematic sanitation of the entire railway within the confines of the Protectorate was inaugurated.

The sanitation of Zungeru and Lokoja is satisfactory, particularly the latter. The pipe-borne water supply at Lokoja, from springs on Mount Patti, has proved a great benefit, and the system is being gradually extended.

In the provinces the principles of sanitation are being gradually inculcated among the natives by the Medical Staff. As opportunity admits tours are made by Medical Officers through their districts and such recommendations as they make through the Political Officers are generally sympathetically received by the native chiefs and headmen, with the result that the sanitation of towns and villages shows gradual improvement.

Owing to the occurrence of cases of yellow fever in Southern Nigeria, segregation camps for suspects were erected at Lokoja and Jebba, the two gateways of the Protectorate from the south. River steamers and passenger trains were carefully inspected, and every provision was made for dealing with any imported case of the disease, or with suspected persons.

Considerable attention has been given to the subject of the prevalence among the native community of infection by intestinal and parasitic worms.

During the year the sleeping sickness Isolation Camp at Zaria was closed. Examination of the three remaining cases for trypanosomes having repeatedly proved negative, the patients were sent to their homes.

The Nosological Tables show eight admissions, with four deaths, due to sleeping sickness. Several investigations of reported local epidemics have been carried out, but in the majority of instances the results were negative. In the few cases where the diagnosis was confirmed the patients were segregated under local arrangements.

There were 243 admissions to the Leper Camps established in the northern districts. The system of segregation cannot as yet be regarded as complete, and Medical Officers of the districts where the disease is prevalent report that numerous cases of leprosy are to be seen at large, mixing with their fellows and pursuing their ordinary occupations.

The conditions regarding the water-supply, drainage, disposal of sewage and refuse, clearing of vegetation and teaching of elementary hygiene upon the lines previously reported show steady improvement.

XII.—VACCINATION.

During the year 386 patients were treated for small-pox, among whom the percentage of mortality was 18. No Europeans were treated.

It is gratifying to note that the prejudice among natives against vaccination is decreasing. In 1912 the number of vaccinations performed was 10,112, of which 85 per cent. were successful. In 1913 the number rose to 13,916, of which 11,801 were successful (84·8 per cent).

XIII.—METEOROLOGY.

The year was remarkable for the general shortage of rainfall. An abnormal fall was registered at Womba, in Nassarawa Province. But in every other instance the amount was below the average, and reached the very low figure of 5·76 inches at Geidam.

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL IN INCHES.

	Year.									Average to 1912.	Rainfall 1913.
	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911	12.		
Zungeru	51·10	41·31	60·39	37·16	48·78	58·89	53·44	42·90	29·93	42·39	35·17
Lokoja	41·72	49·64	51·83	36·68	44·12	65·14	45·59	41·57	46·74	47·00	34·76
Kano	41·72	36·69	38·12	27·55	34·86	49·03	26·81	40·00	29·20	35·28	19·05
Zaria	41·72	51·27	61·05	29·80	45·48	55·88	53·80	43·35	43·13	48·10	33·01
Yola	33·77	42·76	34·60	27·55	53·77	44·26	38·67	42·22	38·93	39·61	29·93
Sokoto	32·14	33·32	34·60	19·86	20·44	29·72	23·11	28·70	19·16	25·80	16·38
Ilorin	32·14	47·02	49·00	54·74	55·46	65·18	51·14	52·58	38·85	50·52	43·83
Amar and Ibi	32·14	47·02	23·49	54·74	55·46	53·30	49·63	36·38	46·10	41·78	43·42
Geidam	32·14	47·02	23·49	54·74	22·39	21·28	16·87	10·46	12·59	16·71	5·76
Maifoni and Maiduguri ..	32·14	47·02	23·49	54·74	23·30	31·89	19·53	30·00	18·38	30·62	13·98
Kontagora	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	51·15	60·67	53·01	54·09	32·83	49·21	36·27
Bassa and Ankpa	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	58·77	66·85	56·44	54·09	47·81	54·97	49·78
Nafada	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	58·77	37·27	33·24	30·32	22·01	30·93	16·58
Birnin-Kebbi	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	58·77	27·70	25·10	30·69	20·32	25·95	23·37
Katagum	32·14	46·28	58·40	37·28	23·70	23·03	18·21	19·96	20·50	21·08	13·81
Bauchi	32·14	46·28	42·24	37·28	47·88	43·23	38·86	48·79	35·83	42·80	33·89
Baro	32·14	46·28	42·24	37·28	46·46	55·77	47·98	46·14	43·51	47·97	39·50
Naraguta	32·14	46·28	42·24	37·28	46·46	55·77	47·98	57·84	47·33	52·58	51·37
Dumjeri, Keffi and Womba	32·14	46·28	42·24	19·11	46·46	49·02	44·40	40·45	35·95	37·78	58·94

Average for the Protectorate as shewn by these statistics—1913, 31·50 inches; 1912, 39 inches.

Other figures of interest are as follows :—

	Reading.	Date.	Station.
Highest shade temperature ..	116	April ..	Geidam
Lowest shade temperature ..	43	December ..	Nafada
Highest mean temperature ..	84·2	" ..	Baro
Lowest mean temperature ..	71·9	" ..	Naraguta.
Maximum total rainfall	58·94	" ..	Womba
Minimum total rainfall	5·76	" ..	Geidam
Maximum rainfall on one day ..	3·64	18th August	Ilorin
Greatest range of temperature ..	60	March ..	Nafada
Highest mean relative humidity.	72	" ..	Ankpa
Lowest mean relative humidity .	37	" ..	Geidam

XIV.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The total revenue collected during 1913 was £15,517, being an increase of 50 per cent. over the revenue for 1912. The value of services performed free for the Administration is estimated at £10,513, or an increase of £243 on the figure for 1912. This increase is small, on account of improvements in the railway service, which have enabled the post to be used where formerly the telegraph was necessary.

The expenditure for the year, exclusive of telegraph construction, was £18,300—an increase of £786 on the expenditure for 1912. The revenue cannot yet be expected to cover expenditure, owing to the large amount of work done free for the Administration, but there is great improvement in this respect in 1913, the deficit being only £3,000 as against £7,000 in 1912.

The following tables give the principal figures for 1913 :—

Revenue.

Head of Revenue.	1912	1913	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Sale of Stamps	4,495	8,835	4,342	—
Telegraph Receipts	2,179	2,721	542	—
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Orders	386 433	569 277	27	—
Postage on Parcels, Protectorate Share	687	847	160	—
Miscellaneous	372	375	3	—
Customs on Parcels	1,845	1,895	48	—
Total .. £	10,395	15,517	5,122	—

Value of Services performed free for the Administration.

		£
112,232	Official Letters at 2*d*.	935
15,656	„ Book packets at 4*d*.	260
12,509	„ Registered packets at 4*d*. ..	208
4,800	„ Parcels at 1*s*. 3*d*.	300
87,353	„ Telegrams at 1*s*. 6*d*. ..	6,554
Maintenance of Railway Telegraph lines, etc.		2,256
		£10,513

Expenditure.

Head of Expenditure.	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Personal Emoluments, Stores, Postage Stamps, Mail Service, Inland, etc.	16,782	17,568	786	—
External Mail Service	370	370	—	—
Other Countries' Share of Postage on parcels	366	362	—	4

Postal Statistics.

Head.	1912.	1913.	Increase.
Letters Inland, Official ..	57,212	81,942	24,730
Letters Inland, Private ..	83,200	113,652	30,452
Letters Registered, Official ..	8,332	9,250	918
Letters Registered, Private ..	7,722	9,722	2,000
Letters, Foreign and Colonial, Official	22,256	30,290	8,034
Letters, Foreign and Colonial, Private	494,000	597,500	103,500
Letters, Registered, Foreign and Colonial, Official	1,976	2,470	498
Letters, Registered, Foreign and Colonial, Private	39,598	49,497	9,899
Postcards, Inland	988	1,111	123
Postcards, Foreign	14,872	16,731	1,859
Newspapers and Book packets, Official, Inland	7,098	9,465	2,367
Newspapers and Book packets, Private	6,626	7,690	1,064
Foreign and Colonial Papers, Official	5,408	7,000	1,592
Foreign and Colonial Papers, Private	223,371	279,214	55,843
Parcels, Inland, Official ..	3,900	4,425	525
Parcels, Inland, Private ..	6,028	6,744	716
Parcels, Foreign and Colonial ..	23,125	24,684	1,559
	1,005,712	1,251,387	245,675

The number of money orders issued was 2,964, and their value was £86,252—an increase, in each case, of over 100 per cent. on the figures for 1912.

The postal order business shows an increase of 35 per cent. in numbers and 32 per cent. in value as compared with 1912.

The number of telegrams dealt with shows an increase of 7,703 over the number for 1912. Private inland telegrams increased by 6,951, private foreign and colonial telegrams by 1,269, but official inland telegrams decreased by 277, and official foreign and colonial telegrams by 627.

The railway wires were strengthened during the year, and on the principal lines interruptions were comparatively few and of short duration, even during the rains.

Communication between Keffi and Ibi and Yola again proved very uncertain, owing to the defects in the cable at Sinkai. It is hoped to replace the cable by a new one early in 1914.

The second wire from Zungeru to Naraguta was extended from Rahama to Jengre, at which place a temporary post office was opened. Two wires for the railway were also constructed between Rahama and Jengre.

The duplex apparatus installed for work between Zungeru and Zaria has proved very satisfactory. On one occasion 398 messages were disposed of in ten hours, an average of nearly 40 messages per hour.

XV.—MILITARY.

During the year the training of the Northern Nigeria Regiment showed a general improvement throughout. The men are well led and work steadily in both close and extended formations.

The interior economy of the regiment is in a satisfactory condition.

Discipline is well maintained in all units.

There have been two cases of floggings, one of which was inflicted by the civil power. This is a decrease of two upon the preceding year. A decrease has also to be recorded in the number of severe punishments, of which there were 754, as compared with 788 in 1912 and 1,033 in 1911. Courts-martial also show a decrease, there being 14, as compared with 19 in 1912. The number of desertions was 120, the same as 1912.

In musketry only a slight improvement can be reported.

The arms, equipment and clothing of all battalions are in very good order.

There were no military operations of any important description during the year.

XVI.—MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

Road Transport.

There was a decrease in 1913 in the amount of road transport supplied by the Transport Department for officials and stores. The work done was 15,028 ton miles less than in 1912, mainly owing to railway extension.

The number of head loads carried was 62,483, as against 51,185 in 1912—an increase of 11,298. Excluding three Government ponies all transport was hired, and the following are the figures for the last two years :—

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Carriers	48,617	59,373	10,756	—
Horses	127	111	—	16
Bullocks	311	339	28	—
Camels	—	113	113	—
Donkeys	613	544	—	69

The touring car and motor lorry kept up by the Transport Department were mainly used by the Governor when travelling. The former travelled 2,052 miles and the latter 666.

River Transport.

The Marine Departments of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated during the year, the Niger and Benue transport of Northern Nigeria being placed with the Southern Nigeria Niger Transport under the immediate supervision and control of a Marine Superintendent responsible to the Director of Marine at headquarters.

The river was abnormally low during 1913, and during the early part of the year the fleet was considerably reduced, since several of the Northern Nigeria craft were found to be in a dangerous condition and were laid up for repairs.

The Niger Transport is divided into three sections :—

(*a*) Burutu to Lokoja.
(*b*) Lokoja to Baro.
(*c*) Benue River Section.

Lokoja is the headquarters of the Niger Transport Service, being situated at the junction of the Niger and Benue.

Baro is the terminus of the Baro-Kano Railway, and during high water is the scene of great activity when branch boats arrive from Burutu. The first to arrive during 1913 was the "Oshogbo" on September 1st, and the last to leave was the "Namguta" on October 21st. The total amount of cargo handled by the Marine at Baro during 1913, export and import, was 7,164 tons, as compared with 6,436 tons in 1912. The total number of passengers to and from Baro during 1913 was 1,120, as compared with 1,660 in 1912, a decrease in number of nearly 33 per cent.

The following figures relating to the Niger Transport Service may be of interest :—

In 1913, 13,209 passengers and 18,704 tons of cargo were carried, as compared with 20,830 of the former and 18,399 of the latter in 1912, while the earnings for the year under review show a decrease of £10,555, mainly due to the low river and to the railway competition. The loss, excluding depreciation and establishment charges, amounted to £55; if depreciation charges are added this loss is increased to £7,874.

The total expenditure in the Benue Launch Service amounted to £1,940 excluding depreciation. The total earnings, Government and public, amounted to £2,501, thus showing a profit of £111. Including depreciation, a loss of £490 was incurred.

For the fourth year in succession dredging operations have been systematically carried out on the Lokoja-Baro section of the River Niger. It was hoped that a navigable channel for large stern-wheelers on this section of the river might thus be maintained throughout the dry season, but it has now been demonstrated that this is quite impossible when the Niger is unusually low, and the experiment will not be continued.

The Rocky Channel, which extends 18 miles below Lokoja, was buoyed in 1913 by 19 buoys at a cost of £303.

The lower Niger commenced to rise about its usual date, but, starting from a level of 2 feet 3 inches below that of 1912 (which was also a year below the normal), its extreme range was 2 feet 9 inches less than in 1912 at Onitsha, and its highest level in September was therefore 5 feet below that of the previous year.

On the Baro-Lokoja section similar conditions prevailed, the high and low levels being lower respectively than any previously recorded.

The Wuru, Bubara, and Kwotachi Rapids in the Upper Niger River were surveyed in May, and found to be very dangerous for canoe traffic.

The largest and worst rock in the Kwotachi Rapids was destroyed by tonite. The following statement regarding the river services is of interest :—

	Passengers		Cargo		Earnings		Expenditure		Profit	Loss
	Govt. Number.	Public Number.	Govt. Number.	Public Number.	Govt. £	Public £	Excluding depreciation £	Including depreciation £		£
River Niger .. (Including Benue)	3,874	11,123	5,425	13,839	8,634	15,620	24,198	32,618	—	8,364

XVII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

The provision for expenditure on works during the year was as follows :—

£15,750 for repairs and maintenance of buildings, and £41,245 for the construction of new works, making a total of £56,995, as compared with a total of £35,980 for 1912.

Cantonments.

At Zungeru the medical stores and the extension of the gaol were completed. Various minor works were carried out. The bungalows in the station were kept in as good repair as possible, at a minimum of expense in view of the early move to a new capital. All bridges and culverts were periodically examined and repaired. The electric light and pumping plant was kept in effective condition, and the Dago dams required no attention. An improved type of condenser was installed to replace the worn out marine condenser which had been in use for many years. The supply of ice was maintained without interruption.

At Lokoja the following works were undertaken during the year :—Construction of coal sheds, erection of slaughter house and market, completion of medical store, new kerosene store, timber sheds, artisans' and apprentices' quarters, a bridge on the frontage road, the laying of tramway track and provision of trolleys, and extension of the water supply, together with various minor works. The cost of the improvements to the native town was met from Native Administration funds and carried out under Public Works supervision.

The Government buildings were kept in repair; those built prior to 190[illegible] are in a very bad state of preservation and will gradually have to be replaced.

Works at Out-stations.

Five new bungalows were erected at Geidam, Gujba and Maiduguri, in the Bornu Province, and existing bungalows were overhauled and repaired. Various minor buildings were also erected. In the Central Province a Post Office and Mines Office were built. At Kano the Residency, a Post Office and a Rest House were completed, together with two bungalows and part of a new gaol and Native Hospital, and at Katsina a Resident's Office. In Nassarawa a new bungalow and Post Office and at Zaria a Post Office and Rest House were erected, with various minor buildings in the different provinces.

All houses and public buildings were kept in a good state of repair, and mosquito-proof shelters were removed and new ones erected. Portable condensers were kept in an efficient state, and much furniture and office fittings were constructed and distributed throughout the Protectorate.

Roads, &c.

On the Kano-Barbera road (65 miles) survey work was completed by the end of October and construction was well in hand by the end of the year. The Kano-Ningi road survey was completed as far as Gherko, about 40 miles, but it was subsequently decided to construct a road from Maidobi to Gherko and thence to Ningi to avoid the Hadeija river.

On the Zaria-Maska-Sokoto road 180 miles were surveyed. A rough track was cleared and levelled throughout the whole length. On the Zaria-Maska section culverting, with the necessary earthworks, was well in hand.

The road from railhead at Jengre, via Jos to Bukuru, was maintained in fit condition for motors from the end of the rainy season. The line from Bukuru to Ropp was surveyed, and a very light road constructed to enable light traffic to use it at once, as it was considered important to bring the mines south of Bukuru into communication with railhead as early as possible.

XVIII.—PROVINCIAL ADMINISTRATION AND NATIVE AFFAIRS.

The Protectorate is divided for administrative purposes into 13 Provinces. The administrative staff consists of five first-class, 16 second, 39 third, and 72 Assistant Residents, making a total of 132 officers. Assuming that one-third of these are absent on leave, there is in the Protectorate at any given time an average of one administrative officer per 2,900 square miles of territory, and per 105,000 of population.

The Political Department is assisted by a force of 850 native constables and 19 European police officers. This force is under the general supervision of an Inspector-General, who visits and reports on the detachments periodically. The use and control of the police is, however, entirely in the hands of the political officers, and all orders are given to them by the Residents in charge of the various districts. They are employed only in those districts in which no Native Administration able to recruit and train an efficient police of its own exists; and in those localities, such as railway stations, where the Native Administration police, or *dogarai*, as they are called, cannot be used.

Since the date (1st January, 1900) on which the administration of these territories was taken over from the Royal Niger Company and assumed by the Crown a settled policy introduced by Sir Frederick Lugard, the first High Commissioner, has been adhered to in regard to native affairs. This policy is generally described by the expression "indirect rule." By this expression is meant a policy which has for its object the education of the native to take an effective and respon-

sible share in the government of the country. All such laws and customs as were found to be enforced in the various native communities and were not oppressive to the individual were retained, and the introduction was avoided, as far as possible, of laws and executive procedure which, though suitable to the mode of thought of Europeans, are not indispensable to the welfare of the native, while every effort was made to purge the Native Administration of the gross abuses, tyranny and extortion by which it had become debased.

The pre-existing machinery of government set up by the various native communities themselves, and such modifications in that machinery as it has been found necessary to introduce in the interest of order and good government, may be briefly described as follows :—

The power of the Fulani hierarchy exerted from the historic, and to Muslim eyes almost sacred, town of Sokoto, was delegated by the Emir Em-Muminin (Commander of the Faithful), commonly known in Hausa as the Sarikin Muslimin, to the great captains who had been successful in the Jehad which established their ascendancy at the beginning of the 18th century. These became feudal lords and rulers over large areas and populations, and paid a portion of the taxes and tribute which they collected to the Sarikin Muslimin.

The most powerful of these was the Emir of Kano, whose territory exceeded 10,000 square miles, with a population of about 2,000,000. In some cases the fiefs were of small extent, some not exceeding 200 square miles, with a population of 50,000. The principal Emirates were Gando, Kano, Bida, Ilorin, Zaria, Katsena, Bauchi and Yola. These feudal chiefs held their fiefs by appointment from Sokoto. In practice the succession was very generally hereditary, but the Sarikin Muslimin retained to himself very arbitrary powers of patronage..

The Emirs in turn granted subordinate fiefs to a number of their more important followers, whether relations, successful generals, or favourite slaves. The peasantry were divided into two classes—viz., free-born farmers and farmers who had been slaves and had been granted a certain measure of freedom known as "rinji." The first corresponded to the class known in feudal England as "freemen of the manor," and the second to that known as "serfs of the manor." The free farmers held the lands on condition of serving as soldiers in time of war, or of paying a monetary equivalent. The serfs were expected to fight and also to do a certain amount of labour without remuneration on the Emir's farms, the walls of the towns, and other works of public utility.

The Sarikin Muslimin counted on a general rally of Emirs from all his tributary dependents in the event of war and almost every year a great gathering of the clans took place at Sokoto. Towards the end of the nineteenth century the controlling influence of Sokoto, at one time very wide-reaching and efficient, had waned. Kano was in a condition approaching revolt. Bauchi was disloyal and, generally speaking, there was a tendency for the Fulani empire to fall to pieces.

It was not thought advisable after the various Emirates had been brought under the control of the Government to rebuild the influence

of Sokoto, both because it would have been necessary to support it with an armed force and for other reasons. Each of the feudal lords or Emirs, who had been in former times responsible to Sokoto direct, was accordingly made responsible to the Government. In short, the Government took towards Sokoto itself and the other Emirs the position which had formerly been occupied by the Sarikin Muslimin, except in so far as the religious headship was concerned. Tradition and customs were thus to a great extent maintained, and the position was easily acceptable to the Moslem ruling classes.

The organization of each Emirate was then taken in hand. It was not found generally necessary radically to alter the machinery. Great abuses, however, had crept in. They were due in part to a tendency to over-centralization, in part to the deterioration of the ruling classes by avarice and unbridled exercise of despotic power. The sub-fief holder (who has now become "District Headman") had developed a tendency to remain at the capital of the Emirate instead of residing amongst the people for whose prosperity and contentment he was responsible. To exert his authority and collect his revenues he employed agents, generally favourite slaves, known as "jakadas" or "ajeles." These agents practised every kind of extortion, and to a great extend undermined the authority of the village heads and councils. It is fair to state that this abuse was less noticeable in Sokoto than in other Emirates. Another fertile cause of misgovernment was the fact that the areas granted in fief to the various holders were not in most cases contiguous, so that a Galadima might be found residing at Sokoto with perhaps two hundred towns and villages scattered all over the Emirate subject to his authority. To remedy this state of affairs a redistribution of towns, villages and lands was made amongst the district heads by which all districts were rendered self-contained. The district heads were compelled to take up their residences in their districts. The final unit, that is to say, the village—or, in places where the population is found in scattered farm houses, the community properly forming a village group—was placed in charge of a responsible village head or council. Any order emanating from an Emir is now conveyed by his messenger to the district head only, and is by him transmitted to the village authorities, and it is the latter who convey the order to the individual, and who are responsible for its execution.

The principle which ensures that the obligation of the individual citizen towards the State should be actually enforced only by an authority which is in daily contact with the people themselves, and is therefore subject to the influence of local public opinion, was thus inaugurated. At the same time there is sufficient centralization at the headquarters of each Emirate to ensure that the orders of the Emir, given on the advice of his European advisers, the Residents, or the orders of the Governor given through the Emir, shall be rapidly conveyed to the population. In Kano or Sokoto, the most highly-organized Emirates, the Emir's order will reach every responsible member of communities approaching two million in number in about ten days.

The members of the native administration were in former times paid in a very haphazard manner; in fact, they generally paid themselves. To remedy this the entire moiety of the general tax which is allocated for the upkeep of the Native Administration is brought to account in the Treasury of the native Chief. These are known as the "Native Treasuries." By these regular monthly payments are made, on a scale fixed by the Emirs and approved by the Governor, to all members of the native administration connected with headquarters, from the Emir himself down to the town scavenger, and including the judiciary. For instance, the Emir of Kano draws £400 per month, his waziri £100 per month, the alkali, or native judge, £50 per month. The dogarai are paid at the rate of £1 per month.

In the districts the native judges are paid at rates varying from £60 to £300 per annum. These comparatively large salaries are sufficient to raise the alkalai above the temptation to accept bribes. The district headmen are not yet all paid fixed salaries, but are entitled to draw a percentage of the total taxes collected in their districts, generally 25 per cent. The village heads are paid in the same manner, generally at the rate of 15 per cent. of the taxes collected by them. A district head receives from £150 to £1,000 per annum, and a village head from £2 to £15 per annum. The good effect of ensuring to a native official a regular source of income has been incalculable, and the principal Emirs, such as those of Sokoto, Bornu, and Kano, though at first somewhat shy of accepting a civil list, have now become quite enthusiastic supporters of this system. They recognize that every native who formerly held a position of responsibility in time of peace or war is still entrusted with congenial work which gives him an object in life, though he is a member of a subject race. On the other hand, the peasantry now appreciate the payment of taxes on a scale which varies little from year to year, which are calculated on a basis understandable to the individual, and regarding the amount of which they have, through their village heads, opportunity of appeal if the assessment is in their opinion unfair. It may probably now be said that at least 75 per cent. of the total population of the Moslem states is directly interested in maintaining the existing method of government.

The manner in which the funds necessary for the maintenance of the administration are secured is briefly as follows: The principal source of revenue in Northern Nigeria is termed the general or tribute tax. This is raised by collecting a contribution in proportion to his wealth from each individual annually, that is to say, by direct taxation.

The mode of collection differs slightly in each Emirate, for it is based in every case on the system which was formerly in force. Certain general principles governing the mode of collection are, however, observed throughout the Protectorate.

The amount to be paid is based on the extent of the resources of the individual. An owner pays 1*s.* 6*d.* per annum for each head of horned cattle as *Jangali*, 10 per cent. of grain crops are collected and paid as *Zakka*.

The assessment and collection of this direct taxation under the general supervision of British officers has the great advantage that it brings the Government officer into constant and close contact with the bulk of the population, whom he thus learns to understand and sympathise with in a way which no other work could effect, and least of all if his dealings with them were solely those of judge and censor. This is specially the case where the contribution is *pro rata* to the circumstances of the individual. Nor is the educative effect confined to the British officer alone. The collection of poll or hut taxes, which consist in the mere counting of heads in a village, is a mechanical operation, and requires little thought on the part of the village head, and no assistance from his council. When, however, he is compelled to assess each individual according to his circumstances, he becomes vested with responsibility, and learns to exercise the attributes of a ruler.

Excepting in certain pagan districts where the village organization is as yet in a very rudimentary condition, so that a capitation tax only can be collected, *pro rata* property taxes are in force all through the Protectorate. The contribution to be paid by the village unit is fixed by a European assessing officer, and the proportion of this to be paid by the individual native is decided by the village authority. The revenue, when collected, is accounted for through the district headman to the Government, represented by the Resident in each province. A proportion (50 per cent. in the Muslim Emirates, and from 50 per cent. to 75 per cent. in the pagan districts) is paid into the Government Treasury, and the remainder into the Native Treasuries. This system is, however, subject to modification in some Moslem provinces—Zaria, Kano and Katsina, while enforcing the *Zakka*, (10 per cent. of grain) approximate in other respects to the capitation tax of the pagan areas, since the former has a fixed rate per "hoe," (which, however, varies in different villages according to the fertility of the soil, etc.), and a fixed rate per *caput* on persons engaged in non-agricultural industries, while at Kano and Katsina there is a more or less fixed charge per farm.

In the latter Emirates, however, a system is under trial by which all the former taxes and tithes are commuted for a tax payable in proportion to land occupied. It has been found possible to train *mallamai* (native scribes) in the employ of the Native Administration to measure farms with sufficient accuracy to inaugurate this scheme. A tax of 9*d*. to 1*s*. 8*d*. per acre is obtainable around Kano and is willingly paid by the native occupiers. The latter, even the poorest and least educated, have shown remarkable capacity for grasping the principle that their contributions were in proportion to the areas of their farms, and they are not slow to complain should they think that a miscalculation has been made which is not in their favour. The system has the advantage that it affords complete protection to the individual and avoids the necessity for any argument with the tax gatherer as to what amount is due. Since the value of ordinary farm land is as a general rule uniform, this system does not violate the principle of the *pro rata* property tax, if taken as a basis of taxation subject to modification for land of special fertility or situated near to a railway, etc. It does not of course apply to the taxation

of non-agriculturals or of Urban residents. There is also a danger lest the farmers may restrict the size of their farms in order to lower their rents. This latter result has not occurred, however, in Katsina, where the system was introduced at the request of the Emir, and the natives are accepting it very readily.

In Kano City the compounds are measured as well as the farms. In the out-districts, however, it has not been thought advisable to do this lest it should result in the undue restriction of the size of the compound. A fixed charge of 1s. 6d. per compound is therefore at present levied.

This system of land measurement has also been introduced round Sokoto town and Birnin Kebbi (Gando), where land is also at a premium. The system is suitable to such densely populated areas, where the boundaries of each individual owner are well known.

In the Emirate of Bornu a system which is a combination of those employed in the Moslem and the pagan areas has been adopted. A proportion of the tax payable by a village is fixed by a rate demanded on each farm, hut, and individual, whilst a proportion in the nature of a "super-tax" on the more wealthy is left to the headmen to assess according to the wealth of the individual.

The very important work of "assessment" is deserving of special reference. The administrative staff of Residents in the Provinces is continually touring the various districts. "Resident assessments," by which term is implied a village to village assessment by a British officer, who also compiles a report and a detailed map of each district, have been steadily made. They have resulted in the large increase of revenue derived from a proper and equitable apportionment of the taxation, and the bringing of a number of hitherto uncontrolled tribes or villages into touch with the Administration, and also in the recording of a large mass of useful and interesting ethnological information.

This system finds its most complete expression in the Moslem States. In the pagan communities the same general principles apply, but the mode of application differs in proportion as the organization is less advanced in civilization and the tribes are gradually being taught to respect the authority of a central chief and his delegates, and to develop a sense of impartiality and justice in their Native Courts. The process has been attended with a considerable measure of success, though it is unavoidably slow. Punitive expeditions are rare.

Provided that the native judges are free from bribery and corruption it is probable that they can administer justice more efficiently than European officials, even when the latter are conversant with the language of the litigants. It has fortunately been found possible to entrust this work to an increasing extent to a native judiciary, which is now fairly well paid and can probably with truth be said to be honest and impartial.

In former days, the judges (alkalai) had no fixed stipends, and depended for their livelihood on the generosity of the reigning Emir, or on the fees collected in their own courts. In such circumstances it could hardly be expected that the courts would be efficient, or free from bribery and corruption. The former weakness of the native courts was caused rather by a radically bad system than by a real lack of men who could, if properly supported, efficiently administer justice.

In Kano and Katsina the courts do not execute their own judgments. The court informs the head of the district in which it is situated that an order has been given, and, should this entail the payment of a judgment debt, the Native Treasury is also informed by the court. The district head is responsible for the execution of the order, for the collection of any amount due, and for its payment into the Native Treasury. By this means a complete check on both the judiciary and the executive is established. This system will be extended as may be found possible.

At the present time almost every districthas a salaried alkalai's court with considerable, but limited, powers. Minutes of every case tried in the district courts are submitted monthly to the chief native judges at the various capitals, and serious cases are referred to their courts.

It is a remarkable fact that crimes of violence and robbery, which in the early years of the Protectorate were so regrettably numerous, have almost disappeared since the native courts, with their corollary, native police (*dogarai*), have been fully organised.

The work of the courts is extensive. In Sokoto the record shows 15,438 cases tried, in Bornu 6,676; while in Kano the return of cases has risen from 15,301 in 1909 to 48,116 in the present year.

The Native Administrations have radically altered their old ideas in regard to the treatment of prisoners. The native gaols throughout the country are now carefully superintended, and their sanitation is attended to ; prisoners are looked after and, in return, perform useful work for the community.

The *dogarai* employed by the Native Administrations form an efficient and well conducted body of men. The following table shews their approximate numbers in the various Provinces (a total of 1,036):—

Sokoto	254	Yola	16
Kano	283	Nassarawa ..	62
Bornu	56	Kontagora ..	23
Zaria	47	Ilorin	34
Niger	63	Kabba	25
Central	131	Bassa	36
Muri	6		

In addition to their ordinary police duties they look after Native Administration gaols.

There has been a ready response in most of the provinces to the call made on the Native Administrations to assist in the segregation of lepers and persons suffering from sleeping sickness.

The strength of this linked system of purely native police, prisons, and judges for the suppression of crime and settlement of disputes lies primarily in the fact that all are local, are understood by the native mind, and are, therefore, subject to the control of native public opinion. Their intimate acquaintance with the people among whom they work establishes a far surer guarantee of good government than can be secured by mere physical force and fear of punishment. The native officials, the judges and police are in sympathy with the people, whom they understand and who understand them. Proof of this is furnished by the ready obedience to the native *dogarai* given by the large crowds of natives which attend at official ceremonies, such as the durbar at Kano, on the 1st of January, 1913. Another proof is the

manner in which the orders of the Native Courts are executed, and accepted without demur.

The policy adopted with regard to the education of the natives in the Government schools has been framed with the object of preserving his racial individuality. What is best in native tradition and customs is fostered, and no attempt is made to transform the native into a hybrid European or to force upon him alien ideas, except in so far as these may be necessary in order to fit them for success in the altered circumstances surrounding them. It is satisfactory to be able to record that the Emirs and Chiefs, though at first they showed some reluctance in committing their sons and relatives to the care of the Government schools, have now, without exception, given the scheme the most loyal support.

The Emir of Kano has from the first taken the greatest interest in the school established at Nassarawa, in the neighbourhood of his capital, where there are now about 300 pupils. These are for the most part boys who, in the ordinary course of events, will be entrusted, when they grow up, with administrative duties of great responsibility.

A general review of the policy adopted in respect to native administration would be incomplete without a short reference to the measures taken by the Government to regulate the conditions under which the land in these territories may be occupied.

After close enquiry it was found that from time immemorial a native individual had regarded the land possessed by the community to which he belonged to be vested in the office of the Emir, clan chief, village elders or head of a family, as the case might be. The idea of individual possession of land, in the sense in which such possession exists in Europe, was found to be foreign to his conception of the requirements of his tribe.

Per contra, the hereditary right of each individual to occupy an area of the tribal lands sufficient to support himself and his family, so long as he conforms to the tribal laws and customs, is a privilege which every native assumes that he possesses.

It was decided that it would be expedient that these two principles should be accepted by the Government and applied in respect to the occupation of land in Northern Nigeria and be embodied in a Proclamation named the Land and Native Rights Proclamation.

By this law every native is secured in the occupation of his land so long as he pays his contribution to the revenues of the State in return for the protection to life and property which he enjoys. All the improvements which he may make upon his land are his own inalienable property, for which he can claim full compensation, and he can bequeath or sell them with his title. If, however, his land has become valuable owing to the expenditure of State revenue (as by railway construction, &c.) without any effort of his own, he may be called upon to pay an increased contribution to the revenue in respect of the increased wealth which he has thus become possessed of—or he may relinquish it and take land elsewhere, receiving full compensation for improvements.

In Table I will be found a statement showing the position in the various provinces in respect to revenue and population.

Table II shows the receipts (Government share) of land revenue during the past eight years.

TABLE 1.—STATEMENT SHOWING AREA AND POPULATION OF EACH PROVINCE AND THE REVENUE THEREFROM.

Name of Province.	Sokoto.	Kano.	Bornu.	Central	Zaria.	Niger.	Kontagora.	Ilorin.	Muri.	Nassarawa.	Yola.	Kabba.	Bassa.
Area :— Total 255,700 square miles	32,600	29,500	33,600	23,700	13,320	16,770	27,800	6,500	28,700	16,710	11,600	8,200	6,700
Population :— Total 9,269,000 ..	1,300,000	3,500,000	700,000	700,000	402,000	400,000	122,000	200,000	700,000	600,000	300,000	140,000	205,000
Land Revenue :—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government Share ..	43,670	86,027	29,658	30,064	15,912	27,382	6,381	14,739	10,616	10,232	11,004	8,219	4,766
Land Revenue :— Native Share ..	56,521	86,027	26,365	30,133	15,912	27,301	5,163	14,739	6,705	10,040	11,004	2,739	4,765
Total Land Revenue .	100,191	172,054	56,023	60,197	31,824	54,683	11,544	29,478	17,321	20,272	22,008	10,958	9,531
Incidence per Adult Male ..	£ s. d. 0 3 7	£ s. d. 0 2 10	£ s. d. 0 4 4	£ s. d. 0 2 7	£ s. d. 0 5 2	£ s. d. 0 6 3	£ s. d. 0 3 3	£ s. d. 0 5 6	£ s. d. 0 2 5	£ s. d. 0 3 3	£ s. d. 0 2 11	£ s. d. 0 5 8	£ s. d. 0 3 3

TABLE II.

STATEMENT OF LAND REVENUE (GOVERNMENT SHARE), INCLUDING JANGALI (CATTLE TAX),

Collected during the years shown as under.

PROVINCE.	1903–04.	1904–05.	1905–06.	1906–07.	1907–08.	1908–09.	1909–10.	1910–11.	1911–12.	1912 (9 months).	1913.
Sokoto..	—	1,538	5,673	11,611	19,144	24,074	25,238	28,545	31,395	18,414	43,670
Kano	2,428	7,159	7,141	13,447	24,556	51,842	56,588	69,659	70,014	36,383	86,027
Bauchi (Central) ..	476	1,091	3,991	9,999	8,787	10,112	11,479	10,943	15,067	19,651	30,064
Bornu	1,476	4,181	6,562	8,642	11,947	11,606	13,857	15,054	22,593	18,896	29,658
Zaria	506	725	1,513	2,165	7,262	2,073	8,168	5,691	16,998	4,879	15,912
Kontagora	422	476	990	1,841	2,201	3,399	3,451	3,316	5,002	4,571	6,281
Niger	480	2,078	1,951	2,005	3,751	6,807	6,162	16,606	15,534	5,038	27,382
Ilorin	299	605	657	1,935	2,332	2,774	3,612	5,368	5,746	13,637	14,739
Bassa	232	268	594	1,157	1,112	2,645	2,623	6,047	7,132	4,580	4,766
Kabba..	244	674	886	1,856	1,828		2,599	3,168	8,067	6,748	8,219
Nassarawa	501	493	1,237	2,108	2,051	2,702	3,044	5,238	5,479	7,370	10,232
Muri	1,082	1,182	1,582	2,452	4,143	3,743	4,728	5,711	7,571	6,661	10,616
Yoli	287	394	1,286	1,940	2,173	2,717	3,162	4,884	7,334	3,121	11,600
Total	8,433	20,864	34,063	61,158	91,287	124,494	144,711	179,630	217,940	149,849	299,166

XIX.—AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Agriculture.

In January, 1913, the headquarters of the Agricultural Department were transferred from Bida to Zaria.

Two experimental plantations were opened during the year—one at Maigana, near Zaria, in the drier portion of the Protectorate to the north, and the other at Aguji, some 30 miles east of Ilorin, in the more humid climate of the Niger valley, some 200 miles further south. The object of both these farms was primarily to test the suitability of the respective districts for cotton growing. In addition to cotton, however, a number of other crops were also under experiment, including green leguminous crops of various kinds, ground-nuts, maize, and fodder crops. A special point was made at both these plantations of the training of native instructors, or overseers, with a view to placing them in charge of trial plots in out-districts, and other agricultural work.

At Maigana the use of oxen in agriculture was attempted and the areas for cotton planting were ploughed with success.

In Bassa it was desired to test the relative merits of Para and Ceara rubber, but unfortunately the former failed to germinate. Experiments were also conducted with cotton and other crops of local importance.

In Niger and Ilorin Provinces the planting of Labozhi kolas was encouraged and systematized, with very good results. Cacao seed also was sown, but the germination was very poor, and it is clear that the climate generally is unsuited to this crop.

The following comparative statement, compiled by the Comptroller of Customs, of the quantities and values of those agricultural exports of Nigeria which are of principal interest to the Northern Provinces, will show at a glance that the year has been one of greatly increased prosperity :—

Articles.	1913.		Approximate local purchasing price.	1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
		£			£
Benniseed. lbs.	2,718,795	9,245	£7 per ton ..	1,058,319	2,972
Cotton Lint. cwt.	56,796	159,223	1⅛*d.* per lb. seed cotton	39,043	102,932
Ground-Nuts. tons (Decorticated & Undecorticated.)	19,288	174,716	£8–£10 per ton	2,518	18,930
Gum Arabic. lbs.	1,601,656	3,133	1*d.* per lb. ..	688,103	1,785
Hides. Numbers	473,445	166,414	8*d.* per lb. ..	316,188	51,161
Skins (Dressed). Numbers	654,528	30,800	1*s.* each ..	496,950	17,671
Shea-butter. lbs.	268,592	4,044	2*d.* per lb. ..	402,240	4,797
Shea-nuts. lbs.	21,100,460	70,425	£7 per ton ..	17,373,365	46,609
Total ..	..	£618,000	..	..	£246,857

It will be seen from this table that there was a remarkable increase in the export of ground-nuts during the year. Shea-nuts also show a very satisfactory increase. The slight rise in export of cotton from Northern Nigeria was principally due to the greatly increased output of the Ilorin Province, but in the majority of districts the popularity of cotton cultivation is on the wane, its place being taken by ground-nuts and guinea-corn, which prove to be more paying crops. The problem is to introduce a variety of cotton into general cultivation which will give at least twice as large a gross return per acre as the existing types, and to this end careful and comprehensive experiments were entered upon during the year.

Forestry.

The staff of the Forestry Department for 1913 consisted of one Assistant Conservator of Forests, attached to the Agriculture Department.

In the Niger Province 25 new kola plantations were opened and the seven already existing were renovated. 7,000 kola-nuts were planted.

Experiments were started with a view to finding quick-growing trees for fuel purposes. Black and silver wattle were sown, but failed to survive the dry season.

The " Persian lilac " alone was entirely successful, showing a growth of three feet the first season, and standing green and flourishing after three months' drought. This tree is satisfactory as far as hardiness goes, but it is a poor fuel producer.

The mining community on the Bauchi plateau, where the problem of timber and fuel is becoming serious, showed a genuine enthusiasm for planting, and seeds of six varieties of trees were distributed free to the managers of various mines.

At the close of the year tapping experiments were in progress with the various species of gum-producing trees which are to be found in large numbers in Bornu.

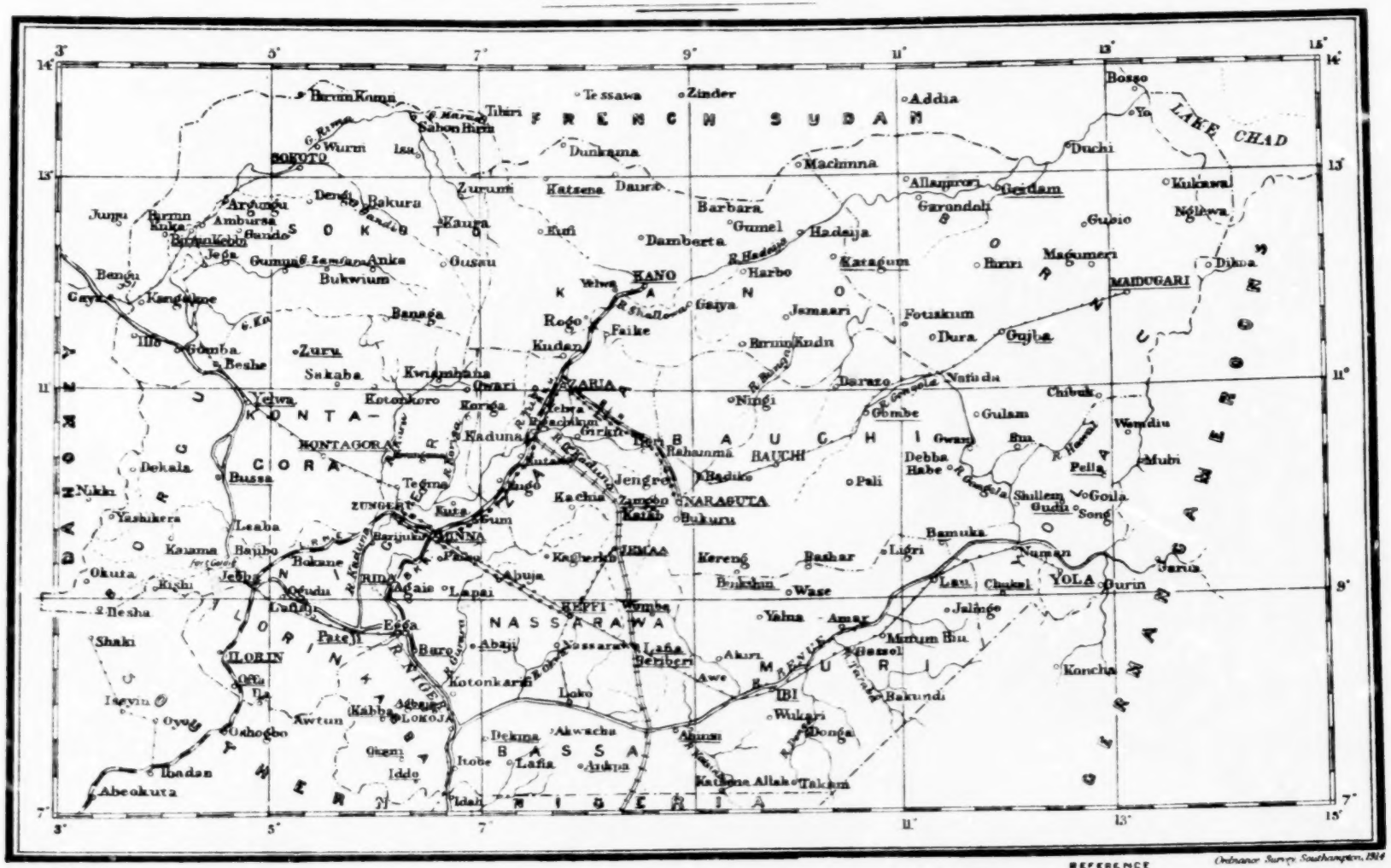
XX.—SURVEYS.

The survey of the Government Station and township of Kano and of the site of the new capital was undertaken as well as 37 mining areas. The extent of the last was as follows :—

Exclusive Prospecting Licences	92,665·60	acres.
Mining Leases	1,721·47	,,
Total	94,387·07	,,

Stream Mining Leases	4,090 yards.
Total fees charged ..	£1,579 1*s*.

NORTHERN NIGERIA


FRENCH SUDAN
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SOKOTO
KANO
ZARIA
KONTAGORA
ZUNGERU
BUNNA
JEMAA
NARAGUTA
BAUCHI
MAIDUGARI
YOLA
NASSARAWA
ILORIN
LOKOJA
IBI
Tessawa
Zinder
Addia
Bosso
Dunkama
Machinna
Duchi
Kukawa
Nguru
Geidam
Gazondah
Gusoe
Magumeri
Dikwa
Katagum
Hadeija
Gumel
Damberta
Barbara
Zurum
Katsena
Daura
Kano
Rogo
Kuden
Gaya
Jemaari
Fotskum
Dura
Gujba
Darazo
Gombe
Gulam
Chibuk
Wandiu
Mubi
Pella
Goula
Shellem
Gudu
Song
Debba
Habe
Pali
Ligri
Bamuka
Numan
Jarua
Ourin
Chakel
Lau
Jalinge
Yola
Mayo Ine
Hamel
Bakundi
Koncha
Donga
Wukari
Ibi
Amar
Yelwa
Bauchi
Ningi
Rahanma
Bajoko
Kachia
Zungeru
Kaiab
Bukuru
Kagerko
Kafanchan
Kaduna
Zaria
Jengre
Kano
Gaya
Jemaari
Burmn Kudu
Faike
Rogo
Kuden
Banaga
Zuru
Sakaba
Kwambana
Kotonkoro
Kerga
Kaduna
Jengre
Kafanchan
Kafanchan
Kano
Kano
Kano

In the Drawing Office the maps produced were as follows :—

43 surveys, plotted and computed 284 drawings, 232 tracings, 802 prints.

The major works undertaken were :—

Charts of Northern Nigeria on scale 1 : 1,000,000, shewing

(*a*) Administrative divisions and districts ;

(*b*) Towns, villages, provinces and main topographical features ;

(*c*) Roads.

Plans on scale of 1 : 4,800 :—

(*a*) of Kano town in 12 sheets (4 completed) ;

(*b*) of 50 Government Stations ;

(*c*) of Bornawa site and of Kaduna new capital site.

In February the Survey Instructor took charge of the taki (Native Assessors Survey) class at Kano, then under the Director of Education. Instruction was given to three taki mallamai instructors and five Kano mallamai and a complete survey of Nassarawa was made. Six other mallamai, who had had some instruction previously, were trained for two months in making compass surveys of farms for the purpose of checking appeals against taki assessment, and in making road traverses.

In August a party of 20 mallamai and 20 chain-men was made up for training by the Survey Instructor. With his help a revision survey of 402 farms was carried out by the more advanced pupils during the last four months of the year :—

The areas were calculated by Feddan Comb method and checked by planimeter.

Kano Sheet C 4 was completed and contoured.

Kano Sheet C 5 was partially finished.

A plan of the native town of Fagi was made and connected to traverse points, also a plan of the proposed site for new Survey buildings.

The training of mallamai in survey work has been satisfactory, in view of the limited education that the majority of them have so far received. The Chief Surveyor thinks, however, that a longer course of secondary education will be essential before it can be hoped to train even 10 per cent. of them in the higher branches of surveying.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
792	Grenada	1912
793	Leeward Islands	1912–13
794	St. Lucia	"
795	St. Vincent	"
796	Bermuda	1912
797	Ceylon	"
798	Gibraltar	1913
799	St. Helena	"
800	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
801	Seychelles	"
802	Ceylon	"
803	Bermuda	"
804	Weihaiwei	"
805	Gambia	"
806	Gold Coast	"
807	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
808	Sierra Leone	"
809	Bahamas	1913–1914
810	Cayman Islands (Jamaica)	1912–1913
811	Fiji	1913
812	Ashanti	"
813	Basutoland	1913–1914
814	Hong Kong	1913
815	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1913–1914
816	Imperial Institute	1913
817	Falkland Islands	"
818	Malta	1913–1914
819	Trinidad and Tobago	"
820	Jamaica	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
78	Weihaiwei	Census, 1911.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 878.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1914.

For Report for 1913 see No. 821 (Northern Nigeria) and No. 825 (Southern Nigeria).

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

April, 1916.

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No. 878.

NIGERIA.

For Report for 1913 see No. 821 (Northern Nigeria) and No. 825 (Southern Nigeria).

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,

Nigeria,

26th January, 1916.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on Nigeria for the year 1914, in the preparation of which I have received the greatest possible assistance from Mr. Cameron, Central Secretary. I regret the unusual length to which this report has extended. It is primarily due to the unusual importance of the events of the year under review, which has witnessed the amalgamation of the two Administrations of Northern and Southern Nigeria into a single Government, and the outbreak of war in Europe (with its consequential war in the Cameroons).

I have, &c.,

F. D. LUGARD,

Governor-General.

The Right Honourable

A. Bonar Law, P.C., M.P.,

Secretary of State for the Colonies,

&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1914.

FINANCIAL.

The amalgamation of Southern and Northern Nigeria, to which more extended reference will be made in a subsequent paragraph, took effect on the 1st January, 1914, and the accounts of Nigeria are presented as a whole, for the first time, in this report.

The following is a comparative table of revenue for the years 1913 and 1914.

Heads of Revenue.	1913.			1914.
	Southern Nigeria.	Northern Nigeria.	Total.	Nigeria
	£	£	£	£
1. Licences and Internal Revenue	18,012	29,281	47,293	78,483
2. Fees of Court, etc. ..	74,168	65,029	139,197	109,237
3. Customs	1,772,619	..	1,772,619	1,505,712
4. Marine	32,129	..	32,129	68,344
5. Railway	632,130	..	632,130	695,502
6. Interest	109,544	..	109,544	72,200
7. General Tax ..	..	545,902	545,902	299,002
8. Posts and Telegraphs	18,651	11,566	30,217	42,899
9. Rent of Government Property	3,265	3,832	7,097	6,477
10. Miscellaneous ..	7,519	2,700	10,219	20,815
11. Non-recurrent ..	160	..	160	49,710
12. Imperial Grant-in-Aid	..	136,000	136,000	100,000
	2,668,197	794,310	3,462,507	3 048,381

It will be observed that the revenue of Nigeria for 1914 fell short of the combined revenues of Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria for the previous year by a sum of £414,126, of which approximately £167,000 may be said to be due to the outbreak of war, and £247,000 to the exclusion of the Native Administration revenue from the general estimates.

There was a decrease of £266,907 under the head Customs, due to a diminished volume of trade owing to the war.

The increase of £36,215 under Marine is accounted for by the imposition of the Lagos harbour dues in 1914.

Notwithstanding the period of trade stagnation from the outbreak of war to the end of the year, the revenue from the railway showed an increase of £63,372 over the previous year.

There was a very large decrease of £246,900 under general tax, due to the exclusion from the Protectorate estimates of the share of the direct taxation in the Northern Provinces which is assigned to the Native Administrations and which had in the previous year appeared as part of the revenue of Northern Nigeria.

The following table gives the expenditure for 1914 as compared with the previous year:—

	1913.			1914.
	Southern Nigeria.	Northern Nigeria.	Total.	Nigeria.
	£	£	£	£
Public Debt	354,037	13,300	367,337	343,633
Governor-General ..	5,808	5,337	11,145	10,962
Treasury	15,021	7,180	22,201	26,450
Judicial	23,226	3,086	26,312	11,408
Customs	47,570	..	47,570	49,708
West African Frontier Force	123,127	150,250	273,377	222,925
Marine	228,728	..	228,728	216,870
Railway	499,259	..	499,259	709,936
Pensions	22,222	5,626	27,848	32,042
Lieutenant-Governor ..	..	..	..	8,461
Secretariat	16,086	9,891	25,977	28,809
Political	97,422	95,528	192,950	227,104
Magistracy	..	..	..	6,230
Legal	4,383	..	4,383	9,229
Posts and Telegraphs ..	54,798	25,266	80,064	87,377
Audit	11,037	4,212	15,249	16,136
Printing	10,566	3,273	13,839	14,173
Police	50,288	28,593	78,881	85,060
Volunteers	1,220	..	1,220	..
Prisons	47,702	10,168	57,870	58,048
Forestry	20,600	965	21,565	22,172
Agriculture	12,163	4,002	16,165	18,191
Medical	76,622	37,928	114,550	123,305
Medical Research Institute	1,378	..	1,378	1,768
Laboratory	684	..	684	736
Sanitary	10,634	2,731	13,365	15,975
Education	33,280	6,118	39,398	47,900
Survey	25,426	3,310	31,736	46,867
Mineral Survey	2,934	..	2,934	..
Mines	..	13,397	13,397	5,268
Lands	1,928	..	1,928	2,848
Transport	..	14,018	14,018	..
Miscellaneous	73,154	9,781	82,935	94,892
Public Works	55,082	12,809	67,891	72,884
Public Works—Recurrent	39,623	16,313	55,936	50,022
Public Works—Extraordinary	85,502	63,484	148,986	147,515
Public Works and Railway Extraordinary.. ..	..	..	..	153,835
Eastern Railway ..	44,801	..	44,801	628,925
Grants to Native Administration	..	270,924	270,924	..
	2,096,311	820,490	2,916,801	3,596,764

The large increase of £210,677 under Railway was due to a larger programme of capital expenditure in 1914 than in the previous year (especially to the provision of rolling stock) and to increased working expenses owing to increased traffic.

Under Public Works and Railway Extraordinary are included the expenditure on the railway extension to Bukuru (the centre of the tin mining industry), £88,637, and on the new railway headquarters and shops at Kaduna, £49,401, both of which are referred to at greater length under the Railway Section of this report.

The sum of £628,925 is shown as brought to account in 1914 in connection with the construction of the Eastern Railway. The sum of £1,029,667 was actually expended on this new railway during the year, the balance of £400,742 remaining on suspense account in respect of materials and stores paid for but not issued to the works before the end of the year.

The deficit of £548,383 on the year's working—due entirely to the expenditure on the construction of the Eastern Railway—has been met, as was intended, from the surplus balances of the Colony and Protectorate.

There was no important change in taxation during the year. The general tax in the Northern Provinces yielded £208,347 in 1914 against £214,518 in 1913. The falling off may be ascribed to the dearth of political officers owing to the war. The incidence of the tax is still very light and varies from 6*d.* to 10*s.* 6*d.*

There was an excess of assets over liabilities of £1,273,000 at the end of the year, as compared with £1,821,383 at its commencement, the decrease being due, as shown above, to the expenditure on the Eastern Railway.

The public debt at the end of the year stood at £8,267,569. The money was borrowed in 1905, 1908, and 1911, and has been expended on the construction and equipment of the railway (Western), the Lagos Harbour (moles and wharves) and the Lagos water supply. Provision is duly made each year according to law for the instalments due to the sinking fund, which on the 31st December amounted to £191,042.

No changes affecting the currency were made during the year. The new West African currency continued to prove satisfactory.

The Native Administrations in the Northern Provinces, which derive the bulk of their revenue from the system of taxation described at some length in the report on Northern Nigeria for last year, had at their credit at the end of the year surplus funds amounting to £72,224, of which £54,650 was invested in England.

Their total revenue and expenditure has been as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1911–12	197,296	116,560
1912*	146,101	132,761
1913	325,052	252,085
1914	326,508	319,940

*April to December only.

The accounting for these large funds has been done more and more each year by the native officials themselves, and the results are increasingly satisfactory.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The rapid expansion in trade commented on in previous reports has naturally been checked by the War, as Germany provided a market for 44 per cent. of the produce of Nigeria. German ships carried a substantial proportion of the tonnage and a large amount of German capital was employed in the trade. It is hoped that the check will be a temporary one only. The people of Nigeria are by nature very keen traders and agriculturists. Means of communication are being improved continuously, and increasing quantities of produce are being absorbed at good prices in British markets. Local prices, which ruled low for some months after the outbreak of war, were at the end of the year nearly as high as before the war, and German trade is being diverted into the hands of British merchants.

The chief imports in 1914 were as follows as compared with the previous year. The values given are the invoice prices at port of shipment :—

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Fish	134,998	109,625
Grain and Flour	125,192	131,527
Kola Nuts	117,324	155,144
Spirits..	452,939	347,796
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	230,962	192,473
Cutlery, Hardware, &c.	154,857	153,211
Cotton piece goods	1,529,361	1,392,654

The United Kingdom continued to furnish and even increased the supply of furniture, soap, glassware, hardware, &c., but there were naturally substantial reductions in the supplies taken by German firms from the United Kingdom of articles such as cotton piece goods, cooper's stores, yarn, corrugated iron, &c.

The principal exports were as follows as compared with 1913. The values given are those at the port of export :—

	1913.	1914.
	£	£
Cocoa	157,480	171,751
Cotton Lint	159,223	50,791
Hides and Skins	197,214	505,785
Ground-Nuts..	174,716	179,219
Tin	568,428	706,988
,, ore (tons)	(4,142)	(6,175)
Timber	106,050	86,522
Palm Oil	1,354,384	1,571,691
Palm Kernels	3,109,818	2,541,150

Some 5,000 tons of cocoa were exported during the year, valued at a very low figure, owing to the low prices prevailing. The year's output was actually much larger than the figures denote, as some of the year's production had not been shipped at the end of December. The export is the largest recorded and, on the whole, the quality was much better than in previous years, some of the cocoa, specially prepared, having realised 69*s*. per cwt.

The remarkable increase in the exportation of hides and skins is worthy of notice. This industry has been created for the most part by the extension of the railway to Kano. It is also due, no doubt, to the series of minor epidemics which destroyed a large number of cattle in Bauchi and elsewhere.

The ground-nut industry has suffered severely from the closing of markets owing to the war. A large expansion had been expected, since, up to the end of July, 15,000 tons had been exported as compared with 19,000 tons for the whole of the previous year. Owing to the fall in prices, the farmers declined to sell in the latter months of the year, although railway and shipping freights had been reduced in order to assist the industry. There is, moreover, no doubt that the famine, from which the greater part of the Northern Provinces suffered (to which allusion is made in a later paragraph), resulted in the diversion of the ground-nut crop to food purposes.

The increase in the export of tin, in spite of the heavy fall in the value of the metal which took place during the year, is satisfactory.

Having regard to the abnormal conditions, the closing of markets and the fall in prices, the exports of palm oil and kernels during the year may be regarded as satisfactory.

Produce exported to the British Empire during the year under review amounted to £4,008,000 in value, as compared with £3,616,000 in the previous year, and produce in the hands of British merchants held up for shipment at the end of the year (owing to shortage of ocean tonnage) is estimated at an additional £500,000 value. Trade with Germany, which ceased on the outbreak of war, declined by £900,000, as compared with 1913.

The total imports and exports for the last five years, including specie, were as follows:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade, deducting specie.
	£	£	£
1910	5,857,335	5,304,186	10,380,822
1911	5,680,980	5,391,467	10,588,974
1912	6,430,601	6,089,706	11,725,371
1913	7,201,819	7,352,377	13,429,397
1914	6,901,072	6,610,046	12,697,417

The imports and exports of specie for the same period were as under:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance remaining.
	£	£	£
1910	734,965	45,734	689,231
1911	446,106	37,367	408,739
1912	478,718	316,218	162,500
1913	870,068	254,731	615,337
1914	624,115	189,585	434,530
			£2,310,337

Average absorption of specie per annum, £462,067.

Taking trade as a whole, the returns for the first half of the year showed a remarkable expansion of 19 per cent. as compared with the returns of the corresponding period in the previous year, which were themselves the highest on record, imports advancing 23 per cent. and exports nearly 14 per cent.

During 1914 there were 73 tin mining companies operating in the Northern Provinces with a nominal capital of £6,175,864 and a working capital of £2,324,383. At the end of the year the companies held:—

	Acres.
225 alluvial mining leases	66,032
254 exclusive licences to prospect	660,439
27 exclusive licences to prospect under application for renewal	73,424
Total	799,895

In addition to the above-mentioned areas there were 18 stream mining leases for a total of 22,711 yards.

The amount of tin ore won was 6,143 tons as compared with 5,331 tons in 1913, 2,885 tons in 1912 and 1,470 in 1911. The total output for the year gives an average of 1·85 cwts. per acre of land held under mining lease. During the first six months of the year the output of ore amounted to 3,534 tons, but fell away during the last six months to 2,608 tons. The average price of a ton of metallic tin taken from the market prices on which royalties were based was £158·54. Royalty was collected during the year on 6,175 tons valued at £706,987. Royalty is collected at the port of shipment.

Gold mining operations have been undertaken near Minna, in the Niger Province, and 350 ounces of gold were won.

The minefield which had been closed to further prospecting since 1st November, 1912, for the purpose of a complete survey, was thrown open in May and July, 1914, except as regards the area included in the Bauchi Province. This latter part, which includes the bulk of the mineralised area, remained closed at the end of 1914. Progress was made with the survey until the outbreak of war, when the whole of the survey party were withdrawn for service in the field.

The coal deposit at Udi in the Onitsha Province promises to realise expectations, and the Government is taking steps thoroughly to develop it. The coal-field is not at present open to private exploitation.

MANUFACTURES.

Palm kernel oil and cake valued at about £72,000 were exported during 1914 as compared with an output in 1913 valued at £161,000. The manufacture of these articles ceased during the year, but the reason for the closing down of the factories situated at Lagos and Opobo is not known. There are no other manufactures of any importance by British and foreign firms. The native manufactures of "Morocco" leather, cloth, dyes, &c., have been described in former reports.

FISHERIES.

A steam trawler was sent out to Lagos by an English syndicate in the early part of the year and carried out some experimental deep-sea trawling, with, it is understood, successful results. An excellent and ample supply of deep-water fish was afforded, which found a ready sale and was much appreciated by all classes of the community. Operations were suspended on the outbreak of war, owing to shortage of coal supplies.

AGRICULTURE.

Southern Provinces.—As regards permanent crops the efforts of the staff of the Agricultural Department were principally directed towards establishing plantations of rubber (Para and Ceara), cocoa, kola, and oil and coconut palms. These do not thrive so well outside the moist Coast Belt, but experiments have proved that they can be successfully cultivated along the river valleys in the drier zones. From all quarters the demand by the natives for these plants has been brisk, especially as regards cocoa and kola.

The cultivation of cocoa is popular with the natives, since with relatively little labour they appear to obtain good yields. The method of planting, and the condition in which this produce is put on the market by the native growers is, however, far from ideal, and particular attention has, therefore, been paid by the Agricultural Department to educating native agriculturists on these points. The leading European merchants have co-operated usefully, and, when the native has presented his produce with a certificate from the Agricultural Department certifying that it had been cured according to the rules laid down by the Department, the merchants have willingly given a higher price. This practical method naturally appeals to the farmer and has been productive of much good. An experiment started in 1912, on the regeneration of a native cocoa farm in the Agege district, promises to afford a useful object lesson in practical scientific methods, and neighbouring farmers are showing great interest in it. The effect of careful cultivation and plant sanitation are being clearly demonstrated in a considerably increased yield. The comparatively steady market for cocoa has largely contributed to the popularity of this crop among the native planters. The outbreak of war caused a dislocation of the market, which was, however, adjusted by the end of the year and present prices are at about the normal level.

Regarding annual crops, the Department has been chiefly engaged in experimental work in connection with cotton, groundnuts, maize, and fibres.

Experimental work on the different varieties of cotton, native and American, has been continued, as well as the work of selecting hybrids, the first generation of which was obtained in 1913, from one of these native varieties (Ishan) crossed with different American strains. The latter work is a matter of great difficulty, but is full of promise. Unfortunately in the second generation of hybrids, the "leaf curl" disease, to which reference was made last year, made its appearance; it is hoped, however, that the strains susceptible to this disease may be eliminated in due course by selection. It is unfortunate that the native Ishan cotton should be so susceptible to this disease, as its lint is favourably regarded in the Liverpool cotton market. The quantity of the cotton seed distributed to the natives in 1914 was the largest on record, exceeding 900 tons, and a record harvest was confidently expected. Unfortunately, however, planting had to be delayed owing to the lateness of the rain, and the yield, in consequence, was one of the worst on record. At the International Cotton, Fibres, and Tropical Agricultural Products Exhibition held in London in 1914, the Agricultural Department of the Southern Provinces won the silver trophy presented by the British Cotton Growing Association. This was of much importance since it will favourably impress buyers as to the product that can be exported from Nigeria. The failure of the 1914 crop through drought consequently came at a particularly inopportune moment. The outbreak of war coincided with this failure and involved a reduction of the buying price of seed cotton by the British Cotton Growing Association from 1⅓*d.* to ¾*d.* It is impossible, as yet, to estimate the full effect of this, but there is already evidence that the low price is causing dissatisfaction. Everything will depend on how soon the present conditions come to an end, but, in any case, a decrease must almost certainly be looked for next season. The problem of the various cotton pests, viz., species of boll worms, as well as a root pest, seed bugs, and stainers, is being energetically and systematically dealt with.

The department continued to foster the creation of model plots and nurseries and though it was not found possible during the year greatly to extend this most important branch of the work, all the more care was given to those already established, several of which are in a flourishing condition.

Northern Provinces.—The rainfall during the year was abnormally low and, in consequence, agriculture suffered throughout the country, but more particularly in the province of Kano, where the failure of the food crops caused a famine. These conditions also largely discounted the value of the agricultural experiments carried out during the year.

The work at the experimental stations in the Ilorin and Zaria Provinces was principally directed towards ascertaining the variety of cotton most suitable for cultivation in the Northern Provinces. The most promising results were obtained from experiments with locally-produced seeds of Allen's long staple, Nyasaland and Cambodia.

Allen planted on six plots of one acre each, which were treated with various artificial manures in 1913 and lightly manured by kraaling cattle in 1914, gave an average crop of 493 lb. of seed cotton per acre. The best plot gave 675 lb., which constitutes the heaviest yield of cotton yet recorded in the Northern Provinces. A great demand from native cultivators for this improved seed is anticipated. The Nyasaland crop raised from locally-grown seed gave a yield much in excess of that of the preceding year. Careful selection and hybridisation are being undertaken. Leguminous crops of various kinds, cereals and fodder crops were also cultivated.

The following local values of the principal items of produce of the Northern Provinces may be of interest:—Beniseed £6 to £7 per ton (increase over 1913, £2,566), gum Arabic 1*d*. per lb. (decrease £1,435), Shea nuts £7 per ton (decrease £21,905), Shea butter 2*d*. per lb. (increase £279); hides 8*d*. to 10*d*. per lb. (increase £241,086), total export £407,500; skins 1*s*. each (increase £67,486), total export £98,286.

FORESTRY.

Southern Provinces.—During the year, many forest areas have been surveyed which it is proposed shall be created forest reserves.

The exploitation of the Oni Forest Reserve has been begun by Government. This reserve contains magnificent trees yielding several kinds of first-class timber, such as mahogany, Iroko, Sida, Ekki, and Erun. The logs will be floated from Oni to a saw mill at Apapa (Lagos), a distance of 40 miles, from whence the timber can either be railed up-country or shipped over seas. The development of this project will be described in the report for 1915.

The revenue collected by the Forestry Department during the year was approximately £11,000, as compared with £20,920 in 1913. Twenty-two new timber areas were licensed, while 48 areas were worked.

Northern Provinces.—During the year the gum-producing resources of the Bornu Province were investigated. It was ascertained that the more valuable kinds of gum obtainable in large quantities compared favourably with the best Sudan grades. Large natural forests of the best gum-producing species exist, but owing to their distance from the coast and the present difficulties of transport, the prices offered locally are not sufficiently high to make the collection of wild gums an attractive occupation for natives.

LANDS.

Northern Provinces.—Under the provisions of the Land and Native Rights Proclamation, "rights of occupancy" are granted to non-natives and to natives alien to the district (who are not, therefore, amenable to the general tax) at Government stations, trading depôts, etc.

The term of occupancy depends, in the case of building sites, upon the permanency or otherwise of the buildings to be erected and may, in the case of urban building sites, extend to 60 years, the rent being periodically revisable. Such areas are usually limited to from 3 to 5 acres. Sites are put up to auction, the bidding being at present on the yearly rental, with an upset rental fixed.

At all stations where there are Europeans resident, or where their advent is probable, European and native "reservations" are laid out at a distance of 440 yards from each other (primarily with a view to the segregation urged by the sanitary authorities to prevent the spread of malaria), while every effort is made to afford equal trading facilities (in the way of railway sidings, etc.) to both. No European may reside in a native reservation, and only such natives as are in the immediate employ of Europeans may reside in the European location. Sites for natives are usually granted for short terms only, since their occupation is generally not permanent and the buildings erected are of a temporary nature. Building sites other than "urban" granted to non-natives are usually for a term of 35 years, the rent being revised septennially.

Agricultural or plantation rights of occupancy are usually granted for terms not exceeding 45 years and for areas not exceeding 1,200 acres. They are usually conditional upon a reasonable acreage being brought under cultivation within specified periods.

Rights of occupancy are also granted under the Minerals Proclamation, 1913, in connection with mining leases, provided that the land is required for the full and effective exercise of the rights conferred by the mining lease, and for no other purpose. The conditions under which surface rights may be acquired by lessees of minerals is at present under consideration.

The rentals at present paid in the Northern Provinces vary from a few shillings in outlying districts and for small building sites in the native reservations to £12 or more for plots in the same reservations at important trading centres where immediate access is given to a railway siding and up to as much as £50 or more for building sites on long terms in the European reservation at an important trading centre with railway facilities.

The whole system of certificates of occupancy, including the creation of European and native reservations, has been revised during the year. The system of auction, and some uniformity in conditions, has been introduced.

Southern Provinces.—Titles to Crown lands in the Colony and Southern Provinces are issued in the form of leases, the conditions of which are governed by the purposes for which the land is required. Building leases are granted for trade and residence. The value of buildings to be erected is fixed in each case. If the buildings are to be substantial, a term up to 60 years is allowed. Building leases are auctioned, the bidding at present being on the yearly rental. An upset rental is fixed in each case, principally by reference to the value of similar sites in the neighbourhood. Rents are revisable every 20 years in the case of a long term, and at lesser periods in the case of short terms. Leases of siding plots at railway stations are issued on special terms. The erection of a warehouse is required; the term does not usually exceed 25 years, and rent is revisable after ten years. Where Crown lands are required for agricultural purposes, the lessee is usually required to expend an amount equal to 5*s.* per acre of the area leased, and to bring the area under cultivation within a fixed time. The term allowed is up to 45 years and rent is normally revisable every 15 years. Leases of native lands to others than natives of Nigeria are issued with the approval of the Governor on such conditions as the Governor may direct in each case.

SHIPPING.

The following statement shows the steamers and sailing ships entered and cleared in 1914 compared with the previous year:—

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1914.		1913.		1914.		1913.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
STEAM:—								
British ..	293	504,724	31	530,876	275	467,074	309	510,911
German ..	113	199,419	19	341,516	119	198,390	187	332,709
French ..	74	18,402	60	9,477	81	21,315	62	9,513
Dutch ..	..	..	2	17	..	..	2	17
Norwegian..	8	8,105	..	..	6	5,228	..	..
Spanish ..	2	242	..	..	2	242	..	..
	490	730,892	563	881,886	480	692,749	551	853,150
SAIL:—								
British .	..	..	1	2,287	..	..	..	..
Norwegian..	..	..	1	568	..	..	1	568
Total ..	..	..	2	2,855	..	..	1	568
	490	730,892	565	884,741	480	692,749	552	853,718

The value of the trade carried by British and Foreign vessels during the year compared with the preceding year was as follows:—

	Direct.				Transit.			
	1914.		1913.		1914.		1913.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Entered ..	6,194,657	706,414	6,304,520	897,299	50,490	24,974	98,044	65,959
Cleared ..	5,338,851	1,271,195	5,537,152	1,815,225	125,466	74,040	167,880	158,287
Total ..	11,533,508	1,977,609	11,841,672	2,712,424	175,956	99,014	265,924	224,246

LEGISLATION.

All Ordinances enacted during the year were stated in the enacting clause to be applicable, either in whole or part, to either the Protectorate (or any part of it) or to the Colony and Protectorate, so that there will as from the date of amalgamation be only one statute book for Nigeria. The Ordinances enacted during the year, in so far as they embodied the existing legislation of either Northern Nigeria or Southern Nigeria, repealed the existing law and re-enacted it with such changes and amendments as were necessary. Owing to the necessity for making a slight change in the wording of the letters patent to give effect to this intention, no legislation was enacted till late in the year, when some progress was made with the re-enactment of some of the more important laws which were affected by the amalgamation. Among these were :—

"The Criminal Procedure Ordinance, 1914," to make provision in relation to Criminal Law and Procedure.

"The Supreme Court Ordinance, 1914," to make provision for the administration of justice and to constitute the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

"The Provincial Courts Ordinance, 1914," to make further provision for the administration of justice and to constitute Provincial Courts in the Protectorate.

"The Native Courts Ordinance, 1914," to make further provision for the administration of justice and to constitute Native Courts in the Protectorate.

"The Trading with the Enemy Ordinance, 1914," imposing penalties for, and making other provision in relation to, trading with the enemy.

"The Aliens Restriction Ordinance, 1914," to enable the Governor, in time of war or imminent national danger or great emergency, by Order in Council to impose restrictions on aliens and make such provisions as appear necessary or expedient for carrying such restrictions into effect.

"The Marriage Ordinance, 1914," regulating the law of marriage.

"The Mineral Oils Ordinance, 1914," to regulate the right to search for, win and work mineral oils.

"The Native House Rule (Repeal) Ordinance, 1914," to repeal the Native House Rule Ordinance.

"The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1914," to consolidate and amend the law relating to trade marks.

The group of Ordinances setting up the Supreme, Provincial, and Native Courts (together with the Arbitration and Coroners' Ordinances) gave effect to a reform in the judicial procedure which had long been under consideration, and unified the system throughout Nigeria. While the Supreme Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the Provincial Courts over all non-natives throughout Nigeria, it has exclusive

territorial jurisdiction only in certain centres where there is a large non-native population. Cases may, however, be transferred with the approval of the Governor-General from the Provincial to the Supreme Court. Sentences of the Provincial Courts exceeding six months' imprisonment require confirmation before they are operative. A new and more intelligible definition of the terms "non-native" and "native" involved some changes in the Native Courts Ordinance as hitherto applicable in the Northern Provinces, and the term Judicial Council is now defined as referring only to the Councils of paramount chiefs.

EDUCATION.

Northern Provinces.—There were four primary and two technical Government schools open at the commencement of the year, and four more primary schools were inaugurated during the year.

The number of pupils attending the Government schools, all of which are in the Mohammedan emirates, was 512. The high percentage of attendance (95 [illegible]) may be accepted as an indication of the keen interest of pupils and parents.

During the year Provincial schools were opened at Zaria and Bida, a training class for teachers at Ilorin, and small schools at Birnin Kebbi (attached to the Sokoto school) and at Badeggi (attached to the Bida school). Satisfactory progress has been made. At the beginning of May the central school at Kano was discontinued. The majority of the pupils entered the Provincial schools at Sokoto, Katsina, Bida, and Zaria, while the instruction of the remainder was continued in the Provincial school at Kano. A new building for the latter (in Kano town) was commenced in September, which will provide accommodation for 240 pupils. The cost of erection is borne by the Native Administration.

The total number of native teachers at the end of the year was 33, most of whom had passed through the Kano schools, and all of whom had previously received a fair training in the native Mohammedan schools, supplemented by a more general and advanced instruction from the officers of the Education Department. They are all men of good social standing, and are natives of the provinces in which they are employed. The difficulties due to a lack of trained native teachers suited for employment in pagan districts, the prejudice of parents against sending the children to school, the disinclination of pagan pupils to attempt combined and systematic work, and the obstacle presented to European teachers by the acquisition of the vernacular, have delayed the inauguration of schools among the non-Hausa speaking tribes, but it is hoped that these initial difficulties are being gradually overcome.

In the technical school at Kano instruction was given in the following crafts; carpentry, cabinet-making, embroidering, weaving, tailoring, tanning, leather-work, smith's work, brick-making and laying. At the end of the year there were 16 instructors and 86 learners.

The five mission societies working in the Northern Provinces maintained 58 schools, the total number of pupils on the rolls being 1,682. The number of Mohammedan (native) schools (not at present under the control of the Education Department) in the Kano, Bauchi, Niger, Yola, Muri, Nassarawa, Ilorin, and Zaria Provinces, is estimated at 15,636 with 119,190 pupils.

The total expenditure in the Northern Provinces on Education was £13,735, the whole of which was expended on Government schools.

Southern Provinces.—The number of schools and of pupils at the end of 1914, as compared with 1913, will be seen from the following table:—

	1913.			1914.		
	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Government ..	54	6,118	4,584	54	5,757	4,175
Assisted ..	80	16,530	12,301	85	15,211	11,814
Unassisted ..	407	28,712	18,841	714	43,791	33,154
Total ..	541	51,360	35,726	853	64,759	49,143

The total expenditure on education in the Southern Provinces was £34,165, of which £2,062 was expended on the maintenance of Government schools, while grants to assisted schools amounted to £12,293.

The total expenditure on education in Nigeria during the year 1914 amounted to £47,900, being 1·5 per cent. of the realised revenue.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

Northern Provinces.—The number of Europeans admitted to the hospitals at Zungeru, Lokoja, and Kaduna during the year was 236, of whom eight died. In 1913, 208 were admitted and five died; 5,964 natives were admitted to hospital, of whom 346 died.

The total number of out-patients treated during the year was: Europeans, 1,242 with 6 deaths; natives, 22,521 with 296 deaths. The corresponding figures for 1913 were: Europeans, 1,336 with 4 deaths; natives, 22,385 with 318 deaths.

Southern Provinces.—The following is a general summary of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Southern Provinces during the year:—

		Out-patients.	In-patients.	Invalided.	Deaths.
EUROPEANS	Officials	1,257	275	41	5
	Non-Officials	1,247	343	45	17
	Total	2,504	618	86	22
	Native Officials	4,146	510	7	6

Natives other than Government Officials:—

In-patients.	Total Attendances of Out-patients.	Deaths.
7,717	418,397	533

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

OFFENCES AND CONVICTIONS.

In the *Northern Provinces* the number of offences reported to the Police dropped from 2,967 in 1913 to 2,246 in 1914, and the number of persons brought before the magistrates from 2,892 to 2,190. The number of summary convictions also showed a considerable reduction, having fallen to 373 as compared with 559 in the preceding year. The Inspector General of Police, Northern Provinces, states that the decrease in the number of offences reported to the police and the number of persons brought before the magistrates as compared with previous years, is due to a larger number of minor cases having been tried before the native tribunals owing to the withdrawal of the police from several stations on account of the War. In the Superior Courts the decrease in the number of convictions is also well marked, the figures for 1914 being returned at 1,502 as against 2,028 in the previous year.

In the *Southern Provinces* the number of cases reported to the police increased from 11,009 in 1913 to 11,578 in 1914, but the number of cases brought before the magistrates and the Provincial Courts shows

a slight reduction—from 16,001 in 1913 to 15,944 in 1914. The number of summary convictions increased from 12,556 to 12,938, but the convictions in the Supreme Court fell from 287 in 1913 to 239 in 1914. It is possible that the withdrawal of a large number of police from their ordinary duties in many stations, for duties with the military, may account for a certain number of undetected crimes during the year. Taken as a whole, the criminal statistics of the Southern Provinces for the year are for purposes of comparison of doubtful value owing to the establishment of the Provincial Courts from the 1st October and the consequent curtailment of the area served by the Supreme Court.

MAGISTRACY.

In the *Northern Provinces* the duties of the "Station Magistrates" at Lokoja and Zungeru comprise more executive than magisterial work. The number of persons brought before them is returned as 2,190, as against 2,892 in 1913. Summary convictions numbered 373 in 1914 and 559 in 1913, a larger number of minor cases having been tried by the Native Courts.

Southern Provinces.—Station magistrates are appointed at Lagos, Calabar, and Warri, but in the first-named place only are the magisterial duties really onerous. The number of cases reported fell from 16,001 in 1913 to 14,307, and the number of summary convictions from 12,556 to 11,758.

POLICE.

Northern Provinces.—The Government police in the Northern Provinces consists of 20 Europeans and 923 natives. A detachment averaging about 70 is maintained under a European Assistant Commissioner in each of ten provinces in addition to similar detachments at Zungeru and Lokoja and for the railway. In the remaining two provinces (and in all the other provinces also so far as police work among natives outside Government stations are concerned) the ordinary police duties are discharged by unarmed "Dogarai" in the pay and under the control of the Native Administration. These native police enforce the orders of the chiefs and Native Courts under the supervision of the Political Officers and have proved very efficient. The duties of the Government police consist of the detection and suppression of crime on the railway and among the non-native and alien population at the larger centres, in the provision of guards for gaols and treasuries, and of escorts for Political Officers in disturbed districts. They also provide guards for specie and convicts, etc., and do other similar quasi constabulary work, serving summonses and executing warrants, etc. They are recruited largely from ex-soldiers of good character.

On the outbreak of war enlistment over-strength was authorised, and at the end of the year the force was 54 in excess of the normal establishment. They relieved the troops of various garrison duties and were also employed on active service, in which capacity they proved most efficient and on more than one occasion they rendered signal service in the field, especially at Takum, where a small detachment repelled a German incursion of greatly superior forces. During

the year the police took part in seven patrols. The work of the force has been well reported on by Residents. Discipline has improved, and only 47 serious punishments were inflicted, as compared with 117 in 1913.

Southern Provinces and Colony.—The absence as yet of the organised system of Native administration which obtains in the north throws upon the regular police force in the Southern Provinces and Colony a much larger share in the detection and suppression of crime, but they also supply guards and escorts and do other work of constabulary. The force consists of 24 Europeans and of 1,560 native ranks. During the year the custom of placing one or two constables in isolated villages was in process of abandonment, and a policy of grouping larger units under more efficient supervision and control was substituted. As in the Northern Provinces, the police, in consequence of the withdrawal of the troops for service in the Cameroons, were incorporated with the military forces by Order in Council and called upon to take their part in the suppression of various disturbances, some of which were of a serious nature and were directly traceable to the unrest caused by the war and in a few cases had been fomented by German traders. In all cases the force behaved with efficiency and gallantry and proved itself invaluable in the emergency. The police took part in four "patrols" during the year. Discipline has been well maintained and the health was good. No difficulty was experienced in getting good recruits.

In spite of the withdrawal of a large number of police for this work from their ordinary duties, the number of cases reported increased from 11,009 in 1913 to 11,578 in 1914. It was, however, very noticeable that during the prosecution of hostilities in the latter part of the year serious crime in Lagos and other large centres showed a marked decrease.

PRISONS.

The number of prisoners admitted to Government gaols in the *Northern Provinces* during 1914 was 2,093, as compared with 2,149 during 1913 and 1,733 during 1912.

The Native Administrations maintain 38 gaols at the principal centres in which prisoners convicted by the Native Courts are confined. They are under the supervision of the Resident and the Government Medical Officer.

The discipline of the prisoners throughout the Northern Provinces has been excellent; there was one case only of corporal punishment. There were eight escapes during the year, only one of the prisoners being recaptured.

Prisoners were employed in road-making, sanitation, farming, gardening, and transport of stores and building material. At Zungeru and Lokoja prisoners were also employed in tailoring, shoe-making, upholstery, carpentry, smiths' work, rope and mat-making, and other industries.

In the *Southern Provinces* and *Colony* 47 gaols were maintained. There were 5,395 prisoners in prison on January 1st, 1914, and 25,860 were committed during the year as against 29,427 in 1913.

The system of prison farms was considerably extended during the year. Its importance in the Southern Provinces is greater than in the Northern Provinces owing to the much greater cost of foodstuffs. The average daily cost per prisoner has been 3·18*d*.

The total cost of the prison establishments of Nigeria was £58,048 (£57,870 in 1913) as against a paper earning of £38,488 and actual cash receipts of £1,056 (£40,234 and £1,220 in 1913).

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

The average number of Europeans in the Northern Provinces was 969, as against 804 in 1913, classified as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
Government Officials	326	543
Trading Firms	156	165
Mining Companies	286	223
Missionaries	36	38
	804	969

In the Southern Provinces the number is estimated at roughly 2,000, of whom about 40 per cent. are officials. The European population of Nigeria may therefore be put in round figures at 3,000, of whom about 1,300 are officials.

The native population of the Northern Provinces is estimated at 9½ millions, and of the Southern Provinces at 7,856,000—a total of about 17½ millions. The average density in the Northern Provinces would therefore be about 37 to the square mile and in the Southern Provinces about 106. The most densely populated country is that around Ikot-Ekpene (Ibibio) which is estimated at 437 to the square mile. The Oban district (Southern Province) is said to have only 4 to the square mile and a large area north of Oyo is practically uninhabited.

Public Health.

Northern Provinces.—There were 27 deaths amongst the European population, as compared with 13 deaths in 1913, giving a death rate per 1,000 of 27·86 as compared with 16·04 in 1913. The great increase in the death rate is mainly due to casualties on the Cameroon frontier, where 9 Europeans were killed in action.

The number of European officials invalided during the year was 61, as against 50 in 1913. This gives a rate of 112·33 per 1,000 as against 153·37 per 1,000 in 1913.

The following is a comparative statistical analysis for the past ten years :—

	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Average European Population ..	342	347	424	499	544	637	641	703	804	969
Number of Deaths	10	17	7	10	13	13	13	22	13	27
Death-rate per 1,000	29·23	48·99	16·50	20·04	23·89	20·41	20·28	31·29	16·04	27·86
Number of Invalids	49	55	50	48	67	48	40*	50	70	82
Invaliding rate per 1,000 ..	143·27	158·50	117·92	96·19	123·16	75·35	108·40*	71·12	87·06	84

*Officials only.

Malaria is still the prevailing cause of ill-health among Europeans. Out of a total of 236 Europeans admitted to the various hospitals, 69 were suffering from malaria, as against a total of 208 in 1913, of which malaria accounted for 63. Out of a total of 1,242 European out-patients, 327 were treated for malaria, as against 1,327 and 306 respectively in 1913.

During the year there were six deaths due to blackwater fever, which was also the number of fatal cases in 1913.

Southern Provinces.—The most common diseases among the native population are:—Pneumonia, constipation and diarrhoea, anæmia, neuralgia and rheumatic affections. Pneumonia is one of the most serious acute diseases from which the native suffers. It is most common during the cold harmattan season. There were 339 cases reported with a mortality of 14·7 per cent.

There were no deaths from malaria among officials. Three deaths occurred among European non-officials.

Yellow fever, which had broken out in 1913, reappeared in 1914. A case occurred at Warri, and another at Onitsha, the infection apparently having taken place between Degema and Oguta. Two cases occurred in Lagos (one an engineer on a branch boat) and the usual strict measures were taken. Both cases recovered, and quarantine was raised on March 4th. The fifth case (a railway official) occurred at Ebute Metta (near Lagos) and recovered. The sixth was a fatal case on board S.S. "Nembe" at Forcados. The seventh also took place on board a coasting vessel at Calabar, though the infection probably occurred at Bonny, and was fatal. The eighth was also a fatal case of a seaman at Burutu. All the cases, with one exception, were unofficials. In all there were 8 cases among Europeans with 4 deaths, as against 17 cases and 9 deaths in 1913. No cases were reported among natives in 1914.

There was a large increase in the number of cases of beriberi reported, almost entirely from the Cross River districts; 227 cases occurred with five deaths. There were no cases among Europeans.

Dysentery shows an increase over last year of 263 cases though the mortality was practically the same. An epidemic was reported as occurring in the Udi prison where there were nine deaths. Emetine has been largely used in treatment with good results, but until more systematic methods are adopted to determine whether the cases are bacillary or amœbic it will be difficult to appreciate the value of emetine to the full.

Nearly 90 per cent. of the cases of leprosy in the Southern Provinces occur on the River Niger in the neighbourhood of Onitsha, while the Eastern Provinces appear to be almost free from the disease. A modified system of segregation and isolation by the establishment of leper settlements or "villages" maintained by the native community, principally in the neighbourhood of the larger towns, was introduced. Farm land, where possible, is allotted, and such of the inmates as are able are encouraged to assist in their maintenance by working it; additional food and other necessaries being provided by the chiefs

or relatives of the lepers. Isolation has not been too rigidly enforced at first in order to avoid making the scheme unpopular, but it is hoped that, later on, more efficient isolation can be enforced and intercourse between the leprous and non-leprous gradually reduced to a minimum. At Ibadan, although lepers are few, the scheme was welcomed by the chiefs, and there is every prospect of the villages becoming a success. In the Onitsha province, where the disease is most prevalent, in addition to the already existing settlements, work has been pushed on and sites chosen and houses erected at four places. In this province, however, native co-operation appears to be somewhat slacking at present, as also in several other districts.

There was but one epidemic of small-pox, in the Southern Provinces, viz., in the Ekiti country. The district was visited by medical men and vaccinators. The outbreak appears to have been a severe one. The district is believed to be the last stronghold of what remains of the now almost extinct Shopono, or small-pox worship, which was once the scourge of Yoruba Land. Action is now being taken by the Government to stamp out what remains of this pernicious juju in the Ekiti country.

A systematic investigation of the prevalence of ankylostomiasis was instituted in 1914, and will be continued in 1915, with a view to determining, if possible, to what extent this disease and malaria are responsible for the anæmia so common to the country, and drawing conclusions as to the efficacy of treatment by thymol and other drugs. Since it has been found difficult to keep in touch with the cases, work has been practically confined to prisoners and hospital patients. There is no doubt that the disease is very wide-spread; the average number infected works out at about 43 per cent. Europeans are practically exempt.

SANITATION.

Northern Provinces.—The routine of sanitary—like most other civil—activity, during 1914, was considerably upset by the outbreak of war; many medical stations had to be closed in order that medical officers might be released for military service; and many of the Political Officers, whose assistance in sanitary work is in normal circumstances assured, were engrossed in other urgent matters. Much work has been, however, accomplished during the year. The areas surrounding every actual or proposed railway station throughout the entire railway system within the Northern Provinces, together with such old-established stations as Kano, Zaria, Minna, Baro, Lokoja, Ibi, Ilorin, and Jebba were, under instructions, surveyed by the Survey Department, who, under the directions of the Sanitary Officer, arranged the European and Native reservations, which should give effect to the policy of segregation and other sanitary principles.

The water-supply of Kano, which had been a source of anxiety for some time, was thoroughly investigated by the Sanitary Officer, who, *inter alia*, succeeded in isolating a hitherto unknown bacillus closely

allied to the typhoid group. Drastic steps were taken and the end of the year found the water-supply as much improved as it is ever likely to be until the installation of the proposed new supply from the river Shalawa.

One fatal case of yellow fever in a European official was reported from Jebba in July. It was the only case ever known to have occurred within the Northern Provinces, and its origin has not been satisfactorily accounted for. Jebba was one of the places which had been receiving special attention with a view to preventing the occurrence of the disease. Every possible step was taken to prevent its recurrence.

Two European officers were invalided from the Benue with trypanosomiasis, while five natives were admitted to hospital with the same infection, one of whom died of sleeping sickness. The Sanitary Officer proceeded up the Benue to investigate the extent of the disease and to devise preventive measures, and he was still engaged in this work at the close of the year. The river route was closed for a time, and later on, when it had been tentatively reopened, arrangements were made for the protection of passengers by mosquito-proofing the vessels.

In the *Colony and Southern Provinces* sanitary progress was well maintained during the year 1914, special attention being given to practical measures directed against the possible introduction of plague from the Gold Coast and propagation and spread of yellow fever which was still with us as a continuation of the 1913 epidemic. A beginning was made with the systematic training of intelligent young natives as sanitary inspectors.

The more important towns, such as Lagos, Warri, Forcados, Onitsha, Bonny, and Calabar, have received considerable attention and are making satisfactory progress in sanitary matters. The responsibility for the sanitary development of out-districts devolves almost entirely upon the respective medical officers, who endeavour to instil into the native mind the necessity for cleanliness of markets, towns, and villages, and much help in this direction is received from executive officers, who are also keenly interested in the work. Ibadan, for instance, the largest native town in Nigeria, owing to the work of the Administration staff, showed more improvement during 1914 than in all previous years.

The teaching of hygiene in schools and by practical demonstrations in the various towns was continued and considerable progress was manifested.

VETERINARY.

During the year two veterinary officers were appointed and attached to the Agricultural Department in the Northern Provinces. They have been principally engaged in collecting information regarding the condition of live stock, and the prevalence, classification, and diagnosis of diseases. Work was not started until comparatively late in the year, and sufficient proved data are not yet available on which

to base a report, although the work done will be of great future value in assisting to frame a programme for improvement of stock and for the prevention and treatment of epizootic disease amongst the horses and flocks and herds which constitute some of the principal assets of the Northern Provinces. One of the two officers was attached to the mounted infantry for service in the field on the outbreak of war, and his services were therefore lost, for his normal duties, during the greater part of the time he was in the country.

METEOROLOGY.

Northern Provinces.—Owing to the fact that many medical officers were on active service on the Cameroons frontier, the Meteorological records in the Northern Provinces for the year are incomplete. This makes comparison of the average annual rainfall somewhat difficult as it was during the rains that the records ceased. Generally speaking, however, there was again a remarkable shortage of rain, and the average for the Northern Provinces was 28·78 inches in 1914, against 31·50 inches in 1913 and 39 inches in 1912. The heaviest rainfall in 1914 was at Naraguta (59·17 inches).

Southern Provinces.—Throughout the year meteorological observations were taken at thirty-four stations.

On January 1st, a universal standard time for Nigeria was adopted, viz., half an hour fast on Greenwich mean time, corresponding to the meridian 7° 30′ E. long.

MILITARY FORCES AND OPERATIONS.

On January 1st the military forces were united and placed under a single command. The varying rates of pay and conditions of service obtaining in the North and South, were, as far as possible, assimilated. The strength, composition, and armament of the forces are not considered to be suitable subjects for this annual report.

The following military operations were undertaken in the *Southern Provinces* during 1914 :—

On 6th February a force of six sections of infantry was detailed to deal with the turbulent Sonkwala tribes on the German frontier which had threatened the boundary survey and had attacked Government messengers. They were said to be well-armed and plentifully supplied with powder. The enemy had completely surrendered by 16th March and accepted terms imposed which included the surrender of guns, making of roads and rest-houses, and payment for two years of an annual tax. Their casualties amounted to 69 killed and wounded, those on our side being nil.

There was much unrest in Udi district throughout the year. During March the town of Oye fired on a survey escort, and four sections of troops proceeded thither. The operations lasted for a fortnight; the enemy's losses amounted to about 30 killed and wounded.

More serious disturbances took place later in the neighbourhood of Akebi in the same district, where sixteen Hausa traders were murdered during October. A strong force of over 200 troops soon restored order, the murderers being given up, and the terms of surrender complied with.

In October the natives of Kwale murdered forty-one persons, amongst whom were two Native Court clerks, five Court messengers, and seventeen Hausas. Troops and police were at once despatched to the scene of the outbreak, and met with the most determined opposition, which collapsed, however, towards the end of the month. All the murderers were handed over, tried by the Supreme Court, and forty two sentenced to death. It seems not improbable that this and other symptoms of unrest were due, more or less directly, to the action of German traders, who were shortly after removed from Nigeria.

At Awka, in the Onitsha Province, the troops were attacked by the natives of Atchina and Arkpo; operations lasted from 17th–24th September. The enemy suffered thirty-six casualties.

At Obubra, in the Calabar Province, it was found necessary during March to call in troops to quell inter-town fighting, in the course of which many natives had been killed on both sides.

On the outbreak of war, the police force was partially mobilised and by an Order in Council directed to serve with the military forces of the Colony and Protectorate. For several months police were actively engaged in the repression of internal disturbances of a serious nature, particularly in the Owerri Province. The affected districts were Aba, Opobo (Ogoni), Okigwi, Orlu, Owerri, and Bende; in the first three cases punitive measures were found to be necessary.

In the *Northern Provinces* a patrol was despatched to the Agatu district of the Bassa Province in January, where inter-tribal fighting was taking place and some towns were reported to be in a state of anarchy. One native was killed.

Operations were undertaken against the Verre and Lala pagans in the Yunguru district of the Yola Province in March and April, with the object of quelling disturbances which had arisen from the murder of the district headman and 17 of his following, followed by an attack on the fort at Pirambi, held by a detachment of the W.A.F.F. The casualties were estimated at over 200 pagans killed, while three soldiers were wounded, and more than 50 friendly tribesmen were killed.

A patrol which visited the Katakwe and Kaleri districts, in the S.W. corner of the Bauchi Province in May was attacked at Katakwe. The inhabitants of this town have been for years reported as lawless and prone to attack friendlies. Seventeen natives were killed.

A police patrol in the Mumuye district of the Muri Province came into conflict with the tribesmen in June, and five natives were killed.

In the Dukawa portion of the Yauri Emirate, Kontagora Province, the Assistant District Officer and the native head of the district were fired on when arresting two criminals in June. Five natives were killed.

In the same month the southern Haraba clan of the Munshis in Muri Province attacked a party sent to arrest six town headmen. It is estimated that 20 natives were killed.

In June and July a patrol was sent to the Mada tribe, Lafia Division of Nassarawa Province, to enforce payment of outstanding tax for 1913 by 6 Mama villages and 20 Mada villages. Casualties—5 natives killed, 2 wounded.

In October, a patrol assisted by police was despatched to the districts of Kotonkarifi, Niger Province, and Umaisha, Nassarawa Province, to quell disturbances among the Bassa, which arose, it is understood, because they believed that all British officials had gone to war with the Germans and had been exterminated, and they thought the opportunity might be turned to their advantage, and used to raid neighbouring tribes. Thirty-four Bassa natives were killed and some wounded, the native Political Agent received an arrow wound in his foot, and six of the Kotonkarifi people were wounded and one killed by the insurgents. The officer in command received a slight arrow wound. Fines amounting to £238 were inflicted on 27 villages.

A police patrol visited the Bassa Province in October and November, for the purpose of quelling a rising of the Bassa-Nge tribe who made a sudden attack on Mr. Cowper, A.D.O., and six police. A fine of £204 was inflicted on the 12 towns primarily concerned. The cause of the outrage was that a German trader had told the Bassa-Nges that the Germans would be in their country in three months, since the English were being defeated. He advised them to pay no taxes and told them the Germans would give them what they wanted. Mr. Cowper had two carriers, a servant, and a boy killed, a policeman severely wounded, and four carriers missing. The Bassa-Nges are believed to have lost 12 killed.

A police patrol was sent to the Tangali district, Gombe Division of the Bauchi Province, in November, to deal with a section of pagans who had set upon a native official and a peaceful village, killing 11 and wounding 12 of them. Nine of the aggressors had been killed and several wounded in the affray. Nine more were killed and seven wounded when opposing the patrol. Our casualties were nil.

RAILWAY.

The main results of working, including charges for haulage of Government materials, were as follows:—

	1913.	1914.
Mean mileage operated	936	950
Gross Receipts	£713,628	£763,913
Working Expenditure	£385,130	£448,979
Proportion of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts	53·97%	58·77%
Net Receipts	£328,498	£314,934
Total Capital Expenditure on mileage open for traffic	£6,094,242	£6,656,476
Percentage of Net Receipts to Capital Expenditure	5·39%	4·73%

During the seven months preceding the outbreak of war, the gross earnings amounted to £507,516, or an average monthly revenue of £72,500 compared with an average for 1913 of £59,500—an increase of 20 per cent. During the last five months of the year, however, the earnings fell to £242,701 only, or a monthly average of £48,540, a decrease of 16½ per cent. compared with the average for 1913. Immediately before the declaration of war, traffic prospects, and the general financial position of the railway, were therefore very favourable, but these conditions were at once adversely affected. Traffic suffered a severe set-back due to the cessation of trading by the German and Austrian firms, who had been doing a large business with the railway, and to the general disturbance of trade. Traffic conditions gradually improved, however, and there appeared to be every prospect of regaining a considerable amount of the trade that had been temporarily lost. These prospects were destroyed by the serious shortage of steamer tonnage towards the close of the year, which not only caused a great congestion of produce awaiting export at the Iddo terminus, but checked the revival of trade. It was very fortunate under these circumstances that the reconstruction of the terminal yard and the provision of adequate shed accommodation had been completed, for otherwise it would have been necessary to refuse to accept goods for carriage until the sheds were cleared.

The proportion of working expenditure to revenue increased from 53·97 per cent. in 1913 to 58·77 per cent. in 1914, due to the heavy decrease in traffic during the last five months of the year. This is one of the unsatisfactory consequences of a sudden interruption of normal business, as it is impossible to reduce expenditure in proportion to the reduction in earning power. The rise in the price of all materials, and especially coal, further accentuated the unfavourable conditions.

Several large temporary reductions in rates were nevertheless made in the interests of the mercantile and mining communities. The rate on palm kernels was reduced by 10 per cent. and on groundnuts and

shea nuts by 30s. per ton from Kano. The rates on mining machinery and plant and tin ore were also lowered. A further special reduced rate was also granted for six months upon the outbreak of war on account of a heavy temporary fall in the price of tin ore.

On July 1st, the opening of the narrow gauge line extension of 31 miles from Jengre to Jos brought the railway on to the mine-fields plateau. This was followed in September by the opening of the remaining 10 miles to Bukuru, completing this section of the line, which now amounts to 141 miles. The extension has been constructed within the estimate of £145,754, and has been paid for from the general revenue of the Protectorate.

The scheme for the removal of headquarters from Ebute Metta to Kaduna, including the establishment of central and modern locomotive and carriage and wagon workshops, was sanctioned at an estimated cost of £385,215. Owing to the very unfavourable conditions which would be met in placing orders for machinery, etc., and also for financial reasons, the part of the scheme relating to the workshops has been temporarily postponed. A reduced programme of buildings and offices, for the transfer of the other departments to Kaduna, is, however, being carried out.

The completion of the reconstruction of the terminal yard, with sorting and warehouse sheds, at Iddo, has greatly facilitated the work of the railway shipping port.

On the outbreak of war, a railway contingent was formed and despatched to the Cameroons. The contingent consisted of 11 European officers, and the military authorities expressed their appreciation of the work performed in restoring the track and bridges destroyed.

The actual capital added during the year, both from Loan funds and Protectorate Reserves, amounted to £562,233.

Railway Construction.

Work on the Eastern Railway was continued during the year, but after the outbreak of war it was, for financial reasons, decided to postpone the construction of the Central and Northern sections. Construction is for the present, therefore, being confined to the section from Port Harcourt to the coal fields (150 miles). The survey of the Northern and Central sections is being continued, and so also are borings for a site for the bridge to cross the Benue in the vicinity of the "Munshi Rapids." At the end of 1914, clearing on the Southern section had been completed to mile 78, the earthworks being completed to mile 54½ and well in hand to mile 73; rails had reached mile 15½. Fourteen miles of track had been laid southward from Kaduna on the Northern section before work on that section was discontinued in September. The whole area of the site of Port Harcourt (the main terminal and port) has been cleared and laid out. Designs are now being prepared for the wharves and for laying out as a model port. A temporary wharf will be put in hand shortly, to deal with produce and imports, as soon as a portion of the line, probably the first 72 miles, is opened for traffic.

A short colliery line of about one mile in length, with a fall of 75 feet in that distance, will connect the colliery with the main line. The main coal seam is now being opened up under a manager, and it is hoped that, before the middle of 1916, the line, albeit not fully completed, will have reached the coal fields, and that the colliery will have been able to extract a considerable quantity of coal in readiness for conveyance to the port.

On the whole the health of the European staff and the labourers engaged on the construction of the Eastern Railway has been good, and the result of the clearing at Port Harcourt has been a large decrease in biting flies, though mosquitoes, owing to the proximity of swamps as yet unreclaimed, are still fairly numerous.

An immense improvement in the work by the labour gangs on the Southern section has to be noted. When construction commenced a year or so ago, the labour was so inferior and the people so primitive and undisciplined, that it took probably two to three men to do the work of one ordinary labourer from the north. They are now so improved that fully 75 per cent. perform the allotted task—one cubic yard per diem—and earn the full wage. They are paid in proportion to the work done. They are much improved in appearance by the regular work, and large numbers are now coming in voluntarily as wage earners. As instructions had been given that nothing but coin should be used in payment of labour, the forms of native currency are disappearing along the line of the railway, and the West African silver and nickel-bronze coins (as well as British silver) are being readily accepted by the natives.

The total expenditure on the Eastern Railway to the end of the year was £1,027,399, which was found from the surplus balances of Nigeria. Construction was carried on under Mr. Bland as engineer-in-chief, and under the general superintendence of Mr. Eaglesome, C.M.G., Director of Railways and Works. The total European staff employed numbered 165 at the close of the year, with about 18,000 native labourers.

LAGOS HARBOUR WORKS.

During 1914 satisfactory progress was made with the works now in course of construction with the object of making the Port of Lagos open to ocean-going steamships. Work on the Eastern Mole, which had reached a length of 7,778 feet early in July, was temporarily stopped until such time as the Western Mole shall have advanced sufficiently to enable the combined effect of the two moles on the entrance to the channel to be observed; 497,873 tons of stone have been used on the Eastern Mole. The Western Mole had, on 31st December, been extended to 2,636 feet, 661 feet having been constructed during the year; 261,869 tons of stone have been used on this mole.

The total cost of these Harbour Works is estimated at £897,000 (provided by loan), of which the expenditure to the end of the year was £558,989. An extension of the Apapa Wharf by a length of 180 feet, and of the Customs Wharf by 400 feet, to afford berthage of 20 feet at low water for ocean-going steamers, was sanctioned during the year and will shortly be taken in hand.

The bar draught during the year was subject to some variations. It was raised to 19 feet on February 4th, and was maintained at that depth till July 1st, but subsequently decreased to a minimum of 13 feet 6 inches on September 29th. Following this an improvement set in and a depth of 17 feet was maintained from November 23rd. During the period February to July, the mail steamers made regular use of the harbour both outward and homeward, the largest steamer being the "Abosso" (4,762 registered tons).

MARINE SERVICES.

The Marine Departments of Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated on January 1st, under the late Lieutenant Child, R.N., whose death on service was a great loss to Nigeria. At the outbreak of war the greater part of the Marine Department was sworn in as a "Marine Contingent" and some 12 vessels and a large part of the personnel were sent to assist the Naval Forces engaged in the operations against the German Cameroons. The Senior Naval Officer has reported the excellent work done in mine sweeping and other operations of war by the Nigerian Marine, at the cost of several casualties. The staff in Nigeria were employed at high pressure in strengthening river vessels to carry heavy guns, in protecting with such plating as was available, in the manufacture of kites for mine sweeping, and in repairs of damaged vessels, etc., upon which, in the earlier phase of the campaign, success largely depended.

The usual launch services were maintained during the year until the outbreak of war, when several of them, notably the important Lagos-Sapele services, had to be closed down owing to the withdrawal of vessels for active service. The receipts from these services were in consequence much reduced during the year. The proposal to dispose of some of the services to a privately formed Company, which had been under discussion since 1913, was finally abandoned during the year, and an increased tariff of fares and freights (except on the Niger service) was approved for introduction on the 1st January, 1915, in order to put the services on a commercial basis, as far as possible.

The new and expensive dredging and reclamation plant was, with the exception of the new dredger, received towards the middle of the year, and operations were commenced shortly afterwards to dredge the deep water channels in Lagos Harbour required in connection with the new wharfage accommodation which is being provided in the port at the Customs Wharf and Apapa, for ocean-going steamers.

One of the existing dredgers was accepted for use in this connection, pending delivery of the new dredger which is being built for this purpose, but the work had to be closed down in September, owing to officers and men and a portion of the craft being sent on active service.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Southern Provinces.—The outbreak of war in August necessitated the curtailment of the programme of public works, but many useful works had already been successfully completed or were in such an advanced stage towards completion that work had to be continued.

In Lagos, the printing office was completed at a cost of £10,564. A new prison at Warri was commenced but could not be finished owing to delay in arrival of material from England. At Forcados a European Hospital, and at Burutu a house for the Collector of Customs, were built. At Bonny a Sanitary Station has been constructed, which should meet the requirements of that part of the coast for some considerable time, and a Native Hospital was finished at Onitsha.

The road between Ibadan and Ijebu-Ode was completed; much work has been carried out on the Benin-Ifon road; and through communication has been established between Benin and Asaba on the Niger by the construction of a bridge over the Ossiomo river. Through communication has also been established between Onitsha and Itu on the Cross river by constructing a deviation to avoid Oguta lake and bridging the Njaba river and the Imo river at Owerrinta. These two bridges cost £3,302. A road was constructed from Opobo to Essene and a bridge built over the Essene river.

The Lagos Waterworks were practically completed in 1914. During this year the majority of the mains were laid and the trunk main completed. Erection of the machinery was delayed owing to its late arrival from England, but pumping was commenced and the scheme was put in operation during December. The total expenditure up to the end of the period covered by this report was £296,700.

Northern Provinces.—£16,456 was provided for the repair and maintenance of existing buildings, and £112,520 for the construction of new works; of the latter sum, £60,000 was allotted for works at the new capital.

At Kaduna (New Capital) by the end of the year 30 miles of road had been surveyed and cleared, 20 bungalows with necessary outhouses had been built, five large iron store-sheds and one brick store had been erected, and eight bungalows and 30 blocks of barracks (quarters for 300 soldiers) were in course of construction. In view of the prospective move to Kaduna, no work of any magnitude was undertaken at Zungeru, although various minor works were carried out.

At Lokoja the water supply from Mount Patti was increased by connecting up with new springs, improving the filter beds and increasing the water storage accommodation. Various buildings and bridges were erected.

The total expenditure on recurrent (repair) works was £14,304, and on new works £85,335.

GENERAL.

1. The year 1914 will ever be a memorable one in the annals of Nigeria, in that it opened with the amalgamation of the two separate Administrations of Northern and Southern Nigeria into a single Government of Nigeria, and its close saw the outbreak of the great world war, which affected the country not merely as an outlying part of the British Empire in its trade and its revenue, but more nearly in that, at its commencement, Lagos was not without fear of invasion, and later the whole resources of the country were directed to the prosecution of the war against the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons.

AMALGAMATION.

On January 1st (as Governor of both Northern Nigeria and Southern Nigeria) I was privileged to declare at a public ceremony that by His Majesty's order those two Administrations had ceased to exist, and were replaced by the single Government of Nigeria, under a Governor-General, constituted under new Letters Patent and Orders in Council with a new seal and flag.

The principal changes introduced by this new departure were as follows:—The "Colony of Southern Nigeria," whose boundaries for the first time were accurately defined, became the "Colony of Nigeria" under an "Administrator" responsible direct to the Governor-General, with a small Secretariat and Political Staff, but dependent as regards all other departments on the staff of the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate. The Legislative Council remained, but its powers of legislation were restricted to the Colony, since "it would be manifestly unjust to place the Mohammedan Emirates of the North and the mining interests of the Bauchi plateau under a Council sitting on the coast, in which they could have no representation." The annual estimates of expenditure continue to be submitted separately to the Council—a sufficient sum to meet that expenditure being assigned from the general revenues of Nigeria.

A new Executive Council, comprising the senior officials of the whole of Nigeria replaced the former restricted Council. A new body named the "Nigerian Council" was also created, which included among its members the leading official and unofficial representatives, both of the European and native communities, concerned with shipping, banking, commercial, and mining interests. The Council must meet at

least once in the year, and for the present, at any rate, its functions are restricted to a review of current events, and to an expression of public opinion in regard to the developments of Government policy.

The Protectorate, which comprises an area of 334,300 square miles, was now divided into two spheres, each under a Lieutenant-Governor (assisted by a separate Secretariat) responsible to, and exercising large powers on behalf of, the Governor-General. These spheres corresponded with the former territories of Northern and Southern Nigeria, and were termed the Northern and Southern Provinces—an arrangement which obviated the difficulty presented by the fact that they were each subject to a different set of laws, in some cases widely divergent—and differed essentially in many matters of policy and administration. The system of land tenure and the prerogative of the Crown in respect to lands, the system of taxation, of the Courts of Law, and the methods of Native Administration were fundamentally different; and the adoption of any other method of sub-division, such as had been suggested, would therefore have produced an initial chaos. The division actually adopted, pending the unification of the laws and the evolution of a uniform policy, with such local variations as differences in race, in degree of civilisation, in religion and environment, which might prove to be necessary for Nigeria, in no way precluded a later adjustment of these spheres. The Northern Provinces, twelve in number, comprise an area of 255,700 square miles, and a population estimated at 9¼ millions. The Southern Provinces, now nine in number, cover 78,600 square miles, with a population of 7¾ millions. The Colony has an area of 1,400 square miles, and a population of 166,000. Mr. Boyle, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Southern Nigeria, was appointed to the senior post of Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces, and Mr. Temple, C.M.G., Chief Secretary of Northern Nigeria, to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Northern Provinces, while Mr. James, C.M.G., became Administrator of Lagos, each having the title of "His Honour."

New Capitals. (*a*) Kaduna. With the approval of the Secretary of State, a site was selected for a new central capital of Nigeria, at the point where the main trunk railway crosses the Kaduna river, and where the projected trunk line through the eastern part of the Protectorate will later form a junction at the headquarters of the railway, and the site of the principal workshops. The climate of this site, situated near the edge of the central plateau at an altitude of 2,000 feet, is in sharp contrast to the moist and relaxing heat of Lagos and the dry heat of Zungeru (the respective capitals of the former Administrations); and at Kaduna, for half the year, the nights are actually cold and the air is bracing. It is assured of an abundant and good water supply, and is within easy access by railway both of the eastern and western areas, while the branch line to Baro on the Niger and the waterway of that great river afford access to the central district. The headquarters of the military force had already been located here in temporary buildings for a year, in order to test its salubrity and its freedom from tsetse and mosquitos and other noxious insects. Progress was made during the year in the erection of permanent buildings for the force, and for the railway officials in their new location, but the financial stringency due to the war has retarded progress.

(*b*) **Yaba.** In view of the expansion of the Administration at Lagos, the capital of the Colony and Southern Provinces, the difficulty of finding suitable building sites, and the growing necessity for some practical scheme of segregation of Europeans, owing to the recognition of the endemicity of yellow fever, it was also decided to remove the headquarters of the Southern Provinces Administration to a site near Yaba, some six miles from Lagos, where it is universally recognised that the fresh breezes offer a marked contrast to the heavy moist air from the sea and the swamps which surround Lagos Island. The site is from 70 to 85 feet above sea level, whereas there are few places in Lagos Island which are as many inches in elevation. The difficulty of carrying out the necessarily exhaustive surveys and tests, owing to the heavy jungle growth which covered the site, before a final decision on so important and costly a step was taken, have precluded any progress with the actual scheme during the year, and the outbreak of war, with its financial effects, has temporarily postponed its execution.

Policy of Administration.

The general policy in the North and South had in the past differed both in aim and method. The North, cut off from access to the sea by the whole breadth of Southern Nigeria (a distance of 200 miles or more), except by the precarious waterway of the Niger, until the comparatively recent completion of the single railway from Lagos, had been unable to develop its natural resources to any great extent, owing to the cost of transport, which fell as a heavy burden on the export of ordinary produce. A large portion of its peoples—probably about half—occupying the Fulani and Bornu States, were the inheritors of an ancient civilisation (based on the religion of Islam), which, prior to the assumption of the government by the British Crown in 1900, had deteriorated into a rule of tyranny and extortion. Slave-raiding had assumed gigantic proportions, and the armies of the Emirs had depopulated vast areas which had previously been inhabited by a dense and industrious pagan population. A great variety of taxes (including death duties, etc.), had become the instrument of spoliation, and the law courts, formerly under the control of Alkali deeply read in Mohammedan law and impartial in their judgments, had also to a large extent become debased and the servile instruments of a despotic Executive. In these circumstances it was the inevitable task of the early Administration to break the power of the various states by armed force, to reconstitute the Native Courts and the system of taxation, and to reform the Native Administration. The system which has been called "Indirect rule through the Native Chiefs" was set up. Its cardinal features were the recognition of the fact that native rulers were not fitted for independent government, but that under supervision by a political staff (whose policy and methods were co-ordinated in all the different states by a close touch with headquarters and were clearly defined in a series of memoranda, etc.), they could be educated to conduct their own affairs and to control a reorganised Native Executive and Judiciary. A portion of the reformed tax was assigned to them for the payment of both the Executive and the Judges, all of whom, from the Emir himself down to the heads of districts (and in some cases

even the heads of villages), were gradually placed on fixed salaries, and had fixed duties. Each separate community had its own Treasury, and its annual expenditure was kept entirely distinct from the revenue and expenditure of the Protectorate Government, and subject only to the approval of the Governor. Powers of legislation, of the initiation of new or increased taxation, of maintaining armed forces, and of the disposal of land, were retained in the control of the Government. A summary of the present financial and executive position of the Native Administration will be found in a former paragraph. A system so advanced and so elaborate in its detail could not, of course, be at once adopted in the areas occupied by the primitive pagan tribes, who inhabited fully a half of the Northern Provinces, but the general outlines of this scheme of administration were made equally applicable to all, and it devolved on the political staff by constant effort to endeavour to raise these tribes to the same level as that of the Hausa and Bornu States, but without encouraging them to adopt the Mohammedan religion.

Such, in the briefest outline, was the task essayed by the Administration of Northern Nigeria between the date of its inauguration in 1900 up to the opening of the year under review. It had absorbed the whole-hearted devotion and enthusiasm of the Administrative Staff, and the greater part of the Protectorate had now been assessed. But its material resources had, from lack of easy access to the sea, remained largely undeveloped. It depended at first on a substantial grant-in-aid from the Imperial Exchequer, averaging about £274,000 per annum, and though this was being rapidly replaced by the product of the direct tax, which yielded in 1913 the large sum of £546,000—about half of which was paid into revenue, the remainder being assigned to the Native Administration—the essential needs of the country could not be met without a considerable additional revenue. This was just beginning to accrue, owing to the phenomenal development of the trade of the country due to the advent of the railway, but means were lacking for the development of roads, and for every other form of incentive to trade.

Southern Nigeria, on the other hand, presented a picture which was in almost all points the exact converse of that in the North. Here the material prosperity had been extraordinary. The revenue had almost doubled itself in a period of five years. The surplus balances exceeded a million and a half. The trade of the interior had been greatly developed by the construction of a splendid system of roads, and by the opening to navigation of waterways hitherto choked with vegetation, while railways, harbour works, waterworks, and other capital expenditure, aggregating many millions of loan commitments, were in process. *Ad valorem* duties (derived in part on goods for Northern Nigeria) were abolished on one class of imports after another, and for the most part only specific duties were retained. And so while Northern Nigeria was devoting itself to building up a system of Native Administration and laboriously raising a revenue by direct taxation, Southern Nigeria had found itself engrossed in material development. In the sphere of Executive Government the South was divided into three Provincial Administrations, under Commissioners

whose powers in regard to the natives were under little control from headquarters, while the departmental staff was largely increased by this system of separate and semi-independent provincial rule, and the nominal heads of departments had little control.

Upon amalgamation this "Provincial System" was abolished, and the whole area was re-divided into nine Provinces under Commissioners directly responsible to the Lieutenant-Governor, and entrusted with important duties and powers in regard to the conduct of native affairs, but limited in relation to the departments, which were placed under their own heads. During the year, steps were taken to define the duties and functions of the Commissioners of these new Provinces and their staff towards the great population—estimated at nearly eight millions—for whose welfare they were responsible; but very much remains to be done in this direction.

Some few departments, whose functions were common to both North and South, were "centralised," viz., placed directly under the Governor-General, who is assisted by a "Central Secretariat." These included the Military, the Railway, the Marine, the Judiciary, and the Customs, the latter of which is responsible for the collection of duties on the inland frontiers as well as on the sea-board. To these were added later the Treasury, Audit, and Surveys.

Some few other departments, though duplicated in each of the two great areas into which the Protectorate was now divided, were, for purposes of co-ordination and general control, placed under a common head. Thus the Medical and Sanitary Departments in each area were under their own "Principal Medical Officers" and "Senior Sanitary Officers," but both were subject to the general control of the Director of the Medical and Sanitary Service. The Public Works were separately organised under two Directors, but a "Director of Railways and Works" was appointed as adviser to the Governor-General on all matters connected with railways and public works. The Attorney-General, the Postmaster-General, and the Chief Conservator of Forests, occupied similar positions in regard to their respective departments in the North and South. The general business of Nigeria is also conducted through the Central Secretariat.

The remaining Departments, Political, Agriculture, Education, Lands, Mines, Police, and Prisons, were completely decentralised, and their heads in the North and the South are immediately under the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Departments of the Southern Provinces include the Colony in their spheres of administration, and no distinction was made in this regard, except that, as far as possible, the requirements of the Colony are separately budgeted in the annual estimates, in order that the Legislative Council may be afforded an opportunity of criticism and suggestion.

JUDICIAL.

The Judicial system underwent considerable changes. The separate posts of Chief Justice of Northern Nigeria and of Southern Nigeria were abolished, and a single Supreme Court under a Chief Justice of Nigeria assisted by four Puisne Judges, was constituted. Three of the five judges normally take their leave during vacation in the rainy season, when work is slack owing to the difficulty of travel, while two remain as Vacation Judges. Experience has shown that this system promotes efficiency. "The Cantonment Magistrates" of the North, and the "Police Magistrates" of the South, were re-named "Station Magistrates" and were appointed to the principal centres as Commissioners of the Supreme Court.

In October three Ordinances (the enactment of which had been delayed owing to a purely technical alteration in the Letters Patent in regard to the form of words in the enacting clause) were introduced, which modified the constitution of the Supreme Court, created Provincial Courts in the Southern Provinces, and reconstituted the Native Courts of the Protectorate.

Hitherto the Supreme Court in the Southern Provinces had exercised jurisdiction throughout the interior districts. The executive officers were Commissioners of this Court, and their cause lists were revised by the judges, who, under the "Provincial System," were practically independent in each province of any central control. Work was continually in arrears, partly because the Court was overloaded, partly because "it was compelled to hear numbers of cases relating to tribal disputes and land and fishery rights, which could much better have been dealt with by a differently constituted tribunal," and partly because the legal advisers of litigants asked for repeated adjournments on plausible grounds. It is obvious that litigation in these circumstances was often of greater benefit to counsel than to the litigants. It was with difficulty that the Court kept abreast of the criminal work, and since assizes were held only twice a year, long intervals often elapsed between arrest and trial.

Under the new Ordinance the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is limited to the Colony and to certain large centres which contain a considerable educated native or non-native population, and these can at any time be added to by the Governor. In addition it exercises a concurrent jurisdiction with the Provincial Courts over all non-natives throughout Nigeria. Cases may also be transferred from the Provincial Courts at any time by order of the Governor. Occasion may be taken for such transfers of important cases when the Supreme Court is holding assizes in the neighbourhood, but since in Africa witnesses must be confined as prisoners lest they disappear, and their memories are short if brought from a distance, the purposes of justice are in ordinary cases better served by summary trial at the *locus* of the crime.

The system of Provincial Courts, which had worked well in Northern Nigeria since its inauguration as a Government under the Crown in 1900, was by the new Ordinance extended to the Southern Provinces.

These Courts exercise a jurisdiction equal to that of the Supreme Court, but no sentence of death, deportation, imprisonment exceeding six months, fine over £50, or corporal punishment exceeding twelve strokes, can be carried out until confirmed by the Governor or his delegate. The full powers of the Court are only vested *ex officio* in the Commissioner of a Province, but may be conferred on any District Officer with proper qualifications. All administrative officers are Commissioners of the Provincial Court, and exercise such varying powers as may be conferred upon them. Powers of confirmation are at present vested in the Lieutenant-Governors (as the Governor's delegates), advised by the "Legal Adviser" by whom the cause lists are carefully scrutinised. The promotion of executive officers largely depends on the care and ability with which they discharge their judicial functions, which are thus under the close supervision of the Lieutenant-Governors.

The result of these reforms has been satisfactory. The Chief Justice reports that the state of business in the Supreme Court is now "as satisfactory as it could be. The new system (he says) is working well beyond our most sanguine expectations. The immediate result of its application has been to curtail, or, rather, extinguish, the malign effort to stir up strife in the up-country districts through the medium of land disputes. . . . In my opinion (he adds) no legitimate business has been taken away from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, and it seems to me idle to deny that the system at present in force is a vast improvement upon the one it displaced." That the decrease in delays and the advantage of trial by an officer with knowledge of the local law and custom is appreciated by the natives themselves, is evidenced by a recent application in two land cases, commenced in the Supreme Court prior to October (when the Provincial Courts came into being in the Southern Provinces), to be non-suited in order to renew proceedings in the Provincial Court. The Supreme and the Provincial Courts have worked in complete harmony.

This reform, which, prior to its introduction, had met with the approval of the Chief Justice and of the Legal Officers, was unfortunately regarded with much disfavour by the educated natives of Lagos and Calabar, apparently because of the exclusion of practitioners from the Provincial Courts. Experience had shown that their presence in the District Officers' Courts (formally under the Supreme Court) had tended to the increase of undesirable litigation.

The new Native Courts Ordinance reconstituted these Courts as purely native tribunals, occupied chiefly with matrimonial and debt cases and other matters subject to native law and custom. Hitherto in the Southern Provinces they had been presided over by the District Officer, their procedure had been modelled on that of the Supreme Court, to which appeals lay and by which their cause lists were checked, and it was stated that they were largely subservient to the Native Court Clerk (an alien to the district on a low salary) and to the interpreter. In these circumstances the Court was somewhat of a hybrid, affording but little opportunity for real development as a native tribunal.

The fines and fees were for the first time included, like those of other Courts, in the revenues of the Protectorate, instead of forming a separate unaudited fund at the disposal of Provincial Commissioners. In Ibadan a forward step was made by placing the Native Judges on fixed salaries.

An Attorney-General for Nigeria was appointed to assist the Governor-General, while each Lieutenant-Governor had the assistance of a "Legal Adviser." Little apparent progress was made with the revision of the laws and their consolidation and re-enactment for Nigeria as a whole, but much work was done in the preparation of Ordinances which were enacted in the following year. A list of the principal enactments will be found in a former paragraph.

Customs and Fiscal Frontiers.

The amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria involved the abolition of the fiscal frontier between the two Administrations. Customs had for the most part been collected on all imports (whether for the North or South) at the ports of Southern Nigeria, but a surtax on salt was imposed on the Northern Nigeria frontier. This was now abolished, and at the same time the similar surtax on native-made salt, entering over the northern land frontiers, was not only abolished, but occasion was taken to cease the collection of Customs duties on the land frontiers of Nigeria, with the exception of the two "Ports of entry" at Yola (where the Benue enters from German West Africa) and Illo (where the Niger crosses the Anglo-French frontier) which had been constituted under the Nigerian Transit Order in Council. This was a great boon to native traders, and it eliminated a constant source of bribery of native officials, and of inequalities of taxation due to the absence of Customs officials, and the inability of District Officers to discharge these duties over many hundreds of miles of frontier, in addition to their more immediate political work.

The War.

The second event of paramount importance to the country was the outbreak of war in the early days of August. The Europeans, official and unofficial, enrolled themselves as volunteers at the principal centres, and worked with enthusiasm at the task of rendering themselves efficient soldiers, while the leading natives in the coast towns came forward as Special Constables to relieve the Police. At the centres most threatened, Lagos and Calabar, constant drills were carried out, and in the former the force numbered 200. Committees of Control for the regulation of food prices and the control of the sale of various articles were appointed, but ceased to be required, and were dissolved on November 1st.

Steps were taken for the defence of the Port of Lagos, and preparations were made for the despatch of a strong Nigerian contingent to join the Allied Forces under General Dobell, which towards the end of September attacked Duala, the capital of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons.

The Nigerian contingent consisted of 65 British Officers and N.C.O.'s and 1,260 native rank and file, with 4 guns, 8 Maxims, and large reserves of ammunition and warlike stores. Attached to the force as volunteers were 79 civil officials, some as combatants and others for various duties (railway, political, etc.), together with 12 unofficials.

A Naval Force was also fitted out, consisting of 40 Marine officers and 250 trained native ratings with 18 vessels, most of them specially protected by plating and strengthened to carry heavy guns, this work being carried out in the workshops of the Marine Department.

The Nigerian contingents are reported by the General Officer Commanding and the Senior Naval Officer to have rendered most signal and gallant services, and they bore their share in the heaviest part of the fighting which resulted in the capture of Duala and Buea, the commercial and administrative capitals on the coast, and the seizure of the two lines of railway, each about 100 miles long, which ran north and east from Duala.

In addition to its participation in this expedition, Nigeria maintained on its frontiers and in the Cameroons an even larger force in co-operation with the French troops. In August it consisted of 92 British Officers and N.C.O.'s, with 2,040 rank and file; and, up to the end of December, an average number of 100 civilians, drawn from Government Departments and from the mining and commercial communities, were attached to it as volunteers. The cost to the end of the year of these various forces was about £136,000, of which £82,000 was met from votes in the Estimates. The force was divided into three main columns, operating from Maidugeri in the North, from Yola on the Benue River, and from Ikom on the Cross River; while detached parols engaged the enemy between these points. The Northern column beseiged the German force on the Mora Mountain; the Yola column attacked the stronghold of Garua—at first unsuccessfully; and the Ikom column fought a desperate engagement at Nsanakang, where, though opposed by overwhelming numbers, they inflicted very severe losses on the enemy. These engagements took place early in September, and during the remainder of the year our forces constantly maintained the offensive, and were uniformly successful whenever they came in contact with the enemy.

Nigeria itself was largely denuded of troops, owing to the demands of these various forces operating against the Germans. Owing also to the large number of volunteers who had been allowed to join the forces in the field, its Administrative Staff, upon whom the Government relies to maintain order and dispel false rumours, was greatly reduced.

In the Mohammedan Emirates of the north there was, however, no vestige of unrest, in spite of the fact that a severe famine synchronised with the outbreak of war. One and all were enthusiastic in their loyalty and in their offers of assistance. Among the pagan tribes in the south of the Northern Provinces, however, and throughout the greater part of the Southern Provinces, there was much unrest due to reports that the British were leaving the country, or to rumours

spread by German emissaries that we had met with reverses in Europe and the Cameroons. None of these outbreaks were of a serious nature, but a large number of expeditions—in many cases consisting of volunteers and Police, who rendered most efficient service in the field—were necessary to restore order. The loyalty of the more civilised sections of the population, who had learned to appreciate the advantages of British rule, was, however, amply proved and among these there was a real and widespread detestation of the Germans and their methods in Africa. The Northern Emirs contributed £38,000 to the cost of the war from the funds in their Treasuries, in addition to many large and spontaneous gifts, following the example of the Sultan of Sokoto, who gave £1,000 from his private purse. They also gave willing assistance in supplying carriers, food, and other necessaries. In the South many funds were set on foot among the educated population.

Over 400 German prisoners of war and deported persons, were received from Duala and temporarily housed in a camp at Ibadan and at other centres, or on the steamers on which they arrived, until vessels could be chartered and fitted up for their removal to England. The many enemy firms in Nigeria were treated with every consideration, and were at first allowed to continue their business, on condition that they neither remitted money to, nor traded with, Germany. But when evidence was forthcoming that some among them had endeavoured to incite the natives to rebellion—though this action was indignantly repudiated by others—it was decided to deport them all, and a Receiver was appointed to wind up their businesses. Every possible care and attention was bestowed upon these prisoners, and every courtesy was shown to the women, some of whom were hospitably entertained by the Mission Societies. The best arrangements possible in such difficult circumstances were made for their comfort, both in Nigeria and on the homeward voyage. In all, 768 men, 33 women, and 8 children were deported to England from Nigeria up to the end of the year, including those received from the Cameroons.

Other Events.

Apart from the amalgamation and the War, the following were the chief political events of the year :—

In July, 1914, serious disturbances were threatened in Abeokuta, and the Alake once again appealed to Government for the assistance of troops to enforce his authority and protect himself and his officials. Troops were sent, and an *emeute* resulted in which there was a deplorable loss of life among the malcontents. Two educated natives of Lagos, of some social standing, were placed on their trial for inciting to riot, and were found guilty. Although in the emergency troops had been sent, at the request of the Alake supported by the Commissioner, it was manifest that the Government could not consent to enforce the orders of the Alake by such measures without any adequate knowledge of the origin of the trouble, which might possibly have been dealt with without a resort to force. The Alake was therefore invited to place his territories under the Government without reservation, and he

gladly availed himself of the opportunity. The old treaty was abrogated on 16th September, 1914, and Egba-land thenceforth fell into line with the rest of the Provinces. An inquiry is still proceeding into the circumstances under which a number of persons lost their lives on this occasion.

Early in the year the waterworks at Abeokuta were completed and formally inaugurated by the Governor, but the distribution is still inadequate.

The late King of Benin (Southern Provinces), who had been in exile since the tragedy of 1897 (when Commissioner Phillips and almost the whole of his party lost their lives), died during the year, and his son was installed as Oba amid great rejoicing, his appointment being conditional on recognition of the suzerain power of Government. This, together with the steps taken in Abeokuta (Egba-land) and Ibadan, may be regarded as the initiation of a system of ruling through the native chiefs, the development of which will be traced in later reports.

The Eastern Railway.—The area which lies to the S.E. of the Udi range of hills, commencing about 70 miles from the seaward terminus of the projected new railway from Port Harcourt, forms the water-parting between the basins of the Niger on the west, the Benue on the north, the Cross River on the east, and the rivers which flow southwards to the sea. It presents a chaos of densely wooded hills and ravines, which involve as difficult a belt of country for a railway to traverse as can be imagined. Obviously in such a country the selection of the best location is of paramount importance, and may save an enormous initial outlay and costly realignments later. In order, therefore, to assist the railway surveyors, the Topographical survey was withdrawn from the Western Provinces of the South where it had done such excellent work in the Geodetic Survey, and commenced work from Port Harcourt northwards along the Imo valley in the country through which the railway would pass. Owing to the admirable work done by Captain Rowe and his trained and organised parties, Mr. Selander, the railway surveyor, was enabled to select a location which he could confidently assert was not merely a feasible one, but the best which could possibly be obtained.

Unfortunately the object of the survey parties was misunderstood by the natives, whose fears that Government intended to confiscate all their lands had been sedulously excited by agitators from the coast, and there was some unrest, culminating in attacks upon working parties, which had to be forcibly suppressed. These difficulties were naturally aggravated by the necessity for acquiring the necessary land for the railway, and for engaging large gangs of labourers for construction. Had the difficulties been under-estimated or ignored they would doubtless have become serious. The fact that they have melted away may be ascribed not merely to the policy pursued, but in particular to the influence, ability, and tact of Messrs. James, Hargrove, and Graham. The former, whose long residence in these districts enabled him to exercise great influence with the chiefs and people, explained the advantages to trade which the railway would

bring with it, and collected gangs of many thousands of labourers, on the assurance that they would be regularly paid a weekly wage and relieved by others after a definite period. Mr. Hargrove, by similar explanations to large audiences of the leading men of each district, disarmed opposition to the acquisition of the land required, for which full compensation was agreed on. Mr. Graham, the railway engineer, under whose immediate charge the labourers worked, maintained his reputation as the most skilful labour-master in Nigeria, and in an incredibly short time transformed a mob of naked savages of the lowest type into willing labourers working on piece-work tasks and cheerfully doing a fair day's work.

Great as the results of a railway are in the development of the natural resources of a country like Africa, the moral advancement and education of these primitive tribes in habits of discipline and in confidence in the Government is an asset of even greater value; and in my judgment the creation of an absolutely free labour market, the conception of the definite money value of a fixed task (for which the individual is personally paid without the intermediary of any chief or task-master), are most potent methods for the eradication of the servile status so engrained in the tribes of Africa, and for creating that sense of individuality by which alone the root principles of slavery can be abolished.

Well arranged labour camps, with adequate housing, and a market in which supplies of imported food can be purchased at reasonable prices; the entire prohibition of trade liquor (although in the centre of the "liquor zone"); and the substitution of coinage for the archaic forms of currency, were all means employed to the same end.

The progress made by the railway during the year is fully described above.

The progress made with the scheme for deepening the entrance to Lagos Harbour is fully set out in a previous paragraph. Important decisions were reached after exhaustive investigations as to the best site for the large wharf-accommodation necessitated by the enormous expansion of trade. As a result it was decided to abandon the projected wharves at Wilmot Point, which could only be connected with the railway by a branch line traversing the densely populated island of Lagos and by constructing a new bridge across the lagoon at prohibitive cost. The new scheme provides for an extension of the wharf at Apapa by 180 feet (345 feet in all), and the dredging of a 26 feet channel to it from the vicinity of Five-Cowrie Creek. These wharves, which are connected with the main line, will accommodate the up-country traffic. The Customs wharves on Lagos Island will also be extended by 400 feet (making 1,187 feet in all), with a dredged approach. The wharf at Iddo Island (sufficient for branch boats, but not for liners owing to the Elegbata shoals) has been improved, and a wharf for lighters has been built there, while an extension of the main wharf and a large reorganisation of the railway terminal yards, at a cost of £81,000, was approaching

completion at the end of the year. The costly reclamation plant reached Lagos in March, but the work had to be postponed owing to the war. Negotiations were entered into with Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., for a floating dock, to replace the one wrecked on its way out from England.

The waterworks at Iju (17 miles from Lagos), which were begun in October, 1910, practically reached completion in 1914, though the supply was not actually inaugurated until the following year. The volume of the Adiyan stream from which the water is obtained is calculated at 6½ million gallons per diem in the dry weather. The water is pumped from two 12 feet wells by two driving and three forcing engines into two settling tanks (capacity 10 million gallons), whence it passes to the filter beds, 8 in number, and thence to the clear water tank, which has a storage capacity of 2,000,000 gallons and is floored and roofed with concrete. From this tank the service reservoir (6,000,000 gallons) is supplied. From the reservoir (which also has a concrete roof, so that the water is not again exposed to the air after it leaves the filter beds) the water is conveyed by gravitation through 28-inch pipes to Lagos and Ebute Metta, where it is distributed by mains varying from 3 inches to 15 inches, and with an aggregate length of 28 miles. They serve 200 street fountains and 350 fire hydrants, and have a capacity of 2¼ million gallons per day. The total expenditure on the works amounted to £296,700 (£83,123 in 1914) and it is estimated that a further expenditure of about £15,000 will be required for laying the water to Apapa, and for other items not included in the original estimate(upon which there will be a saving). This great work was designed and executed by Mr. H. Peet, now Director of Public Works of the Southern Provinces.

An abnormally poor rainfall—the second in succession—resulted in a somewhat wide-spread scarcity of food in the North, and in some places in acute famine, which was relieved by importation of rice from England. Large numbers of starving refugees flocked into British from French territory.

Various sporadic outbreaks of cattle-disease took place in various parts of the Northern Provinces, and since the total number of cattle is estimated at upwards of 3,000,000 head (an estimate which is not likely to be inaccurate, since it is based on the Jangali or cattle tax), fears were entertained of a more general epidemic, which was fortunately averted.

The creation of a small Veterinary Department, in view of the enormous value of the stock in the Northern Provinces, must rank as one of the events of the year. The Veterinary Officer in a general report states that "the ponies are wonderfully good, and include animals which could be shown anywhere and not disgrace the best class . . . the sheep are large-framed, while the camels, donkeys, and goats are all of a fairly good standard, and . . . the cattle are extremely good." Mr. Owen truly observes that the fact "that such an immense herd of stock can live under natural conditions, with no help, is sufficient to prove Nigeria to be a healthy country. . . . For a tropical country, it must take a very high place when compared with other countries."

Trade and General Development.

The financial position and the state of trade have been dealt with under the appropriate sections of this report. It is sufficient to note here that the trade and progress, which had been normal and rapidly expanding during the first half of the year, as shown by the receipts from Customs and Railway, received a serious set-back on the outbreak of war. Prices of palm oil and kernels in the South, and of groundnuts in the North, fell so low that the native was unable to dispose of his produce. The scanty rainfall in the North caused a failure of export crops and an abnormally "low Niger," which added to the depression of trade. More normal conditions prevailed, however, towards the close of the year. The revenue in consequence suffered heavily.

It is a remarkable illustration of the financial prosperity of Nigeria that, in spite of the exclusion from the estimates of the Native Administration Funds (about £326,500); of an increased expenditure on the railway of about £210,600; of a large programme of public works and railway extension exceeding £300,000; and of a loss of revenue due to the war amounting to £167,000, the realised revenue exceeded £3,000,000, and a sum of £629,000 was expended from it on the new Eastern Railway. The surplus assets stood at the end of the year at £1,273,000, being half a million in excess of the sum anticipated, with a further £150,000, to the credit of the Native Treasuries.

The prospects of trade have already been discussed in the section devoted to this subject. I will merely remark here that, so soon as the present war conditions cease, there is every prospect of increased prosperity. The conditions, which are at present adverse to trade, are mainly two, viz., the low prices offered for raw produce (especially oil nuts), and the lack of adequate ocean shipping. To these may be added the withdrawal of the German firms.

In regard to the first, prices were already tending to recover towards the close of the year. The second is no doubt temporary and due to war conditions, though the withdrawal of the Woermann line will necessitate a larger British service. Finally, there is no fear but that British firms are fully competent to absorb the trade hitherto done by German competitors, if they will realise that a proportionate increase of capital is required, and will learn the lesson which the collection of German and Austrian samples sent home last autumn should have taught them, viz., that a larger variety of cheap goods (especially hardware) is required, and that greater efforts must be made to capture new markets. On the other hand, the opening of the Eastern Railway, which taps one of the wealthiest palm areas in Africa, and the supply of local coal from Udi, should afford an enormous impetus to trade and development in the East, while the opening of the Lagos Harbour to the largest ocean vessels plying in these seas should afford an equal stimulus in the West.

Full details regarding the Nigerian Railway (Open Lines) are given under the appropriate head. The revenue continued to increase rapidly until interfered with by the war; rates were decreased, and the very large capital expenditure (paid from revenue) will soon

complete its equipment with fully adequate rolling-stock and plant for the workshops on the one hand, and the initial ballasting of the Baro-Kano Railway on the other hand. When these are completed the capital expenditure should show a large decrease, with proportionately larger returns to general revenue. The extension of the light branch line from Zaria to Bukuru, the centre of the tin mining industry, was completed. It involved the ascent of the plateau from Jengre, the previous terminus (3,026 feet), to Bukuru (4,356 feet). The French have availed themselves largely of the Lagos-Kano line (712 miles) to bring up stores and supplies for their Zinder and Chad territories. The terminus of the line is 67 miles from the French frontier. Projects for decreasing the difficulty of transporting these stores over that distance were necessarily postponed on account of the war.

The very heavy demands on the revenue for railway extension, the new capital, etc., and later the economy necessitated by the war, made it impossible to embark on any large programme of road construction. The most important new road is that from Zaria to Sokoto, and a little progress was made with this towards Maska.

The mining industry suffered at the outbreak of war from the sharp fall in the price of tin, and the companies made matters worse by discharging their labour. Many thousands of natives thus discharged dispersed in search of a livelihood, and, when it was desired to re-employ them, they could not be found. Government made very liberal reductions in railway freight, not merely on ore, but on oil fuel and machinery, etc., and also reduced the royalties, so that the Chairman of the Chamber of Mines was able to inform his audience at the annual meeting on December 2nd, that "the position, as far as the effect of the war on the winning, shipping, and sale of tin is concerned, is once more normal." 6,175 tons of ore were exported.

Northern Provinces.—The system of Native Administration in the Northern Provinces continues to make satisfactory progress. There are 49 separate Treasuries, with an aggregate revenue in 1914 of £326,508, and with reserves invested of £54,650, and cash balances of £78,700. The Native Administrations were able to make a contribution to the war of £38,000 without trenching on these reserves. Detailed assessment was steadily carried on, though latterly interfered with by the paucity of officers due to the war. Native "*taki*" surveyors were employed to make rough and ready surveys of "farms" in the densely populated Provinces of Kano and Sokoto, as a guide to the assessment of the "General Tribute" tax. The incidence of the General Tax is light, varying, per adult male, from 6d. per annum to 10s. 6d. The total collection stood at £594,896, of which £291,249 was assigned to the Native Treasuries in addition to their revenue from Native Courts, Market dues, etc.

The Native Judiciary is now salaried at a cost of £23,704 for the 391 Native Courts. The bulk of the cases before the Courts are claims for debt and matrimonial disputes. In one Province alone (Sokoto) 16,692 cases were heard. There are 38 native gaols, maintained at a

cost of £6,705, and their organisation and sanitation continue to improve steadily. Prisoners are employed on works and on prison farms. The Police (*Dogarai*) under the control of the Native Administration number 1,762, at a cost of £21,949; they have proved efficient.

The social condition of the people of the Northern Provinces may, I think, be unhesitatingly described as one of unprecedented prosperity. Money has poured into the country during the past six years, first by the employment of many thousands by Government on railway construction, later by the disbursements for labour made by the mining community, and *pari passu* with the other two, by the extraordinary development of trade—especially in groundnuts and hides—due to the advent of the railway. Whereas a few years ago the cowrie (of which from 2,400 to 1,200, according to distance from the Niger, were tendered for 1s.) was the sole medium of exchange, the natives now possess considerable sums of sterling coin, and their standard of living has proportionately advanced.

The following table gives the number of slaves freed by the Courts since the inauguration of the Administration on 1st January, 1900. It is, of course, very far from including *all* who have been liberated, since large numbers were, no doubt, omitted from the records of the Native Courts, especially in the earlier years, when these were very imperfect; and very many (probably many thousands) were at that time set free or left their masters without the knowledge of the Government, as the result of the conquest of each Emirate.

Freed by Provincial Courts:—

Ill-treatment by owners	382
Contravention of Slavery Proclamation ..	3,256
Redemption	63
Various	509

Freed by Native Courts:—

Ill-treatment by owners	155
Self-redemption	12,701
Redemption by relatives..	11,679
Manumission by owners	4,011
Decease of owners	194
Various	5,048
Total	37,998

Of these, 14,687 were liberated in the Sokoto Province, nearly all being "allowed to follow their own inclinations," and all (except 36) being liberated by order of the Mohammedan Native Courts. This is the more striking, since Sokoto was formerly the leading slave province to whose Emir, as head of the Moslems, all other Emirates used in old

days to send a *Gaisua* (present) of slaves annually. The great majority of these 38,000 freed slaves were "allowed to follow their own inclinations" or restored to their relatives; but children whose relatives could not be traced were sent to the Freed Slaves' Home at Zungeru or to the Freed Slave village in Bornu, or allotted to carefully selected guardians. Shortly after the Government assumed administration of Northern Nigeria, I issued a Slavery Proclamation which declared that all children born after 1st April, 1901, were born free. I learn that the Native Courts of Sokoto are vigilant in enforcing this rule. On the 1st April next there will therefore be no slave in the Northern Provinces of Nigeria under the age of 15.

The natives of the Southern Provinces have always been comparatively wealthy, owing to their possession of the great staple export of palm oil and palm kernels.

The attempt to maintain a quasi-independent Government in Egbaland had, as I have elsewhere narrated, failed for political reasons. Its revenue was derived chiefly from various licences and a sur-tax on liquor entering the country, which led to smuggling and hampered the trade of the country, while the revenue derived from them was insufficient to meet its expenditure. No new system was, however, inaugurated before the end of the year.

Lagos possesses a Municipal Board of Health, but since no rates are levied, the revenue of the Board is chiefly derived from a large Government grant, and its initiative is consequently very restricted. The Board is presided over by the Administrator, and consists of five official and five unofficial members (exclusive of the President). The average grant from revenue for the past five years stands at £17,280. Large sums have, in past years, been spent, in addition, from general revenue, in reclamation of swamp land, general sanitary improvements, the laying out of a "Marina" sea front, and other great improvements. The town is lighted by electricity, for which no charge is made upon Municipal funds. The preliminary steps for assessing the town for a water rate were undertaken, in view of the approaching completion of the extensive waterworks. The prospect of paying even a moderate water rate for the filtered water from Iju, in lieu of the contaminated supply from local wells (which frequently fails in the dry season), has been the subject of much agitation and of petitions to the Secretary of State.

In some few other coast towns of the Southern Provinces local Boards of Health are in existence, and have done useful advisory work in matters of sanitation, but in the absence of rates they are without funds, and their usefulness is much restricted.

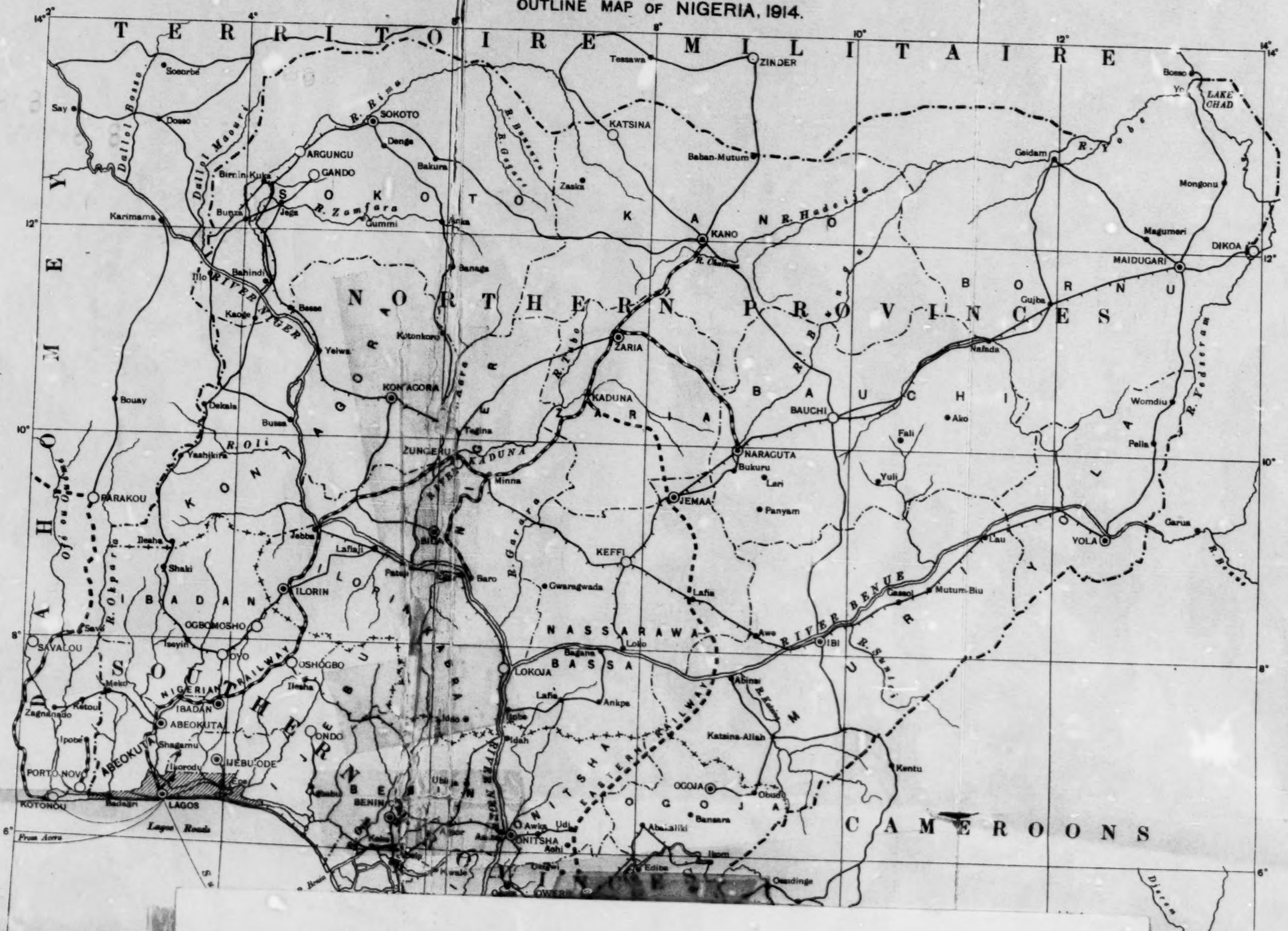
In the Northern Provinces, Zungeru and Lokoja are "Cantonments," and a small rate is levied, as well as a "Conservancy Tax." The funds, which are augmented by a small grant from revenue averaging about £1,300, are administered by a Cantonment Magistrate. During the year Kano and Zaria were created "Cantonments."

The climate of the Southern Provinces, and of large portions of the Northern Provinces, is unsuitable for the continual residence of Europeans; but on the plateaux in the North, as, for instance, at the minefields, Europeans and their wives have enjoyed good health for periods of three years at a time. It is not a country for white labour, and indeed white labour—on whichever side of the argument the experience of the Rand in South Africa may be quoted—can never be employed with success in a country with a dense native population, for reasons which it is not here opportune to describe. The cost of living shows a tendency to increase rapidly in the centres at which there are European communities.

Nigeria offers excellent opportunities for the investment of capital, whether in the Government loans for railway and other development, in the shares of commercial and mining firms, or in private enterprise backed by local experience, such as dealing in livestock or plantations of cocoa, coconut, rubber, fibres, etc. The current rate of wages is about 1s. a day for unskilled, and 3s. for skilled native labour. Freight on produce from coast ports to Europe is about £1 a ton. Railway rates, of course, vary according to grade and distance from the coast, the more distant districts deriving advantage from the "taper"; but for ordinary low grade produce it may be calculated on an average of $\frac{1}{2}$d. per ton mile.

F. D. LUGARD.

OUTLINE MAP OF NIGERIA, 1914.



NORTHERN PROVINCES
SOUTHERN PROVINCES
CAMEROONS
BIGHT OF BENIN
BIGHT OF BIAFRA
SOKOTO
KATSINA
KANO
ZARIA
KADUNA
KONTAGORA
BAUCHI
NARAGUTA
JEMAA
KEFFI
LAFIA
BIDA
ZUNGERU
MINNA
ILORIN
IBADAN
ABEOKUTA
LAGOS
OGBOMOSHO
OYO
OSHOGBO
ONDO
IJEBU-ODE
PORTO-NOVO
KOTONOU
BENIN
ONITSHA
OWERRI
PORT HARCOURT
OPOBO
CALABAR
OGOJA
LOKOJA
NASSARAWA
BASSA
IBI
YOLA
MAIDUGARI
DIKOA
BORNU
ADAMAWA
BUEA
DUALA
Lagos Roads
From Accra
Submarine Cable
REFERENCE
Railway constructed
" under construction
Telegraph constructed
Provincial Headquarters
Town of first importance
" second "
Scale
0 50 100 150 Miles
O.S.O. 1913.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the Importation of Spirits into Nigeria during the Five Years ended 31st December, 1914.

Year.	Quantity in gallons.*	Declared value.	Revenue derived from duties.	Duty chargeable.	Remarks.
		£	£		
1910	4,748,139 (1,973,910)	456,485	999,823	From 15th January, 1909, duty on spirits was 5*s.* per imperial gallon and an additional 2½*d.* for every degree in excess of 50 degrees, and a decrease of 1¼*d.* for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum duty of 4*s.* the imperial gallon. Brandy, whisky, and gin not treated as trade spirits, 5*s.* per imperial gallon.	Value of spirit imports amounted to 7·79 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie.
1911	4,835,363 (1,839,960)	440,818	975,557	As above	7·76 per cent. as above.
1912	4,450,196 (1,774,856)	440,952	1,013,807	From 4th March, 5*s.* 6*d.* the imperial gallon and 2½*d.* additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1¼*d.* reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 4*s.* 6*d.*	6·99 per cent. as above.
1913	4,635,273 (1,853,750)	452,939	1,138,305	From 25th March, 6*s.* 3*d.* the imperial gallon and 2½*d.* additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1¼*d.* reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 5*s.* Sweetened or obscured spirit have been continuously taxed at 10*s.* the imperial gallon.	6·28 per cent. as above.
1914	3,509,344 (1,384,968)	344,926	923,065	As above	5 per cent. as above.

*Imports of spirits at 100° Tralles shown in brackets.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
845	Weihaiwei	1914
846	Seychelles	"
847	St. Helena	"
848	Fiji	"
849	Bahamas	1914–1915
850	Gibraltar	1914
851	Sierra Leone	"
852	Grenada	1914–1915
853	Bermuda	1914
854	Malta	1914–1915
855	Ceylon	1914
856	Hong Kong	"
857	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1914–1915
858	Basutoland	"
859	Gold Coast	1914
860	Jamaica	1914–1915
861	Gambia	1914
862	Straits Settlements	"
863	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
864	Ashanti	"
865	Cyprus	1914–1915
866	Swaziland	"
867	Somaliland	"
868	British Honduras	1914
869	British Solomon Islands	1914–1915
870	Tongan Islands Protectorate	"
871	Barbados	"
872	Falkland Islands	1914
873	Uganda	1914–1915
874	British Guiana	"
875	Mauritius	1914
876	Leeward Islands	1914–1915
877	Trinidad and Tobago	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 920.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1915.

(For Report for 1914 see No. 878.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

March, 1917.

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No. 920.

NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1914 see No. 878.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nigeria,
6th January, 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith my report on the Blue Book for the year 1915. I regret the delay which has occurred in furnishing this report.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
F. D. LUGARD,
Governor-General.

The Right Honourable
Walter Long, P.C., M.P.,
Secretary of State for the Colonies,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1915.

FINANCIAL.

The revenue for 1915 as compared with that for 1914 is shown in the table below:—

	1914. £	1915. £
1. Licences and Internal Revenue ..	78,483	83,541
2. Fees of Court, &c.	109,237	105,106
3. Customs	1,505,712	1,383,467
4. Marine	68,344	37,000
5. Railway	695,502	586,981
6. Interest	72,200	31,499
7. Direct Taxes	299,002	305,134
8. Posts and Telegraphs	42,899	34,302
9. Rent of Government Properties ..	6,477	11,560
10. Miscellaneous	20,815	16,666
11. Non-recurrent	49,710	—
12. Imperial Grant-in-Aid	100,000	100,000
13. Land Sales	—	8,001
Total	£3,048,381	£2,703,257

The revenue for 1915 thus fell short of that collected in the previous year by a sum of £345,124, or, omitting a "windfall" of £49,710 in 1914, by £295,414. Customs duties decreased by £122,245 owing to dislocation of trade attributable to the War, and the railway receipts fell by £108,521 for the same reason.

The revenue of the Marine Department realised only £37,000 as against £68,344 in 1914 owing to a falling off in the Lagos Harbour Dues and a shortage in the receipts from the transport services; the former being due to the silting up of the bar in consequence of a shortage of coal for the dredgers, and the latter being caused by the absence of a large number of our vessels, with their crews and marine personnel, in the Cameroons with the Expeditionary Forces under Sir Charles Dobell. The sum received as interest in 1915 was short by £40,701 as compared with the previous year, owing to the gradual dwindling of our reserve funds, which are being utilised for the construction of the Eastern Railway. The shortage of £8,597 in postal and telegraph revenue has been caused, for the most part, by a striking shrinkage in the amount spent by stamp dealers in 1915 in the purchase of stamps from Nigeria.

The revenue returns in 1915 were therefore disappointing, but as more than two-thirds of the revenue is contributed by import duties and the railway, a shrinkage of revenue in times of acute trade dislocation such as the present is to be expected.

The gross expenditure during 1915 was £3,434,215 as compared with £3,596,764 in 1914. Two extraordinary items of expenditure appear in 1915: Eastern Railway Construction (£632,168) and War Costs (£155,981). The Public Debt charges increased in 1915 by £44,593 owing to new sinking fund provision on the 1911 Loan being

shown for the full year, and the charges on account of Pensions increased by £9,250, owing chiefly to the pensions and gratuities granted to the wives and children of officers and non-commissioned officers of the Nigeria Regiment killed in the war in the Cameroons, and of civil and military officers who met their death in the "Falaba." The only other increases of any importance are those of £14,911 under Medical, due mainly to the improvements in the emoluments of medical officers generally, and of £8,521 under Mines for the opening up of the colliery at Udi.

In addition to the votes for the West African Frontier Force the sum of £201,291 was spent by Nigeria up to the end of 1915, on War Services for which no provision was contained in the estimates. The money was expended in keeping the large force in the field under Brigadier-General Cunliffe, and in connection with the contingent sent by Nigeria to the Cameroons Expeditionary Force operating under Sir Charles Dobell. The contingent consisted of officers and men from the West African Frontier Force, vessels and personnel from the Nigerian Marine, and civilian officers employed with the force in military or other capacity. Towards this expenditure the native treasuries of the Northern Provinces contributed a sum of £45,310 and the balance of £155,981 fell as a charge against the revenues of Nigeria. The sum of £632,168 brought to account during 1915 on the construction of the Eastern Railway was met from surplus balances in accordance with the sanctioned policy followed in previous years.* Omitting this extraordinary expenditure of £632,168 on the Eastern Railway and War Costs £155,981, the year closed with a surplus of £57,191. The expenditure on War costs (still omitting the Eastern Railway charged to surplus balances) converted this into a deficit of £98,790, which was also met from surplus balances.

The balance required for completing the Eastern Railway to the coal fields (about £1,500,000) will, if necessary, be lent to Nigeria by the Imperial Treasury. A sum of £230,785 had been advanced on this account by the Crown Agents at the end of 1915.

There was no important change in taxation during the year, except an increase of the import duty on trade spirits from 6*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* the imperial gallon. The Government share of the direct taxes in the Northern Provinces yielded £305,134 against £299,002 in 1914.

The year began with an excess of assets over liabilities amounting to £1,273,000. It closed with an excess of £542,042; the reduction, as explained above, being due to the expenditure on War costs and Eastern Railway construction.

The public debt was not increased during 1915 and stood at £8,267,593 at the close of the year, the accumulated sinking fund being £274,249 at that date.

On the 31st December the Native Administrations in the Northern Provinces had at their credit surplus funds amounting to £121,449 as compared with £72,224 at the end of 1914, notwithstanding the fact that they contributed a sum of £45,000 towards the War expenditure of Nigeria, as explained above; £56,445 on account of these surpluses was invested in England at the end of the year, as against £54,650 at the end of 1914: the balance being on deposit in

* A total of £1,305,894 was so provided up to the end of 1915.

the Protectorate Treasury at the end of 1915, at interest. The approval of the Secretary of State was obtained for this course as it was not considered a wise policy to continue investing the surplus funds in England at a time when the Protectorate Government was about to borrow money from the Imperial Government for the completion of the Eastern Railway.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Native Administrations has been as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1911-12	197,296	116,560
*1912	146,101	132,761
1913	325,652	252,085
1914	326,508	319,940
1915	324,155	289,675

As I stated last year, the accounting for these funds is to a large extent performed by the native officials themselves with increasingly satisfactory results.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The principal articles imported during 1915 compared with similar articles imported during 1914 were:—

Article.	1914. f.o.b. £	1915. c.i.f. £
Bread and Biscuits	48,534	31,849
Fish	109,625	81,456
Grain and Flour	131,527	111,166
Kola Nuts	155,144	139,046
Salt	60,398	152,626
Spirits	347,796	276,614
Tobacco, Cigars, &c.	192,473	248,352
Kerosene, &c.	76,129	70,075
Wood and Timber	66,390	57,785
Apparel	88,028	61,787
Coopers' Stores	138,423	183,923
Hardware, &c.	153,211	83,267
Furniture	26,825	20,044
Iron, Steel and Manufactures thereof	601,211	346,048
Machinery	209,610	140,447
Soap	72,898	88,734
Cotton Piece Goods	1,392,654	1,507,429
Textile: Silk Manufactures ..	64,802	48,980
,, Woollen ,, ...	24,794	17,816
Bags and Sacks	69,170	78,345

* April to December only.

The basis of valuation is, however, entirely different. The values given during 1914 are values f.o.b. (Free on board at port of export.) The values given during 1915 are values c.i.f. (Cost including insurance, freight, &c.). This change was made at the request of the Board of Trade. If it had not been made the decrease in the value of the principal articles imported would have been even more marked.

True increases are show in the case of four articles only: salt, tobacco, coopers' stores, and cotton goods.

The increase in salt appears to be due to a genuine growth in the trade in imported salt. It will be remembered that the surtax of £1 a ton which was formerly imposed in Northern Nigeria was abolished on 1st January, 1914, and also the duties hitherto collected on native salt imported on the northern frontiers. 38,984 tons of salt were imported into Nigeria in 1915 as against 33,112 in the previous year. The figures of the rail-borne traffic are very interesting in this connection: salt carried into the Northern Provinces by rail—

1913.	1914.	1915.
5,969	8,773	13,846 tons.

The increase in tobacco (58,210 centals (100 lb) from 49,236 centals in 1914) is due to heavier importations of unmanufactured tobacco caused by a larger demand in the produce markets, where tobacco has to some extent taken the place of trade spirits as an article of barter. The demand has since declined somewhat, leaving large stocks —which may affect the importations during 1916. The increase in coopers' stores was due to larger importations to meet anticipated shipping difficulties, a large quantity of produce in casks remaining in Nigeria at the end of the year awaiting shipment. Large shipments of shooks came from the United States of America. The increase in values in the case of cotton goods is primarily due to the change in valuation explained above.

In reviewing the import statistics for 1915, however, due consideration must be given to the fact that in 1914 are included seven months of pre-war conditions: seven months, moreover, of booming trade and brilliant prospects. To arrive at truer values it is necessary to contrast the trade of 1915 with the trade of the last five months of 1914, after War was declared, due regard being had to the fact that the months immediately succeeding the outbreak of War were, naturally, very bad trade months. From this point of view trade recovered substantially during the middle of the year under review, but it appears to have received a considerable set-back towards the end of 1915 (a set-back which continues in the present year).

The import trade is in a weak condition and this may be attributed to several causes. The purchasing power of the people has no doubt been diminished owing to the much lower prices paid locally for produce, and, added to this, the price of imported articles has so increased, for many obvious reasons, that the native in many instances is unwilling to buy.

The principal exports were :--

Article.	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Cocoa	171,751	313,946
Cotton Lint	150,791	56,351
Cotton Seed	12,918	5,013
Corn and Maize	5,803	941
Rubber	38,854	38,113
Hides	505,785	302,420
Timber	86,522	54,559
Shea Product	52,843	69,823
Tin Ore	706,988	723,480
	(6,175 tons)	(6,535 tons)
Gold, raw	—	5,097
	—	(1,409 oz.)
Palm Oil	1,571,691	1,462,162
Palm Kernels	2,541,150	1,692,712
Ground Nuts	179,219	72,177

It is interesting to note that 1,409 oz. of gold won in Nigeria, valued at £5,097, were shipped during 1915.

The values are f.o.b. for both 1914 and 1915.

The only increase of importance when compared with 1914 is in the case of cocoa. This increase is due to increased production and is likely to extend in the future. 182,000 cwt. of cocoa were exported in 1915 as against 99,000 cwt. in 1914. In addition to the quantity exported in 1915 over 2,000 tons were awaiting shipment from Lagos at the end of the year.

Although the value of palm oil shipped during 1915 declined as compared with 1914 the quantity was slightly more—1,459,879 cwt. as against 1,450,622 in 1914.

Palm kernels declined in quantity from 162,452 tons to 153,319 tons, and in value from £2,541,150 to £1,692,712. There is a marked disparity between the prices paid locally by merchants for produce and the prices quoted in England, which the merchants, it is understood, claim to be " spot " prices only. This is due to a variety of causes all more or less connected with the lack of ocean tonnage and other war conditions :—Not only is the marketing price of kernels *alleged* to have risen to about £10 a ton, due to cost of chartered freight, insurance, deterioration of produce held in store for lack of shipping, interest on capital thus locked up, cost of castage and bags, &c., but the uncertainly of the future especially as regards freights debars the merchants from buying for a forward market. Moreover, the restrictions on exports elsewhere than to the United Kingdom have limited the markets, as also the restrictions on the export of oil, &c., which are in force in the United Kingdom.

It is interesting to note that several native traders have now entered the field as shippers of produce.

Produce exported to the United Kingdom during the year under review amounted to £4,388,000 in value, as compared with £4,008,000 in the previous year, and £3,616,000 in 1913.

The exports to the United States were £236,000 as against nothing in 1914. Exports to France and French Colonies show an increase of £187,000.

The total imports and exports for the last five years, including specie were :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade (deducting specie).
	£	£	£
1911	5,680,980	5,391,467	10,588,974
1912	6,430,601	6,089,706	11,725,371
1913	7,201,819	7,452,377	13,429,397
1914	6,901,072	6,610,046	12,697,417
1915	5,016,951	5,660,796	9,929,956

The imports and exports of specie for the same period were :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance remaining.
	£	£	£
1911	446,106	37,367	408,739
1912	478,718	316,218	162,500
1913	870,068	254,731	615,337
1914	624,115	189,585	434,530
1915	33,223	714,568	—

From 1900 to 1914 the imports of specie have always exceeded the exports, but during 1915 the imports were less than the exports by £681,345. The absorption for the last five years has been £939,761.

MINES.

Northern Provinces.—During 1915 there were 68 tin mining companies operating in the Northern Provinces with a nominal capital of £6,359,907 and a working capital of £2,594,658. The companies held at the end of the year :—

261 alluvial mining leases	71,444 acres.
165 exclusive licences to prospect	459,423 ,,
Total	530,867 acres.

In addition to the above there were 14 stream mining leases for a total of 22,336 yards (about 856 acres).

The amount of tin ore won was 6,910 tons as compared with 6,143 tons in 1914, 5,331 tons in 1913 and 2,885 tons in 1912. The total output for the year gives an average of 1·92 hundredweights per acre of land held under alluvial and stream mining lease. The average price of a ton of metallic tin, taken from the market prices on which royalties were based, was £160 5*s.* 7*d.* Royalty was collected during the year at the port of shipment on 6,535 tons, valued at £723,480.

The average number of persons employed by the mining companies

during the year was 161 Europeans and 14,316 natives, and of the latter about 1,000 were employed on prospecting work. The number employed in actual mining shows a decrease as compared with the preceding year, although the output of tin ore shows a considerable increase. This was largely due to the introduction of machinery and hydraulic plant, and to more economical methods of working.

There was a decrease of nearly 2,000 natives employed. This is due to difficulty in obtaining European staff to supervise them.

Gold mining operations have been undertaken near Minna in the Niger Province and 1,409 ounces of gold have been won. This was all alluvial gold, work on quartz reefs having, so far, proved disappointing.

The remaining and greater portion of the minefield which had been closed to prospecting since 1st November, 1912, for the purpose of a complete survey, was thrown open on February 20th; and had it not been for the state of affairs in Europe this would probably have resulted in a greater increase in applications for leases and exclusive prospecting licences than actually took place.

Prospecting operations for tin were carried out on a small scale in the Southern Provinces. These operations were confined to the Calabar Province. Only one application has been received for the grant of a mining lease.

Work has progressed in opening up the Udi Colliery, and on the 31st December, 1915, the main drift was 130 yards in from the mouth.

The output of coal steadily increased until the maximum daily output reached 89½ tons on the 15th November. The total output to the 31st December was 7,182 tons. The output was restricted by lack of space for stacking pending the arrival of the railway.

No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining all the labour required, the local natives, though of a primitive type, having taken well to the work. The average number of labourers employed daily was 237 underground and 329 on surface work. Experiments have shown that the coal possesses about 80% of the value of Welsh coal.

AGRICULTURE.

Southern Provinces.—After three comparatively dry seasons, a season with a normal rainfall resulted in increased yields from both permanent and annual crops.

The efforts which have been made to develop the cocoa-growing industry are beginning to bear fruit and, as already shown, the exports in 1915 showed a material increase. To foster this cultivation in the Benin district, 32 sites for plantations were selected and the owners were shown how to lay them out. Increased attention was given to the instruction of farmers in the preparation of this product, curing demonstrations being given at several centres. Merchants again assisted this work by paying a higher price for cocoa cured under the Department's auspices. Samples of cocoa cured in the "Hamel Smith" rotary drier and in the sun were respectively valued (in July) at from 76*s.* to 78*s.* and 77*s.* to 79*s.* per cwt. when Saint Thomé and Cameroons cocoa was selling at 74*s.* to 77*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. The cost of

preparing machine-dried and sun-dried cocoa was at the rate of 5*s.* 5*d.* and 1*s.* 6*d.* per cwt., respectively. Brokers and cocoa and chocolate manufacturers expressed very favourable opinions as to the quality of both products, but they considered the sun-dried product to be superior. It is fortunate that in Nigeria the principal cocoa harvest coincides with the dry season, when it is very rarely necessary to resort to artificial means to cure the crop. To encourage farmers to lay out their farms in a proper manner, a planting competition has been organised. Prizes will be given for the best farms of 250 cocoa trees provided with the necessary shade trees. The requisite plants were supplied by the Department, and agricultural officers assisted the competitors by selecting suitable sites and explaining the objects and conditions of the competition.

On two Para rubber estates in the Sapele district, 94,413 lb. of dry rubber were harvested.

The cultivation of the Kola tree continues to extend and the Department was unable to comply with all the demands for plants. Some of the farmers find this crop to be even more profitable than cocoa.

Owing to the low price of cotton less seed was planted than in 1914. The production of lint only amounted to 6,161 bales, of 400 lb. weight, as compared with 13,547 bales in 1914. This is a matter for regret as the yield was above the average. After conducting cultural experiments with cotton for six years, it has been decided to encourage the planting of Georgia cotton, and 9,000 lb. of seed of this variety have been raised for distribution to growers.

The four agricultural stations and the various model plots and nurseries were maintained. Five new plots and nurseries were established. The large distribution of planting material from these establishments is a clear indication of the interest that has been aroused in the cultivation of permanent crops, such as cocoa, kola and Para rubber. This distribution included more than 60,000 plants and 160,000 seeds. At the Experiment Station, Ibadan, plots of ground-nuts, maize, and American cotton gave yields higher than any previously recorded; they amounted, respectively, to 1,736 lb. of undecorticated nuts, 1,210 lb. of grain, and over 800 lb. of seed cotton per acre.

Northern Provinces.—The season generally speaking, has been an exceptionally good one. The rains were plentiful. They began somewhat earlier than usual in most provinces and were all distributed, thus providing an abundant harvest. During the year the local market for raw cotton for native manufacture practically disappeared, and at the end of 1915 cotton was being brought in to the British Cotton Growing Association for sale in unprecedented quantities. The chief reasons were absence of French buyers, opening up of trade routes to Sokoto, fall in price of other competing products, and ousting of local cotton goods by Manchester. The quantity of cotton piece goods of English manufacture taken by rail into the Northern Provinces is rapidly increasing and it is believed that the more expensive native cloth is being displaced.

Ground-nuts have been purchased at Kano on a scale surpassing all previous years. The limit of output is nevertheless not yet in sight, the purchasing power of trading firms having been seriously hampered by lack of shipping facilities.

The work started at the Maigana experimental station near Zaria in 1913, with the object of raising an improved type of cotton seed, has met with considerable success, and last year provided seven tons of seed of the Allen variety for local distribution. The whole of this amount was readily taken up and was sown under the supervision of native instructors. The resulting crop has been purchased by the British Cotton Growing Association at 1¾d. per lb.—a price which has given universal satisfaction to the growers.

The prospects of cotton growing in the district have, indeed, never been brighter.

Another exotic introduction which has met with great local favour is sugar-cane. Five varieties of pedigree seedling canes were obtained from Barbados early in 1914, and three of these, now in cultivation on native plantations, are highly esteemed, not only on account of their superior size but also because of the relative richness of their juice as compared with that of the indigenous variety.

At Ilorin, tobacco of the Virginian type has been under experiment for the first time, and has already given promising results. Further experience is necessary, however, in order to adapt the process of curing to the peculiarities of the climate.

In the Niger and Bassa Provinces considerable progress has been made in the establishments of "Laboji" kola plantations. In both places the work is carried on by the natives themselves though encouragement is given by arranging for a supply of good seed. In the former, where the work has now been in progress for four years, a native instructor visits the various villages and gives advice as to the choice of suitable sites for planting and the subsequent treatment of the trees. As a result of this work young plantations are springing up on all sides, which in a few years will add much to the prosperity of the district.

Choice fruit trees, imported from the West Indies, are being successfully propagated by budding and grafting. These will supply a long-felt want in the Northern Provinces, where fruit has hitherto been most difficult to obtain.

FORESTRY.

The continuation of hostilities in Europe reacted very unfavourably on the export timber trade; despite this fact, however, 21 timber licences were applied for and 10 granted during the year, and 64 licensed areas were more or less exploited against 35 that were left unworked.

Permits to fell 5,011 trees for export and 9,087 for local sales were issued realising £4,455 and £2,729 revenue, respectively, whilst the royalties on the same were paid to the grantors. 599 logs and 45 piles valued at £2,941 were extracted from Akilla by Government agency, for use in the Government Saw Mills at Lagos.

There was a satisfactory revival in the rubber trade, 150 licences being issued as against 21 in the previous year. In addition to these, 370 licences to collect other minor forest produce such as palm nuts, fibres, &c., chiefly in reserves, were granted. The total revenue

realised for minor forest products was £158 and the royalties to native grantors was £125.

The forest revenue for 1915 amounted to £7,664 to which should be added the value, £2,941, of the timber exploited from Akilla, making a total of £10,605 as compared with £11,000 for the previous year.

Northern Provinces.—The Forestry Department of the Northern Provinces was reorganised at the beginning of 1915 and placed under the Chief Conservator of Forests. An extended series of journeys were made by the chief and senior Conservators through parts of the Sokoto, Kano, Zaria, and Bauchi Provinces with a view to acquiring a general idea of the types of forest prevailing in the North. Some small reserves in the Godabawa and Gobir districts of the Sokoto Province were visited and a flying visit paid to Jemaa in the Nassarawa Province. A large percentage of the tree and scrub vegetation in the northern parts of the Sokoto Province and north-western portions of the Katsina Emirate was found to have succumbed to successive years of drought. The rest of the forests examined were of the usual "dry zone" type with narrow belts of "fringing" moist forest along the more important streams. The richest forests were met with at the foot of the Kagora hills, Nassarawa Province, and were of the mixed deciduous formation. More detailed examinations of something like 2,447 square miles of forest were carried out in the Sokoto, Kano and Zaria Provinces by Forestry Officers.

No new reserves were gazetted during the year, but proposals for the reservation of six areas aggregating 228 square miles were submitted, and, pending approval, the areas were treated by the Sarkin Musulmi as reserves. The demarcation of 86 miles of reserve boundaries in the Sokoto Province was carried out at a cost of 10*s.* 8*d.* per mile and 1·5 miles in Zaria at 8*s.* 4*d.* per mile.

The protection from fire of 49,340 acres of reserve forests and of forests proposed for reservation was attempted in the Sokoto Province and of this ninty-nine per cent. was successfully protected.

Some 178 acres of plantations were made in the reserves and proposed reserves of the Godabawa and Gobir districts of the Sokoto Province. Considerable damage, however, was done to the young plants by grasshoppers and white ants with the result that only a small acreage was established at the end of the year.

The number of licences issued to cut scheduled timber was 24, and that for fuel 255, realising in all a revenue of £136, including a small sum obtained from the sale of fuel extracted by Government agency at Sokoto. Licences to export and buy rubber brought in a revenue of £12 10*s.* The total revenue for the year thus amounted to £148.

LANDS.

Southern Provinces.—Auction on the basis of premium was introduced during the year in respect of the sites at Port Harcourt upon the preparations of which very large sums had been expended by Government. Eight plots of two acres each were sold at a premium of £500 per acre. Fifty-eight leases were issued by Government in 1915 and the revenue from land amounted to £2,384.

A new Land Registration Ordinance (to come into force on January 1st, 1916), was passed during the course of the year. It assimilates the enactments previously in force in the Northern and Southern Provinces and introduces certain changes in the system which was in vogue in the latter. The registration officers already established at Lagos, Warri, and Calabar will be maintained, but all transfers to and from the Crown will now be registered by the Registrar in Lagos only. The law also provides that all instruments executed after January 1st, 1916, and the wills of persons dying after that date shall be registered within a certain period, but, except in the case of Crown grants or titles deriving from Crown grants, they may be registered at any time after the expiration of that period on the payment of supplementary fees. Until it is registered,however, it will not be possible for any instrument to be produced before a Civil Court.

Northern Provinces.—There were 88 certificates of occupancy issued during the year throughout the Northern Provinces.

Auctions based on the rental value were held during the year and the highest bid was obtained at Kano, where a plot was knocked down to the bidder at a rent of £104 per annum.

The African Ranches, Ltd., acquired a right of occupancy over two areas for ranching purposes, one in Bornu Province consisting of 16,000 acres and the other in Zaria Province consisting of 9,000 acres. The rental fixed upon these areas is at twopence per acre.

SHIPPING.

The following statement shows the steamers and sailing ships entered and cleared in 1915 as compared with the previous year :—

Steamers and Sailing Vessels entered and cleared :—

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
STEAM :—								
British ..	293	504,724	263	530,138	272	467,074	270	536,699
German ..	113	199,419	..	..	119	198,890	..	..
French ..	74	18,402	56	9,560	81	21,315	56	9,560
Norwegian ..	8	8,105	5	3,435	6	5,228	5	3,435
Spanish ..	2	242	3	1,224	2	242	3	1,224
Belgian ..	..	..	3	14,373	..	..	3	14,373
	490	730,892	330	558,730	480	692,749	337	565,291
SAIL :—								
British ..	..	..	3	744	..	..	2	449
American ..	..	..	3	2,297	..	..	2	1,852
Total ..	..	..	6	3,041	..	..	4	2,301
	490	730,892	336	561,771	480	692,749	341	567,592

The value of trade carried by British and Foreign vessels during the year compared with the preceding year was as follows :—

	Direct.				Transit.			
	1914.		1915.		1914.		1915.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Entered ..	6,194,657	706,414	4,874,800	142,151	50,490	24,974	68,655	40,584
Cleared ..	5,338,851	1,271,195	5,560,042	100,754	125,466	74,040	58,677	..
Total ..	11,533,508	1,977,609	10,434,842	242,905	175,956	99,014	127,332	40,584

LEGISLATION.

With the exception of the Jurisdiction of the Courts Extension Ordinance, the Assessment Ordinance, the Waterworks Ordinance, and the Railway Provident Fund Ordinance, the Legislation was confined to the repeal and re-enactment with amendments of the laws of Southern and Northern Nigeria.

EDUCATION.

Northern Provinces.

No. of Provincial schools.	Number of pupils on roll Dec. 31.	Average attendance.
12	781	750

Good progress has been made.

The number of native teachers in the Government Primary Schools is 53 (with 1 pupil teacher) exclusive of teachers of religion only.

The Industrial School at Kano contained on December 31, 1915, two British and seven native instructors, with 52 pupils. This school was placed under the Native Administration on July 1st.

The number of unassisted Mission schools is 46, with 1,643 pupils and the number of Moslem Schools is estimated at 24,278, with 221,668 pupils.

The total expenditure from Government funds was £12,792.

Six European superintendents were seconded for military service during the greater part of the year, while the Director of Education was employed by the Army Council throughout the whole year.

Southern Provinces.—The number of schools and of pupils at the end of 1915, as compared with 1914, is given below :—

	1914.			1915.		
	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Government ..	54	5,757	4,175	51	4,784	3,681
Assisted ..	85	15,211	11,814	82	15,171	11,550
Unassisted ..	714	43,791	33,154	587	35,619	24,092
Total ..	853	64,759	49,143	720	55,574	39,323

The large decrease shown in the case of the unassisted schools is due to the failure of many of them to send in their returns to the Education Department.

The number of pupils receiving a secondary education during the year under review was 391—in Government schools 64, and 327 in assisted schools.

The total expenditure in the Southern Provinces was £33,511; of which £11,367 was expended on the staff and upkeep of Government Schools, while the grants to assisted schools amounted to £11,679. The total expenditure on education in Nigeria during the year was £46,303, being 1·7% of realised revenue as against £47,900 (1·5%) in 1914.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

Northern Provinces.—The principal hospitals and dispensaries are at Zungeru, Lokoja, Kaduna, and Kano.

The following is a general summary of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Northern Provinces during the year :—

	Out-patients.	In-patients.	Invalided.	Died.
Europeans ..	812	325	20	14
Natives	15,887	4,364	3	200
Total ..	16,699	4,689	23	214

Southern Provinces.—The principal hospitals and dispensaries are at Lagos, Warri, Calabar, Ibadan, and Onitsha.

The European wards in the Lagos Hospital contain 13 beds; the whole building is mosquito-proof and there is a portion specially proofed for yellow fever cases. 125 European Government officials were treated, with 1 death, 13 European non-officials, with no deaths. Comparatively few European non-officials are now admitted to the Lagos Hospital as a private hospital has been established by a European private practitioner.

There is a thoroughly up-to-date X-ray apparatus which proves a valuable aid to diagnosis.

513 surgical operations were performed in the Lagos hospital.

The Infectious Diseases Hospital is situated on Ikoyi Plain about two miles from Lagos. There are separate wards for small pox, chicken pox, yellow fever, measles and tuberculosis. 38 cases were treated as in-patients.

21,370 cases were treated at the various dispensaries in Lagos and Ebute Metta during the year.

The following is a general summary of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Southern Provinces and Colony during the year :—

	Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Invalided.	Died.
Europeans ..	411	1,656	*36	*12
Natives ..	76,872	9,309	20	760
Total ..	77,283	10,965	56	772

* Not including those who were invalided or died while on active service.

The Lunatic Asylum at Yaba (near Lagos) had a daily average of 47 inmates during the year. The Calabar Asylum had a daily average of 18 inmates.

The Leper Asylum at Yaba and the leper settlements at Ibusa, Onitsha, Okpanam, and Illah had 20, 133, 49, 65 and 32 inmates, respectively, during the year.

SAVINGS BANK.

For the first time the withdrawals exceeded the deposits, and the amount at credit of depositors had decreased from £48,171 at the end of 1914 to £46,720 at the end of 1915. This is, without doubt, due to the depression in trade.

JUDICIAL STATISTICS.

Criminal Statistics.

The number of offences reported to the Police increased from 13,824 in 1914 to 14,159 in 1915, but the total number of cases brought before the magistrates decreased from 14,307 to 10,817, and the number of summary convictions from 11,758 to 9,294.

In the Provincial Courts 8,249 cases were investigated in 1915, with 4,680 convictions. As the Provincial Courts only came into being on the 1st October, 1914, in the Southern Provinces, comparison with the previous year would be valueless.

The number of convictions in the Supreme Court fell from 239 in 1914 to 163 in 1915, the decrease in the number of offences against property being especially noticeable.

Police.

Northern Provinces.—The Government Police consisted of twenty Europeans and nine hundred and sixty-two natives; this number included thirty-nine special constables supernumerary to the establishment posted to those provinces denuded of troops owing to the Cameroons expedition.

The force was distributed amongst thirteen detachments each averaging about seventy men. Their principal duties were the prevention, investigation, and detection of crime, the arrest and prosecution of offenders, escort duty, gaol and treasury guards, serving summonses, executing warrants, suppression of slavery, and prevention of illicit liquor traffic.

In addition they relieved the troops of various garrison duties and rendered considerable assistance to the military authorities on the Cameroons border.

They have been reported on favourably by residents and military officers and are efficient as far as semi-military and constabulary work is concerned, but as regards real police work their want of education is a serious drawback, as it is impossible to procure a more educated and intelligent type of recruit under present conditions.

Southern Provinces and Colony.—In addition to the work common to all police forces, duties of a quasi-military nature were performed. There were no serious disturbances and only one patrol was engaged in dealing with a purely inter-tribal quarrel over a land question which resulted in the arrest of the principal ringleaders and confiscation of cap guns. The force consisted of 24 Europeans and 1,569 native ranks, an increase of 104 on the previous year.

Discipline was well maintained and the health of the force generally very satisfactory.

PRISONS.

Northern Provinces.—The number of prisoners admitted to Government gaols during 1915 was 1,790, as compared with 2,093 during 1914, and the daily average was 879 against 876 in 1914.

The prison farms have been of great assistance in providing food.

The health of the prisoners was good.

The Native Administrations maintain 82 gaols at the principal centres, in which prisoners convicted by the native courts are confined.

The daily average of prisoners was 2,439 as against 2,427 in 1914.

Souther Provinces.—Five convict establishments and 37 local prisons were maintained. There were 5,340 prisoners in prison on January 1st, 1915, and 23,632 were admitted during the year as against 31,255 in 1914. The daily average prison population was 5,211 as compared with 4,439 in 1914.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.

In the Northern Provinces it was estimated that there were about 700 Europeans at the end of 1915, of whom about 300 were officials.

In the Southern Provinces there were about 2,000 Europeans, with about 800 officials. The European population of Nigeria may therefore be estimated at about 2,700 in round figures, of whom about 1,100 are in the employment of the Government.

The native population of the Northern Provinces is roughly estimated at 9½ millions and that of the Southern Provinces at 7,806,000, a total of about 17½ millions. The average density in the Northern Provinces is about 37 to the square mile and in the Southern Provinces about 106.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

The general health of the population of Nigeria has been normal during the year. Compulsory registration of births and deaths only obtains in Lagos and Ebute Metta and even in these places statistics are unreliable.

The most prevalent general diseases are rheumatism and anæmia. Malaria is the commonest insect-borne disease, but small outbreaks

of yellow fever have occurred on four occasions at different places in the Southern Provinces amongst the native population only, and one European contracted this disease in the Northern Provinces.

A mild form of sleeping sickness is endemic in certain parts of the Niger Delta. The same disease is also found along the banks of the River Benue.

Blackwater fever has shown a steady decline since 1910—this follows very closely the malarial fever curve. Considering the largely increased European population the decline of malaria and blackwater fever is significant.

Cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were observed more frequently than in former years. Although confined for the most part to the humid Southern Provinces a few cases have also been seen amongst the natives in the drier Northern Provinces. In the opinion of the medical and sanitary officers, this disease is on the increase and often assumes a very virulent form.

There were no cases of beri-beri seen in the prisons during the year. Among the natives of the Cross River the disease is not unknown.

The returns do not in any way represent the true incidence of venereal diseases in the community. Syphilis and gonorrhœa are common diseases all over Nigeria except in the pagan districts of the North, where the natives are reputed not to intermarry with those of other tribes.

Helminthic infections are so prevalent that it would be difficult to find a native who does not harbour one at least of the three most common parasites. The percentage of the population infected with ankylostomiasis is very high—probably over eighty per cent. in certain areas—but unfortunately the infection seldom produces clinical symptoms. It is believed to be often associated with severe cases of diarrhœa and dysentery.

SANITATION.

Northern Provinces.—The limitations which the advent of War had imposed upon sanitary activity in the course of the second half of 1914 remained throughout the whole of 1915. Under the circumstances the Northern Provinces should be accounted fortunate, as visitations of epidemic disease were few.

There occurred during the year the second case of yellow fever recorded in the history of the Northern Provinces. The case occurred at the new capital at Kaduna, the victim was a European, and the case was a fatal one. No light could be thrown on the origin of the infection, but drastic measures were at once taken to prevent the spreading of it; and either those measures, or the early advent of the cold harmattan, or both combined, stamped out the irruption and no other case, not even a suspicious one, was observed, although such cases were carefully sought after. The most unfortunate sanitary legacy bequeathed by 1915 was the fact that it had become necessary to recognise enteric fever and tuberculosis as naturalised members of the community of endemic diseases.

A European—a member of the medical staff—succumbed to the former, while the latter was observed in several indigenous natives.

Enteric fever and tuberculosis are much more difficult to stamp out than is yellow fever; and the advent of all three is one of the penalties which have to be paid for easier communication with the outer world.

The tsetse-fly-infested Benue received considerable attention during the year, the preventive measures—clearing of bush and the rendering of all travelling barges fly-proof—which had been recommended by the Sanitary Officer, being carried out, so far as the means available would permit. Although the river had been used for passenger traffic much more extensively than usual, no case of trypanosomiasis in a European was reported during the year.

The most important event of the year was undoubtedly the opening of the new water supply for Lagos. The water is obtained from the rivers Iju and Adiyan and, after purification by sedimentation and sand filtration, is conducted by gravitation along a line of pipes for a distance of fifteen miles. This is certain to have a most beneficial effect on the health of the population.

Anti-mosquito work and other measures for the prevention of infectious disease were carried out systematically at all important centres and although yellow fever had appeared on various occasions during the previous two years no case was observed in 1915. Small-pox, which formerly broke out in epidemic form at frequent intervals, only showed itself as sporadic cases. This may, to a considerable extent at any rate, be attributed to the large amount of vaccination work carried on during the last few years by which so many of the rising generation have acquired artificial protection.

Considerable attention was given to the important question of segregation of the European population at many of the more important political and commercial centres. Definite areas were arranged, and, although immediate results cannot be obtained in all instances, progress is gradually being made as opportunity arises and means become available. Sanitary measures generally have been systematically carried out wherever possible and special work initiated as opportunity arose and occasion demanded.

Short addresses to the native chiefs and their followers in the various local courts are given by medical officers and others, and considerable interest is frequently evinced.

VETERINARY.

The two veterinary officers who were appointed to the Northern Provinces in 1914 have been engaged chiefly in touring the provinces, collecting information and, where possible, advising as to the treatment of cattle diseases, of which there were several outbreaks though none of a serious character or great virulence.

METEOROLOGY.

The meteorology records in the Northern Provinces are incomplete and observations have only been made at sixteen stations, owing to the withdrawal of medical officers for duty on the Cameroons Expedition.

Except at Yola and Birnin Kebbi the rainfall during 1915 was considerably in excess of that in 1914 at all other stations.

The following are figures of interest :—

	Reading.	Date.	Station.
Highest Shade Temperature ..	114	April	Maiduguri.
Lowest Shade Temperature ..	46	December	Zaria.
Highest Mean Temperature ..	98·1	,,	Birnin Kebbi.
Lowest Mean Temperature ..	53·1	,,	Naraguta.
Maximum Total Rainfall ..	61·91	,,	Naraguta.
Minimum Total Rainfall ..	14·46	,,	Birnin Kebbi.
Maximum Rainfall on one day ..	4·40	,,	Zungeru.
Greatest Range of Temperature	55	,,	Kano.
Highest Mean Relative Humidity	90	July	Zungeru.
Lowest Mean Relative Humidity	22	November	Kano.

Southern Provinces.—The rainfall over the Southern Provinces generally was above the average, amounting to 90·44″ at Lagos, 136·66″ at Calabar, 81·33″ at Onitsha, 104·21″ at Port Harcourt, and 55·20″ at Ibadan.

The temperature of Lagos is very uniform. The absolute maximum of 97° occurred in March while the minimum of 67° was registered in January. March and July are the warmest and coolest months respectively.

Five new observation stations were established.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Owing to the War the steamship service was curtailed and for the greater part of the year there was a fortnightly service only. Difficulty was experienced in organising the inland mail services so that correspondence to and from Europe would not be delayed.

The revenue of the department was £43,109, a decrease of £7,600 on the revenue in 1914. This decrease, as already pointed out, is accounted for by the falling off of sales of stamps to philatelists. The amount transmitted through the post by means of money and postal orders fell from £340,000 in 1914 to £290,000 in 1915, and the revenue derived from this service decreased by £400. It is interesting to note that for the first time the money remitted between the Gold Coast and Nigeria through the medium of the money order system, showed a large balance against Nigeria. The flow of money had always been in the other direction. No reason for this change has at present been manifested. The revenue derived from the telegraphs and telephones shows a decrease of £600 and the number of private telegrams transmitted shows a decrease of 9% ; this decrease is almost exclusively confined to the telegraphs in the Northern Provinces and is due to the curtailment of business on the mines and to the closing of a few of the small branches of the trading firms. All other sources of revenue show a satisfactory increase. The telephone service con-

tinues to be popular and, in spite of the loss of some 30 subscribers by the closing of the German firms, the total number of instruments rented increased by 10.

The recurrent expenditure of the department amounted to £78,237 and £1,907 was expended on small construction work.

The number of postal packets dealt with showed an increase of 3·2% and the number of parcels a decrease of 11%.

The European staff of the department was seriously depleted; twelve vacancies existed throughout the year and eleven Europeans and thirty natives served with the Allied Forces in the Cameroons.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

During the year 1915 nine minor patrols took place in the Northern Provinces, being necessitated by the unrest caused by the war in the Cameroons and by disturbances and inter-tribal war in many pagan districts, which could not be regularly visited owing to the paucity of political officers. The escort was in five cases furnished by the police and in four by the Nigeria Regiment.

In the Southern Provinces eleven patrols were furnished by the police or the military. Of these, three only were of any importance or considerable duration: (1) Ezza, (2) Okigwi, and (3) Okwoga. All were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The majority of these petty risings were due to unrest caused by the War and rumours of the withdrawal of the Government.

RAILWAY.

(Open Lines.)

The following table shows the main features of working during the past year, as compared with the preceding twelve months:—

	1914.	1915.
Mean mileage operated	950	976
Gross Receipts	£763,913	£622,469
Working Expenditure	£448,979	£436,198
Proportion of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts	58·77%	70·08%
Net Receipts	£314,934	£186,271
Total Capital Expenditure on mileage open for traffic	£6,656,476	£6,803,102
Percentage of Net Receipts to Capital Expenditure	4·73%	2·74%

These figures show clearly the depression in trade owing to the War, the average monthly revenue being only £51,872 as against £72,500 in 1914 prior to the War, but there is nothing which should be regarded

as indicating any permanent impairment of the earning capacity of the line. It is thought that traffic will quickly revive as soon as normal conditions are restored, especially as soon as more ocean tonnage is available to carry away the exports.

The increase in the proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts is, as explained last year, due to the impossibility of cutting down the normal standing charges, the only practical saving, speaking generally, being in running staff, consumable stores, and fuel. The price of all stores and material has, moreover, advanced anything between ten and one hundred per cent. and the average price of coal by seventeen per cent. The railway was also greatly handicapped by a serious shortage of coal and consequent disorganisation of service.

The capital account was increased by £146,626, chiefly incurred on completion of works in progress before the outbreak of war. The expenditure from loan funds is now finally closed.

The heavy burden of increased expenditure incurred by the railway, as explained above, necessitated a careful consideration of the advisability of raising the rates (as has been done more or less generally on other railways and on the only line of steamships now serving Nigeria), but it was finally decided not to raise the general basis of rating during the year.*

The rates on fuel oil and kerosene for use in power plants were reduced during the year, for the benefit of the minefields.

The revival of the ground-nut trade is a particularly satisfactory feature of the year's transactions and the season 1915-16 will constitute a record.

Railway Construction.

The construction of the southern portion (151 miles) of the Eastern Railway from Port Harcourt to the coalfield was pushed on throughout the year notwithstanding the heavy rainfall (108 inches), on account of the urgent necessity for coal, which is hardly obtainable, even at excessive prices.

The principal feature in the construction has been the heavy character of the earthwork, which in places is the heaviest in Africa. The work during the year amounted to three million cubic yards, making a total of four and a half million cubic yards to the end of 1915. The track, which is laid with 60-lb. rails, had reached mile 106, leaving 45 miles to complete to the coalfields (which were reached in May, 1916).

The survey of the remainder of the railway from Udi north to Kakuri has made good progress. This includes the negotiation of a difficult escarpment, 700 feet in height, at the foot of the Bauchi plateau.

The borings in connection with the investigation for a bridge across the Benue River, which crosses the middle of the system, continue to make good progress. A site for a bridge has practically been decided upon at the "Munshi Narrows" and the length of the bridge at this site will be just half a mile.

* A War surcharge of 10 per cent. on certain goods was imposed from 10th March, 1916.

The terminal station at Port Harcourt has been laid out to include the European station, merchants' residential and trading sites, and a native town, while the materials have been ordered for a large temporary wharf, pending the construction of the first portion (500 ft.) of a concrete quay wall. Materials are awaited for a coal tip, as well as a kerosene wharf.

The health of the European staff and the native labourers has been, on the whole, good, though the work, especially in the rains, has been of a very trying nature. A gratifying feature has been the readiness of labourers to come in as soon as they found they received regular pay and good treatment, while the improvement in their work when they were employed in tribal gangs on piecework, involving payment by result, has been very marked.

Difficulty has been experienced in obtaining rolling-stock from England and certain orders have been duplicated in Canada.

The European staff averaged 124 through the year, with an average of 17,687 native labourers, and an average of 89[illegible] artisans, gangers, interpreters, etc.

NIGER BRIDGE.

The Niger South Channel Bridge consists of seven spans of one hundred and eighty-three feet between centres of bearings, with a viaduct of three concrete arches at each end. The total length is five hundred and nine yards, and total weight of girders about one thousand and twenty tons. There are six piers in the river, of which four were sunk in sand to seventy-seven feet below low water level; one was built on bare rock twelve feet under water at low river, and the other was sunk through sand until it rested near one end on a ridge of rock twenty-five feet below level of river bed.

Preliminary borings had given an erroneous idea of the lie of the rock, which was found actually to descend in steps to a depth of fifty-seven feet below river bed. Steel sheet piling was driven to rock all round the pier.

The space under the pier was divided by steel shuttering into three sections, to which access was obtained through the dredging holes in the pier. Sand was excavated down to rock and concrete filled in to underside of caisson; each section having to be completed before the next was begun. All this difficult work connected with the underpinning was done by divers and occupied two years. The total time occupied in building the bridge will have been a little under five years.

The bridge has been opened for traffic. The total cost will be about £130,000, the original estimate, including approaches, being £92,158.

LAGOS HARBOUR WORKS.

During 1915 the progress made with these works compares badly with that recorded in previous years, chiefly on account of the scarcity of coal. The very unfavourable conditions experienced throughout

the "bad bar season" also seriously hindered the progress of the work on the West Mole. This mole was extended to 3,018 feet, 382 feet having been constructed during the twelve months, on December 31st. The total weight of stone used in this mole to the end of 1915 was 347,189 tons. The construction of the West Training Bank was taken in hand in June and by December 31st 413 feet had been completed. 23,664 tons of stone were required in this length.

Work on the East Mole was confined to that essential for maintenance and repairs. The total weight of stone used in this mole up to December 31st was 511,870 tons.

The total tonnage of stone used during the year in connection with the moles and training works was 124,127 tons, while 7,541 tons were supplied to other departments. The total cost of these works is estimated at £897,000 (provided by loan), the total expenditure to the end of 1915 being £618,622.

The extension of Apapa Wharf by a length of 180 feet was well advanced during the year. 911 tons 4 cwt. of stone were used as rubble backing up to December 31st.

The bar draught, which was maintained at 17 feet till April 19th, was reduced to 13 feet on June 25th, but again increased to 15 feet on September 6th, at which depth it was maintained to the end of the year. This fall in the bar draught was caused by the cessation of dredging owing to want of coal and the absence of officers in the Cameroons.

MARINE SERVICES.

This department has had to work under exceptionally difficult conditions during the year, owing to the shortage of coal and the absence of so many officers and vessels with their crews on service with the Cameroons Expeditionary Force.

The absence of so many craft, coupled with the irregular arrival and departure of the ocean mail steamers, rendered it difficult to maintain the usual launch services. In spite of this the only service entirely discontinued was that between Lagos and Sapele.

The reclamation plant was laid up throughout the year to conserve the supply of coal.

A floating dock was completed at Apapa and towed to Bonny in December. Practically no waterway clearing was done.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Southern Provinces.—Only those works which were considered absolutely necessary were undertaken.

The extension of the Customs Wharf by 400′, and the building of the foundation for a Customs shed 300′ × 60′ on the wharf were commenced, all the work being in ferro-concrete.

During the year the use of local timber was developed from a forest area on the Lagos Lagoon, a large saw mill being erected at Apapa.

The logs are floated down to Lagos during the rains and it is estimated that 2,500 logs will be required, yielding 150,000 cubic feet of sawn timber, to meet the annual requirements of Nigeria. The sawn timber is stacked in drying sheds, of which four have been

built, each having a capacity of 25,000 cubic feet. Additions to the sawing plant are contemplated and when these are carried out the mill will be very complete.

The use of imported timber is now largely a matter of the past, as the different varieties of local woods will supply all that is required, at an immense saving to the Government.

In Lagos a large central carpentry and joinery shop has been installed with woodworking machinery electrically driven from the power station. In this shop all classes of furniture are made, with the exception of beds. The saving due to the manufacture of furniture for Nigeria in this shop will be very considerable. Apart from this all wrought woodwork required for buildings in the Southern Provinces, and later, possibly, the Northern Provinces also, will be prepared and sent out ready for fixing. This will effect considerable economy, especially in European supervision.

Adjoining the carpentry shop is an apprentices' carpentry school. This has accommodation for 100 boys, who are instructed by a European carpenter. Rough work of all description is turned out and as the boys improve a much better class of work will be undertaken. The instruction is entirely practical and the school is an unqualified success.

The manufacture of roofing and floor tiles is contemplated, and from experiments made it has been proved that excellent tiles can be produced.

There are very large deposits of limestone in the country and the conversion of this into lime for building purposes is proposed. The lime will be used in lieu of cement for all buildings and will effect a saving of a very handsome sum annually.

There is good prospect, therefore, that Nigeria will shortly be independent of outside help in regard to the greater part of the materials required for building purposes and furniture for bungalows, offices, etc.

The dismantling of the Akassa Lighthouse and its re-erection on Palm Point on the mouth of the Nun branch of the Niger was begun.

No extensive roadwork has been carried out during the year. In consequence of the cost of steel-work, timber trestles have been used for bridge work at one-fifth the cost of steel.

Northern Provinces.—At Kaduna, by the end of the year, 40 bungalows with the necessary out-houses and military offices had been completed. Quarters for 300 soldiers, 64 native clerks, 16 warders and 20 artisans, in addition to two blocks of prison cells and a prison kitchen, were also completed during the year.

On the Zaria-Maska road work was continued and bridges and culverts were taken in hand and completed on the first section (20 miles).

I.—GENERAL REPORT.

General Effect of the War in 1915.

The year 1915 has been overshadowed by the continuance of the Great War, which has affected Nigeria both directly and indirectly. Our direct share during the year was confined to the operations in the Cameroons, in which, as described in my last report, large forces

of Nigerian troops operated under Major-General Dobell, in the south, and Brigadier-General Cunliffe (Commandant of the Nigerian Regiment), in the north, and along our eastern frontiers. By the end of the year the troops so employed, including British volunteers, aggregated nearly 350 British and 4,000 Native rank and file, in addition to a marine flotilla of 18 specially fitted vessels with 40 British and 250 native ratings.

Indirectly, the lack of tonnage, the restrictions on exports, and the high price of imports, resulted in a serious set-back to trade, which, however, did not make itself seriously felt in loss of revenue from Customs and railways until towards the close of the year. The decrease in revenue was more than met by economy in expenditure, but the Cameroons expenditure and the cost of railway construction fell on the reserve funds, and reduced these by about £700,000. In consequence of the uncertain financial outlook, and the difficulty of raising loans at the present time, the construction of the Northern and Central Sections of the Eastern Railway was temporarily postponed, except in so far as the completion of the surveys and estimates, and the borings for the great Benue Bridge were concerned. The southernmost section (above a quarter of the total length) between the coalfields and the sea, which it is anticipated will be immediately remunerative, has been continued. The move of the headquarters of the Administration and of the Railway to the new capital at Kaduna, and of the headquarters of the Administration of the Southern Provinces to Yaba have been postponed for the same reason, and because of the excessive cost of building material at the present time.

Cameroons Operations.

In March, 1915, Brigadier-General Cunliffe (who had succeeded Colonel Carter as Commandant Nigeria Regiment) took command of the forces at Yola, and after a thorough reorganisation, assisted by Major Wright, V.C., Staff officer, he captured Garua with the Allied troops on June 30th, and occupied Ngaundere, Tingere, Konsha, and Gashaka, so that the whole of the Cameroons north of Lat. 7 degrees was wrested from the enemy with the exception of a small garrison which still held out in the impregnable "crow's nest," on Mount Mora.

At the end of October he pushed southwards to co-operate with the Southern Allied Forces, and after very hard fighting, captured the stronghold at Banyo, situated at the summit of a seemingly impregnable mountain where it appears that the Germans had expected to hold out indefinitely. Capturing position after position, and crossing rivers now swollen by the rains, he drove the enemy in front of him, though his own line of communications had extended to a length of 400 miles. His troops were thus able to participate in the final advance on Yaunde, which terminated the campaign early in the present year. In these actions the Nigerian troops behaved with great gallantry, and earned many decorations for individual valour. The casualties among the Nigerian contingents to the end of the year were:—British 78 (30 killed) and rank and file 916 (217 killed).

Assistance to the Imperial Government.

Nigeria may claim to have fully recognised that at this time it is the first duty of every Colony to render all the assistance which may be in its power to the Imperial Government. Apart from her predominant share in the Cameroons campaign, involving heavy pecuniary burdens and large loss of life, several officers have been lent to the naval and military forces, and at the annual meeting of the Nigerian Council, which took place at the end of the year, a remarkable resolution was passed unanimously and supported individually by every unofficial member.

It was resolved that, subject to His Majesty's approval, the revenues of Nigeria should pay annually to the Imperial Treasury (beginning six months after the War) a sum equal to the annual interest and a sinking fund of one per cent. on three millions of the war debt and on a further three millions beginning two years after the War, until the whole sum of six millions should be liquidated by means of the sinking fund. In other words, Nigeria offered to take over six millions of the war debt as her own liability. The total sum which in these circumstances would be paid before liquidation was completed would be in the neighbourhood of thirteen millions. This is to lay a heavy burden on the country, but one which, in the opinion of the Council, is not heavier than it can reasonably bear in the future, looking to the enormous possibilities of wealth and development which may justly be anticipated when the War is over, and the smallness of the existing unremunerative public debt.

Private subscriptions to various War funds reached the large total of £16,412, to which Europeans and natives from all parts of Nigeria contributed. The enthusiastic loyalty of the Mohammedan states in the north continued to bear testimony to the soundness of the principles upon which the native policy had been built up.

The sporadic outbreaks among the more primitive tribes to which I referred in my last report continued in the early part of the year, and are referred to under the head "Military Operations." They were due to unrest caused by the withdrawal of the troops, and the paucity of political officers, very many of whom were employed on service in the Cameroons. These occasions gave rise to the chronic rumour that the British were about to abandon the country, and that it was safe to indulge in inter-tribal quarrels. It is notable, however, that the tribes nearer to the German frontier, who could appreciate the contrast between British and German rule, gave loyal and ungrudging assistance.

II.—OTHER EVENTS.

Amalgamation.

There were no other events of any considerable importance during the year. The energies of Government were devoted to making what progress was possible in the unification of the Laws, Regulations, and General Orders of the north and south.

For the rest, schemes which had already been foreshadowed before the War, having for their object the utilisation of the natural resources

of the country to replace the costly importations from Europe, found new motives in the prodigious increase in the cost of the chief necessaries.

Coal.

The development of the colliery, which will supply Nigeria with its own coal, was energetically pushed forward, not merely as regards the immediate output of coal—which depended for its transport on the advent of the railway—but also with a view to preparing a well-considered scheme of development on the most approved principles for the future. These schemes were not finally matured at the end of the year. Work at the colliery continued to be popular with the local natives, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the labour required. The adit was extended to a length of 400 feet, and it was found necessary to timber the whole at unexpected cost, owing to the loose nature of the overlying strata and the large amount of water met with. A platform for stacking coal was cut in the hill side, and 8,000 tons were stacked ready for export at the end of the year.

Lime.

In order to replace the bulk of the very large quantities of cement annually imported into Nigeria at great cost—which is now more than doubled—it is proposed to work a rich lime deposit close to the Niger, about 20 miles below Lokoja, and to burn there lime which, with locally made bricks, will supply the material for building.

Finally, it is proposed to burn tiles locally, which will replace imported corrugated iron sheeting for roofing (now doubled in cost) and its various costly substitutes (slates, uralites, etc.), and at the same time render the houses cooler and more healthy.

Nothing but the iron-work and a modicum of cement should thus remain for importation for house and bridge building, etc. The complete realisation of these projects belongs to a later date than the year under review, but there is no doubt that when they are successfully realised an enormous saving should accrue.

Harbour Works.

The work on the moles made but slow progress, and the lack of coal and depletion of the Marine Department resulted in the closing of the bar from April to the end of the year to large ships, with a consequent heavy loss to revenue in harbour dues.

The Apapa Wharf extension was practically completed, and adds 180 feet, making a total of 345 feet. The Customs Wharf extension of 100 feet upstream in ferro-concrete was commenced, and work was also started on the piles for the 400-foot extension downstream. The total length on completion will be 1,185 feet. Two hundred and thirty feet were added to Iddo Wharf, making a total length of 1,633, with a lighter and canoe wharf, and the railway yard at Iddo was completed at a cost of £84,000. Reclamation work on the new channel was again postponed for the reasons given, but over a million tons of spoil were lifted by the dredgers, and in the early part of the year 119 vessels varying in size from 2,000 to 4,000 tons entered the harbour.

Eastern Railway.

Construction was successfully carried on in spite of greater difficulties than had been anticipated. Not less than three million cubic yards of earthwork were moved during the year. The labour improved in quality and was not difficult to obtain. By the end of the year the first forty miles were ready to be declared open, while the next sixty-five were open to construction traffic. Good progress was made in the works at the terminal, Port Harcourt, and after a very careful and prolonged investigation of the set of the currents, the processes of erosion and sedimentation which are in operation, the designs for the wharves were finally settled. Work on the township continued, and several two-acre plots were purchased by merchants at a premium of £1,000 each.

Trade and Development.

The financial position and the state of trade has been very fully dealt with in the appropriate sections of this report. It is sufficient to emphasise here the two salient facts which emerge from the data recorded. First, that Nigeria was able to carry on with only a loan of £250,000 (for railway construction) during this second year of the War, and to supply the largest share of the men, material, and money, required for the prosecution of the War in the Cameroons—albeit with considerably depleted reserve funds; secondly, that had it not been for the increasing lack of adequate shipping, the trade of the country would have shown excellent results in spite of the dislocation due to the War, both in Europe and on our own frontiers, and the disappearance of so large a factor in the trade of the country as was constituted by the enemy firms. The duty was again raised on spirits. The good prices obtained for tin in the home markets were a great assistance to the mining industry, and the export of ore was again larger than in the preceding year. New areas were opened up to the south and east of the field, and 15,000 labourers were employed at the end of the year.

A marked and unfortunate by-product of the War is the great increase in the cost of living, which Europeans experience in Nigeria equally with those at home. The native population, however, who suffered from an acute famine in many districts in the north in 1914, enjoyed an abundant harvest and rainfall in 1915.

Cotton prospects were never brighter in Zaria, where 368 tons were purchased by the British Cotton Growing Association, together with 685 tons in Illorin.

III.—GENERAL POLITICAL.

Southern Provinces.

I regret to say that in the town of Lagos profuse protestations of loyalty were accompanied throughout the year by a continuance of agitation—manifested in the form of petitions to the Secretary of State, and of public meetings engineered by a few members of the better educated classes. The chief cause of complaint was the small water rate charged for the inestimable benefit of a pure and abundant supply of water. The subject of the establishment of Provincial

Courts, and the proposed enactment of a criminal code were additional matters on which the agitators endeavoured to mislead the ignorant.

The completion of the water works, which were described in my last report, and the inauguration of the supply to the city were formally announced on July 1st, but no rate was collected during the year, as the assessment had not been completed. This was pushed forward with energy.

The new provincial courts continued to work in complete harmony with the Supreme Court and to the entire satisfaction of the people for whom they had been constituted. The various Commissioners of Provinces and the Lieutenant-Governor report that, both in regard to the avoidance of delays, and in saving of expense to litigants, they are much appreciated.

The reorganisation of the native courts under the Ordinance of 1916 is also reported to be a success, and 236 courts have been instituted, but much remains to be done in the education of the native chiefs who preside in these courts.

The boundaries of the nine new provinces were in some cases re-adjusted for the convenience of administration and in order to avoid dislocation of native authority. Jebu was incorporated in the Egba province and Ondo became a separate province.

A religious revival manifested itself in the neighbourhood of Opobo where one Gabriel Braid declared himself to be the Prophet Elijah II. No occasion for Government interference arose until his followers took to wrecking the fetish idols of those who did not adhere to his propaganda. This led to trouble, and Government intervention became necessary.

Northern Provinces.

Though the political atmosphere was much disturbed in the pagan districts in the early part of the year by the withdrawal of so large a number of political officers and troops for service in the Cameroons, the situation soon became more normal. The stability of the system in the Moslem states was illustrated by the fact that although the Sultan of Sokoto, head of the Moslems, the next senior Emir (of Gando) and the Emir of Argungu, the three great chiefs in the Sokoto province, all died during the year, their successors were appointed without any excitement whatever, and there was no semblance of unrest or suspicion.

The revenue of the Native Treasuries amounted to £324,155 in 1915 and the amount of the reserve funds reached a total of £121,500. The expenditure included £24,477 on the 399 native courts and £25,627 on the native police (dogarai). There were 82 prisons maintained by the Native Administration, with a daily average of 2,439 prisoners. 4,723 slaves were liberated by the native courts, and 47 by the provincial courts, bringing up the total (recorded) to 42,768, of whom 38,511 were freed by the native courts.

There was a shortage of currency due to the cessation or diminution of Government works, and of mining enterprise at the beginning of the year, and to slackness of trade. The province of Kabba was absorbed in that of Illorin.

F. D. Lugard,
Governor-General.

16th November, 1916.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS INTO NIGERIA DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1915.

Year.	Quantity in gallons.*	Declared value.	Revenue derived from duties.	Duty chargeable.	Remarks.
		£	£		
1911	4,835,363 (1,839,960)	440,818	975,557	From 15th January, 1909, duty on spirits was 5*s*. per imperial gallon and an additional 2½*d*. for every degree in excess of 50 degrees and a decrease of 1¼*d*. for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum duty of 4*s*. the imperial gallon. Brandy, Whisky and Gin not treated as trade spirits 5*s*. per imperial gallon.	Value of spirit imports amounted to 7·76 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie.
1912	4,450,196 (1,774,856)	440,952	1,013,807	From 4th March, 5*s*. 6*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1¼*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 4*s*. 6*d*.	6·90 per cent. as above.
1913	4,635,273 (1,853,750)	452,939	1,138,305	From 25th March, 6*s*. 3*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1½*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 5*s*. Sweetened or obscured spirit have been continuously taxed at 10*s*. the imperial gallon.	6·28 per cent. as above.
1914	3,500,344 (1,384,968)	344,926	923,065	As above	5 per cent. as above
1915	1,972,940 (785,443)	276,614	648,276	From 12th January, 1915, 7*s*. 6*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees, 1½*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 6*s*. 6*d*. Brandy, Whisky and Gin, not treated as trade spirits 7*s*. 6*d*. per imperial gallon.	5·51 per cent. as above.

* Imports of spirits at 100° Tralles shown in brackets.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
884	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1914–1915
885	Weihaiwei	1915
886	Zanzibar	"
887	Fiji	"
888	Sierra Leone	"
889	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
890	Gambia	"
891	Trinidad and Tobago	"
892	Hong Kong	"
893	Ashanti	"
894	Gold Coast	"
895	Malta	1915–1916
896	St. Helena	1915
897	Seychelles	"
898	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1915–1916
899	Gibraltar	1915
900	Bahamas	1915–1916
901	Swaziland	"
902	Somaliland	"
903	Cyprus	"
904	Ceylon	1915
905	Straits Settlements	"
906	Grenada	1915–1916
907	Falkland Islands	1915
908	Bermuda	"
909	Jamaica	1915–1916
910	British Guiana	1915
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	"
913	Leeward Islands	"
914	Uganda	"
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	"
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907-8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1916.

(For Report fo 1915 see No. 920.)

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No. 946.

NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1915 see No. 920.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

Government House,
Nigeria,
30th September, 1917.

SIR,

I have the honour to transmit herewith my report on the Blue Book for the year 1916.

I have, &c.,
F. D. LUGARD,
Governor-Genera.

The Right Honourable
Walter H. Long, P.C., M.P.,
&c., &c., &c.

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REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1916.

FINANCIAL.

The gross revenue for 1916 amounted to £2,943,184, as compared with £2,703,257 in the previous year, an increase of £239,927. From this should be deducted, however, a repayment to revenue from Loan funds amounting to £111,985, representing a fraction of the sum advanced for the construction of the Eastern Railway pending the raising of a loan, leaving a net increase of revenue of £127,942. The details of the revenue are as follows:—

	1915.	1916.
	£	£
1. Licences and Internal Revenue ..	83,541	104,234
2. Fees of Court, &c.	105,106	139,814
3. Customs	1,383,467	1,148,992
4. Marine	37,000	74,324
5. Railway	586,981	770,020
6. Interest	31,499	31,764
7. Direct Taxes	305,134	371,002
8. Posts and Telegraphs	34,302	32,825
9. Rent of Government Properties ..	11,560	13,266
10. Miscellaneous	16,666	15,201
11. Imperial Grant-in-Aid	100,000	100,000
12. Land Sales	8,001	15,110
13. Cameroons	—	14,647
14. Repayment from Loan Funds.. ..	—	111,985
Total	£2,703,257	£2,943,184

The increase under Licences and Internal Revenue was due to a larger revenue from tin (leases and royalties) and a larger total of Native and Provincial Court fines in the Southern Provinces.

Fees of Court, &c., increased by £34,000, due to a larger yield from Court fees in the Southern Provinces, timber exploitation (£7,900) and sales of coal (£18,412). The Customs revenue was less than in the previous year by £234,475. The specific duties fell by £297,932, due to a restricted importation of trade spirits, but the *ad valorem* duties increased by £17,000. The new export duties on produce introduced on the 7th October yielded a sum of £44,900.

The increase under Marine (£37,000) is accounted for by a larger yield from harbour dues owing to the greater depth of water on the Lagos Bar throughout the year, and the freight earned on Udi coal brought from Port Harcourt to Lagos. The railway revenue shows a gratifying increase of £183,039, due to greater trade activity, especially in the produce trade. The Direct Taxes in the Northern Provinces yielded a sum of £66,000 more than in 1915. A small sum appears on account of the revenue from the British sphere of the Cameroons. It is not Nigerian revenue, strictly speaking, and is more than balanced by the similar entry on the expenditure side.

The total expenditure for the year exceeded that for 1915 by £175,423. Deducting the extraordinary items of expenditure, Eastern

Railway Construction and War Costs, the normal expenditure for the year amounted to £2,971,050, or £324,984 in excess of the corresponding figures for the previous year. This is attributable to the increased expenditure under the following heads: (*a*) Public Debt, due to the new loan raised in 1916 to pay off debentures under the 1911 Loan, the interest on the new loan and a part of the old loan overlapping for part of the year; (*b*) West African Frontier Force, due to arrears of accounting owing to the Force being in the field from August, 1914, to March, 1916; (*c*) Railway, a small excess of £15,000 in working expenditure against increased receipts of £183,039, as shown above.

The normal revenue of the year fell short of the normal expenditure by £139,851. This result is not unduly discouraging in view of the fact that the fall in revenue is entirely due to the enormous reduction in the importations of trade spirits. The revenue from import duties declined by £673,000 between 1913 and 1916, the spirit duties falling from £1,138,305 in 1913 to £372,982 in 1916. Had the new export duties, referred to in a succeeding paragraph, been in force during the whole of 1916 the normal revenue for the year would have exceeded the normal expenditure. The year closed with a deficit of £124,411 in the accounts of Nigeria.

The surplus funds of £1,821,384, which were in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1914, have disappeared, having for the most part been used for the construction of the Eastern Railway, pending the issue of a loan for the purpose. The expenditure on this large work amounted to £1,848,762 to the end of 1916, of which £1,736,777 has been charged against revenue and £111,985 against a small balance on the loan raised in 1911. "War Costs" have also been in part defrayed from the surplus balances. "War Costs" represent the unprovided expenditure incurred in connection with the military operations against the Cameroons, and to the end of 1916 they amounted to £350,105 (of which £98,405 has been met by grants from Native Treasuries in the Northern Provinces). The debt to the Crown Agents amounted to £480,000 on the 31st December. This is offset, for the most part, by the investments still held on behalf of the "Surplus Funds" account (£476,537).

The only change of taxation in 1916 was the imposition of the export duties under Ordinance No. XLVI of 1916, which came into force on the 7th October.

They are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Cocoa, per ton	2	6	8
2. Palm Oil, per ton	2	0	0
3. Palm Kernels, per ton	1	2	6

In view of the large stocks of produce on hand at the time of the imposition of the duties, it was subsequently arranged to charge only one half of the above rates until the 31st March, 1917.

The Government received as its share of the Direct Taxes in the Northern Provinces a sum of £371,002, as compared with £305,134 in 1915.

The public debt was increased by £203,000 during the year owing to the loan issued in June to pay off outstanding debentures under a previous loan. Four years debentures were issued at 5 per cent. interest to a total of £4,425,000. The issue was made at 97½ per cent.

The accumulated sinking funds amounted to £377,066 at the end of the year, of which a sum of £88,373 awaited investment.

The surplus funds belonging to the Native Administrations in the Northern Provinces amounted to £129,979 on the 31st December, 1916, as compared with £121,449 at the end of 1915, after deducting a sum of £53,041 contributed by them during the year towards the war expenditure of Nigeria. £56,436 on account of these surpluses remained invested in England at the end of the year, the balance being on deposit in the Protectorate Treasury at interest.

The total revenue and expenditure of the Native Administrations for the last five years has been as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
*1912	£146,101	£132,761
1913	325,652	252,085
1914	326,508	319,940
1915	324,155	289,675
1916	394,848	307,123

* April to December only.

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the imports during 1916 (excluding specie) was £5,174,474, as compared with £4,983,728 in 1915. The increase is almost entirely due to enhanced prices as in every case but two (salt, and bags and sacks) the principal imports disclose a falling off in volume.

The following table shows the quantities and values of the principal articles of import during the preceding two years :—

Articles.	1915.		1916.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Bread and Biscuits cwt.	20,268	31,849	12,816	30,023
Fish .. .. „	36,119	81,456	4,862	13,338
Grain and Flour .. „	136,760	111,166	84,739	86,099
Kola Nuts centals	92,769	139,046	89,198	134,697
Salt .. .. cwt.	779,674	152,626	894,864	234,219
Spirits .. gall. at 100°	768,000	276,614	394,000	219,194
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ..	—	248,352	—	245,921
Kerosene, &c. imp. gall.	2,337,126	70,075	2,300,858	72,775
Wood and Timber sup. ft.	5,017,850	57,785	1,413,215	23,185
Apparel	—	61,787	—	69,530
Coopers' Stores	—	183,923	—	346,984
Hardware, &c.	—	83,267	—	100,444
Furniture..	—	20,044	—	24,071
Iron, Steel, and Manufactures thereof .. tons	24,665	346,049	5,712	148,467
Machinery		140,447	—	125,058
Soap .. .. cwt.	92,992	88,734	66,216	77,338
Cotton Piece Goods ..	—	1,507,429	—	1,505,031
Textile: Silk Manufactures	—	48,989	—	60,135
do. Woollen do.	—	17,816	—	17,336
Bags and Sacks	—	78,345	—	167,923

The reduced imports in the case of foodstuffs, nearly all of which came from the United Kingdom, is noteworthy. Nigeria has ceased to import foodstuffs from the United Kingdom during the War and is living on her own resources supplemented by importations from the United States of America. The importations of salt, to which reference was made in last year's report, continue to grow in a gratifying manner. Practically the whole quantity comes from the United Kingdom. It is said that this article is taking the place of trade spirits as an article of barter, but, unlike the latter, it cannot be stored for a long period. The value of salt imported during 1916 was £234,219 and the value of spirits fell to £219,194. The duty paid on the latter was, however, £372,982, as compared with £55,957 on salt. During the year 394,000 gallons of spirits at 100° Tralles were imported, as against 768,000 gallons in 1915 and 1,808,000 gallons in 1913. The largest importations took place in 1910—1,974,000 gallons. In 1913 the value of the spirits consumed, including duty, was over a million and a half sterling; in 1916 it was under £600,000, although the minimum duty on rated spirits in 1913 was 4*s.* 6*d.* a gallon (increased to 5*s.* during the year), whilst in 1916 it was 7*s.* 6*d.* a gallon, and the prime cost of the spirits had very nearly doubled. There is now good reason for believing that the produce trade in the native markets can be carried on without trade spirits.

Wood and timber also show a considerable reduction in imports. The Government now supplies its requirements in this respect from Nigerian sources and it is hoped that before long all the timber required by Nigeria will be produced locally.

The increase in the value of the importations of coopers' stores is due to enhanced prices.

Hardware, implements, &c.—The Comptroller of Customs reports as follows:—

"The value of imports has not yet reached the pre-War values, but supplies from the United Kingdom exceed in value those of the pre-War years. Central Powers supplied 22 per cent. of the imports, consisting chiefly of very cheap articles. Importations from the United States are increasing, but have assumed no considerable importance. The goods imported under this heading consist mainly of axes, hatchets, matchets, hoes, and other agricultural implements, saucepans, kettles, frying pans, nails, door-locks, padlocks, hinges, knives, forks, spoons, lamps, lanterns, iron bars, tools of all descriptions, uniform cases, tin trunks, iron pots from ½ gallon to 50 gallons, etc."

Bags and sacks have increased considerably in quantity and value.

The value of imports from the British Empire increased from £4,338,000 in 1915 to £5,012,000 in 1916. Foreign goods imported were valued at £768,000, as against £670,000 in 1915, the United States of America and France showing increases of £115,000 and £26,000, respectively. Merchants still experience difficulties in obtaining supplies of many of the staple articles of trade.

The total value of the exports (excluding specie) amounted to £6,029,546 in 1916, as against £4,946,228 in 1915, and was higher than in any previous year except 1913 (£7,097,646) and 1914 (£6,420,461). In view of the extreme difficulty in procuring adequate ocean tonnage which was experienced during the year the results must be regarded as very satisfactory.

The principal exports were as follows, as compared with the previous year :—

Article.		1915.		1916.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Benniseed ..	tons	616	5,225	1,581	16,523
Cocoa	cwt.	182,095	313,946	179,121	393,101
Cotton Lint ..	,,	24,081	56,351	66,555	243,949
Cotton Seed ..	tons	1,661	5,013	864	2,526
Corn and Maize ..	cwt.	5,449	941	19,626	5,064
Rubber	lb	556,460	38,113	886,362	34,192
Hides and Skins ..	..	—	302,420	—	538,917
Timber	..	—	54,559	—	49,361
Shea Products ..	tons	10,085	69,822	3,512	32,529
Tin Ore	,,	6,535	723,480	7,054	859,603
Gold, raw.. ..	oz.	1,409	5,097	1,897	7,540
Palm Oil	tons	72,994	1,462,162	67,442	1,402,799
Palm Kernels ..	,,	153,319	1,692,711	161,439	1,739,706
Ground Nuts ..	,,	8,910	72,177	50,368	473,653

The exports of cocoa were 3,000 cwt. less than in 1915, but were higher in value. The feature of the returns is the increased exports to the United States of America and France, amounting to 31,000 and 10,000 cwt., respectively.

The increase in the export of cotton is very marked, the quantity and value being higher than in any previous year. The Resident of Sokoto reports in this connection :—" A large development of cotton-growing has taken place during the past year and the trade has changed direction. In former years all the surplus cotton grown in this Province after supplying local needs was bought up for export north to French country. In the season of 1915 to 1916, owing to disturbances in French territory, the Bugaja buyers from the north failed to appear. At the same time the shortage of specie made it imperative for farmers to find some means of paying their taxes. The British Cotton Growing Association at Zaria and Funtua were buying cotton at a good price and so the transport of cotton to Zaria began and increased very rapidly. The Sokoto-Zaria road was for weeks filled with donkeys, camels, and oxen, and men carrying cotton to Zaria. Sellers were pleased with the price realised as being much higher than that formerly received from French buyers. The growing of cotton therefore has received a great stimulus in all the eastern half of the Province."

The export of maize, which exceeded 300,000 cwt. some few years ago, is now almost negligible. Endeavours are being made to stimulate this cultivation so as to build up the export trade again. In the pre-War days a large percentage of the maize exports went to Germany.

The increase in the exports of hides and skins is noteworthy. As the result of competition comparatively high prices were paid in the local native markets. The bulk of the skins went to the United States of America.

Shea products.—The utilisation of these products seems still to be in the experimental stage and the trade has not yet been properly developed.

The quantity and value of tin exported is higher than in any previous year.

There was a slight decrease in the palm oil exported during the year, but this is more than balanced by an increase in the exports of kernels. Large quantities of both remain on hand awaiting shipment. The prices which are now being paid locally should be sufficient to maintain production.

The exports of ground-nuts increased from 8,910 tons, valued at £72,178, to 50,368 tons, valued at £473,653, nearly the whole coming from the markets round Kano. About one-third of the ground-nuts went to France.

Taken as a whole, exports to France and French possessions increased in value from £259,046 in 1915 to £532,309 in 1916, whilst those to the United States of America increased from £236,477 to £619,527.

The total imports and exports for the last five years, including specie, were :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade (deducting specie).
	£	£	£
1912	6,430,601	6,089,706	11,725,371
1913	7,201,819	7,452,377	13,429,397
1914	6,901,072	6,610,046	12,697,417
1915	5,016,951	5,660,796	9,929,956
1916	5,780,118	6,096,586	11,204,020

The imports and exports of specie for the same period were :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance remaining.
	£	£	£
1912	478,718	316,218	162,500
1913	870,068	254,731	615,337
1914	624,115	189,585	434,530
1915	33,223	714,568	—
1916	605,644	67,040	538,604

From 1900 to 1914 the imports of specie have always exceeded the exports, but during 1915 the imports were less than the exports by £681,345. The absorption for the last five years has been £1,069,626.

Enemy Firms in Nigeria.

The sale of the properties belonging to the German firms in Nigeria, which are being wound up by the Receiver appointed under the Aliens Restriction Ordinance, 1914, took place in London, in November, 1916, and as a result of the debate in the House of Commons as to the conditions under which the properties should be sold, the sale attracted a great deal of attention and realised a sum of £383,534. The total sum at the credit of the estates on the 31st December, 1916, was £467,633.

MINING.

Northern Provinces.—Fifty-six tin mining companies continued operations during the year, their nominal capital being £5,670,907 and their working capital £2,106,835. They held at the end of the year :—

331 Alluvial Mining Leases	79,100¾	acres.
91 Exclusive Prospecting Licences ..	231,901	,,
Total	311,001¾	,,

In addition to the above, 14 stream mining leases and 120 mining rights, for a total of 7,232 acres, were in force.

8,186½ tons of tin ore were won in 1916, as compared with 6,910 tons in 1915, 6,143 tons in 1914, 5,331 tons in 1913, and 2,885 tons in 1912. The total output for the year gives an average of 1·9 cwt. per acre of land held under alluvial leases, stream leases, and mining rights. The average price of metallic tin in the London market was £179 1*s.* 10½*d.* per ton.

The average number of persons employed by the mining companies during the year was 148 Europeans and 19,250 natives, and of the latter about 896 were employed on prospecting work. The number employed in actual mining shows an increase as compared with the preceding year of approximately 5,000; the increased output is undoubtedly due to this.

Gold mining operations have been continued near Minna, in the Niger Province, and 2,422·9 ounces of gold have been won. This gold is all alluvial from river washings, nothing further having been done on known small gold-bearing stringers of quartz.

The new Mining Law was brought into force on the 30th March. Amongst the principal amendments and additions mention may be made of the following :—(1) Provision for the issue of mining rights for the cheap and rapid acquisition of mining ground unsuitable for permanent work under a lease; (2) the possession and purchase of tin ore except under licence made illegal; (3) the alteration of the size and shape of mining lease, and (4) regulations as to the disposal of tailings.

The reduction on railway freight on tin is dealt with under "Railway."

Southern Provinces.—Mining in the Southern Provinces is confined to the Calabar Province; and the Nigerian Proprietary Company, Limited, who have been mining on a small scale since 1911, is the only one operating. The Company have won tin from two areas with a total of 1·345 square miles, and during 1916 the output was 35·23 tons of tin ore, at an expenditure in Nigeria of £2,695.

Coal.—Work was continued steadily throughout the year at the Udi Colliery and the advent of the railway in May gave a considerable impetus to the output, which had previously been curtailed owing to the restricted stacking space. At the end of the year the output had been increased to an average of about 185 tons a day, in spite of difficulties which had arisen owing to the shortage of European staff

and the delay in obtaining plant, especially colliery tubs. Up to the end of 1916 24,500 tons of coal had been won, the cost per ton at the end of the year having been reduced considerably. Native labour is readily obtained and in December 500 labourers were employed underground and 287 on the surface. The latter are paid at the rate of 6*d.* a day and the hewers earn about 1*s.* a ton. The Government requirements of coal for the Railway, Marine Department, etc., average about 60,000 tons a year at Lagos, and as the average output at the date of writing has reached 300 tons a day, there is now a margin for sale, and a limited amount of coal has been offered for sale at Port Harcourt at 33*s.* a ton. Larger developments of the colliery are under consideration and a new railway siding is being constructed at a cost of £15,000 to a new and more permanent adit, known as the Iva Valley Workings, which will be capable of turning out coal on a large commercial scale. Owing to the difficulty in obtaining European staff and machinery and plant it is not possible to commence the new development work on a large scale at present.

AGRICULTURE.

Northern Provinces.—The season has been a fair one for most crops except cotton. This crop was far below that of the previous year owing to the rains terminating very abruptly and, within a few days of this, a strong harmattan setting in, resulting in serious boll shedding.

The Maigana Experimental Station near Zaria has maintained its usefulness. The American cotton, "Allen long staple," continues to find favour amongst the natives on account of its superior yield and the price paid, which has been raised to 1¾*d.* per lb. by the British Cotton Growing Association. Forty-four tons of cotton seed were distributed in April, the demand being in excess of the supply.

Another exotic introduction which has met with great local favour is sugar-cane. Five varieties of pedigree seedling canes were obtained from Barbados early in 1914, and three of these, now in cultivation on native plantations, are highly esteemed not only on account of the superior size but also because of the relative richness of their juice as compared with that of the indigenous variety. Native farmers are readily paying from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* a cane for planting purposes.

At Ilorin, tobacco of the Virginian type has been under experiment for the second time and continues to give promising results. Further experience is necessary, however, in order to adapt the process of curing to the peculiarities of the climate.

Improved varieties of maize, with a yield double that of the native variety, have also been introduced with much success.

The fruit trees from the West Indies which have been successfully propagated by means of budding and grafting are now being distributed to the various Provinces, besides planting up one of each variety in each compound at the capital (Kaduna).

Southern Provinces.—The season was again normal as regards the amount of the rainfall but was marked by an exceptionally wet October and wet and cloudy, overcast November. The continuance of this weather, while exceptionally favourable to late-planted cereal

crops, such as maize in particular, was extremely unfortunate in the case of the cotton crop.

During the months of October and November when the cotton is flowering and bolling, plenty of sun is required, with intermittent light showers. Persistently cloudy, wet weather led to extensive "form" and boll shedding, with resultant loss of a considerable part of the crop. The Georgia cotton grown by the Agricultural Department, and distributed in selected districts, suffered perhaps more than the ordinary "natives" in such a season, the latter from their semi-perennial habit being able to recover partially, later in the season, though the staple would probably be weak and irregular. The Department distributed a large quantity of selected Georgia cotton seed to farmers in the Oyo district, but from a combination of unfortunate circumstances, the season, prejudice, and the apathy characteristic of so many natives till their interest is once thoroughly aroused, the result was complete failure and disappointment. Owing to depletion of the Department's staff in consequence of the transfer of several officers to the management of the Cameroons plantations, it was not possible to give the scheme all the European supervision necessary to success with new ventures in this country.

The cotton being brought to the ginneries at Ibadan is, in the case of one or two leading districts, of exceptionally poor quality though the general level is, on the whole, up to standard. The total production of lint for the year amounts to 11,094 bales, of which approximately 6,590 belong to the last year's crop harvested after January and 4,504 to the 1916 crop. This total is in excess of the 1915 figure, when 6,161 bales only were obtained, but is less than that of 1914 when the out-turn was 13,547 bales of lint. The fact that 1914 was an exceptionally poor growing year, in some respects worse than 1916, shows that the industry has not fully recovered from the shock of the low prices which contributed so largely to the shortage of 1915. The present high buying price came rather too late to affect planting.

The high price of imported cotton goods gave an impetus to native weaving, and much cotton which would otherwise have been exported was used in this way,—the British Cotton Growing Association offering 2*d.* per lb. for Georgia cotton at Oyo and 1⅜*d.* per lb. for ordinary native at their various buying centres.

The native interest in the cocoa industry continues to grow, especially perhaps in the Ibadan district, which now heads the list as a producing centre. Towards the end of the year the price of cocoa declined very seriously on the threat of a refusal of shipping facilities for this crop. Such a decline in the coffee market a number of years ago led to extensive cutting out of this crop by native farmers but, fortunately, no such panic measure has so far been taken with cocoa. The improvement in the preparation of the product continues though progress is slow. The premium of 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. given by merchants (at the suggestion of the Agricultural Department) for fermented cocoa has done much to assist it.

In October the Department's direct control of the Native Farm Regeneration Experiment at Agege (Blue Book, 1914) came to an end. The experiment, begun in 1912, to show that the mycological problem of the Colony (as regards cocoa) was in essence a simple one of

plantation sanitation, proved an unqualified success. The table below shows broadly the results of the work :—

Season.	No. of trees.	Average yield of cured cocoa per tree.	Total yield.	Cost.
		lb.	lb.	£
1st	1,224	·80	961	35
2nd	964	4·40	4,131	47
3rd	1,009	3·40	3,303	[illegible]
4th	1,000	5·92	5,512	[illegible]

The cured cocoa was sold locally at a premium of about ½*d.* per lb. on the ordinary market price and realised £272. The total cost of upkeep of the plots, curing, transport, etc., amounted to £180, so that there was a total profit of £92, or annual profit of £4 12 *s.* 3*d.* per acre. During the four years the five acres yielded 14,307 lb. of cured cocoa—an average annual yield of 715 lb. per acre. These results are highly satisfactory for the farm was without European supervision for several months in each year.

Kola cultivation continues on the increase in districts suited to its growth. It is perhaps too much to say that it will prove a serious rival to cocoa, but it has the great merit in the native's estimation of requiring little or no attention once established. An enormous market is close at hand, thus promoting a considerable local circulation of money which would otherwise go to neighbouring colonies.

At the agricultural station at Agege rubber tapping was commenced in September and was still in progress at the end of the year, a good yield being anticipated. A simple curing (smoke) house was erected and an endeavour made as far as possible to use methods and appliances within the powers and easy reach of native cultivators. In spite of this, some of the farmers in the district, alarmed evidently at the manifest need of careful work, ruthlessly cut down a considerable number of most valuable and well-grown Para trees on their farms.

The great task before the Agricultural Department is to prove to the native the value of intensive culture instead of the reckless cutting down of virgin forest and the use of ten times the area of land to produce the same output.

The work of the Department in regard to maize is being greatly extended. A number of highly selected American varieties, obtained from the United States Department of Agriculture, are being tested at Ibadan, and everything is being done to promote an interest in, and extended cultivation of, this most valuable staple. The conditions over wide areas of the Southern Provinces are admirable for its growth and it is a popular crop with the natives.

Ground-nuts are also receiving increased attention. Good yields were again obtained at Ibadan, and there is no doubt that the most serious disease problem of this crop has been solved. There is now no difficulty in obtaining yields as good as those recorded in the Northern Provinces and, without doubt, with due attention to variety selection, these ought to be surpassed.

A further impetus was given to work on the oil palm by the findings of the Committee which sat in England on "Edible and Oil Producing Nuts and Seeds."* The work on this crop has been extended, and it is confidently expected that by next year some valuable records should be obtained. Copra production is also being sympathetically fostered. The number of undeveloped coconuts in the country, especially along the creeks and lagoons (though few inland native villages have not got clumps of heavily bearing trees), must be, in the aggregate, very large. The value of the product and the method of obtaining it are not as yet sufficiently known to the native.

Limes and sugar-cane (the latter extensively grown by natives for consumption in the raw state, all over the country) are also being studied with a view to their cultivation being extended. It may be said, in brief, that there are few tropical crops of first class importance that could not be grown successfully in the Southern Provinces.

Only seven European officers were available for service within the Southern Provinces throughout the year, with an average of four officers in the country. The established experiment stations, sub-stations, and district model farms were, however, all kept going. From these during the year 111,205 plants were distributed, including 35,483 cocoa, 12,952 kola, and 37,926 rubber, besides 160,854 counted seeds and 348 seed packets of other plants, in addition to the distribution of Georgia cotton seed referred to above. The British Cotton Growing Association distributed 652 tons of ordinary native cotton seed.

FORESTRY.

Southern Provinces.—Many tours of inspection were made and, in touring the Ijebu and Ikale country, oil palms were found to be exceptionally abundant. An inspection of the sandy parts of the sea coast near Lekki revealed the fact that they were rich in Ekki (*Lophira procera*), most of that country being unsuitable for agriculture; and certain areas will be selected for forest reserves and plantations. In the central circle Iroko trees were seen to be numerous in the Udi and Onitsha Districts. In the eastern circle a large portion of the Bogi forests in the Ikom District was found to be rich in camwood, Iroko, *Afara* (*Terminalia* sp.), and *Tala* (*Saxoglottis gabunensis*). The destruction of mahoganies and other valuable trees when clearing the land for farms was noted in this neighbourhood.

Owing to a shortage of officers, but little progress was possible in the preparation of working plans, and from various causes the acquisition of forest reserves is still in a backward state. An area of nine square miles was gazetted in the central circle, and proposals for the reservation of 225 and 427 square miles in the Shasha and Oni river drainage areas, respectively, have been submitted for the western circle.

Planting operations were mainly confined to refilling the blanks of previous years; the number of seedlings planted in the Oloke-meji

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*The Report of the Committee is published as [Cd. 8247].

Reserve being 85,086, of which 44,820 were teak. In the Ibadan fuel reserves 15,247 young plants were put out. The acreage covered by new planting was 49·3, whilst that of repair planting was 68·2.

Owing to the War, timber exploitation by private enterprise was practically at a standstill. Work, however, continued at the Government workings at Akilla, 892 logs being sent to the Public Works Department sawmill at Lagos, whilst 484 remained at stump. 200 mahogany and 700 mangrove trees were felled in the eastern circle by licensees. In the western circle 236 trees were felled for export, and 225 for local use, the corresponding figures for the central circle being 825 and 794 trees, respectively.

The rubber trade continued to expand, the number of licences issued being 451, as against 150 in the previous year. A good deal of illegal tapping has been done in the western circle, owing to shortage of European officers.

The revenue for the year amounted to £11,969, of which £4,000 was derived from the Government exploitation at Akilla, as compared with £10,605 from all sources in 1915.

Northern Provinces.—Extensive tours, more or less of an exploratory nature, were carried out through portions of this immense tract of country. These included visits to the forests on both sides of the Katsina-Sokoto border where a large percentage of dead trees were seen, to the country between Kauranamodo and Sokoto, which was found to be extensively cultivated, to the forests round Tauguza and along the northern border to Sabon Birni and Issa, an extremely unpromising tract of country consisting of low ironstone-topped plateaux covered with small Gaza scrub, in the northern portions of which a few small reserves containing large numbers of dead trees have been taken up, to the "Gundi Bush," an area once covered with very good forest but in which about 70 per cent. of the trees are now dead, and, finally, to the forests between Sokoto, Dengi, Bajega, through Kwiambana and Birnin Gwari, to Zaria. Between Dengi and Damari forests of much more luxuriant growth than any met with elsewhere in the Sokoto Province were passed through.

In the Zaria-Bauchi circle the forests in the neighbourhood of the Ningi and Burra hills, which constitute an important watershed, were examined, as well as an area of something like 400 square miles in the north-eastern part of the Zaria Province. The growth on the whole in both tracts was found to be rather poor and stunted. This is attributed to damage done by bush fires and to wandering herds of cattle.

The most interesting trip made, however, was by the Senior Conservator through parts of the Bornu Province, the route followed being, in the main, to Maiduguri, through Bauchi and Nafada, and from thence back to Kano *via* Katagum. During this long journey the famous acacia forests of central and north-eastern Bornu were visited. They were found to be almost "pure" in character, and to consist, on the lower, annually inundated, areas, of practically nothing but *Acacia seyal* and *A. verek*—the two species that yield the best quality gums. The growth of the former is so dense as to give the impression of its having been planted. The latter is most plentiful

in the Geidam neighbourhood. Both these species cover immense tracts of country.

In the south and central portions of the Province there are large mixed forests of an open character, consisting mainly of deciduous, broad-leaved species. The predominating species here is the silk cotton tree (*Bombax buonopozense*), which is well grown and, in these localities, furnishes a durable wood that in some cases, when made into doors, is said to have lasted for 20 years. The shea-butter tree (*Butyrospermum Parkii*) is being tapped for what is known locally as "Gutta percha." This consists of the coagulated latex of the tree, and promises to become in the future an important article of trade. The exports for last year amounted to 120 tons.

North of the Yobe River, where it no longer forms the international boundary, the acacia forests thin out until in the extreme north-east nothing but a few gawo trees (*Acacia albida*) and some dum palms are to be seen on the sand dunes.

Considerable progress was made in selecting areas for forest reserves, and proposals for the reservation of some 6,316 square miles were submitted during the year (including 126 square miles already reserved). They are distributed as follows amongst the various Provinces:—Sokoto, 3,229 square miles; Zaria-Bauchi, 2,493 square miles; Kano, 600 square miles; and other Provinces, 120 square miles.

The reserves in the Sokoto Province were successfully protected from fire, with the exception of 600 acres in the Lalle Reserve, which was burnt through careless firing of adjacent farms. The fire was promptly put out by the local villagers.

The experimental plantation at Zaria was increased by 24 acres, whilst 38 acres were added to the Sokoto fuel plantation. In the former the local mahogany (*Khaya senegalensis*), the meriki (*Anogeissus leiocarpus*), *Albizzia lebbek*, and teak have done very well indeed. Wattles and eucalyptus, however, were very badly attacked by white ants and though the attacks were checked by pouring a mixture of kerosene and solignum down the roots the remedy is likely to prove too expensive if applied on an extensive scale. The greater part of the plantations were treated on a dry-farming system which, so far, appears to be the cheapest and best tried. A light, horse drawn cultivator was used with success for clearing the ground and keeping the surface in a friable condition, and was found to be much more economical than manual labour. In the Sokoto fuel plantation mahoganies and *Albizzia lebbek* did best.

Owing to the want of sufficient European staff the revenue derived from the issue of permits to take forest produce has dropped from £148 in 1915 to £63 in the year under review. Since the enactment of the new ordinance (3rd May, 1916), five permits to take timber, twenty-one for fuel, and one for minor forest produce were issued.

A training school was opened at Zaria on the 1st September, 1916. The Zaria experimental and fuel plantation is utilised for the practical teaching, whilst lectures on the conditions affecting plant growth, on

elementary botany, forest protection, and soils are given as a part of the theoretical course. Seventeen pupils in all, from the various Provinces, have attended the school since it was opened.

LANDS.

Northern Provinces.—208 certificates of occupancy were issued during the year, as compared with 88 in 1915. On the 31st December 403 certificates of occupancy and 63 leases were in existence, bringing in an annual rental of about £4,770.

The system of bidding on an upset premium for sites with special amenities, or in the preparation of which capital had been expended, was introduced during the year.

The Land and Native Rights Ordinance (No. 1, of 1916) was re-enacted with some alterations on the 25th February.

Eleven certificates of occupancy were issued to mission societies, at rentals varying from 1*s.* to £1 1*s.*

The Land Registration Ordinance No. XII, of 1915, came into operation on the 1st January, 1916, the Residents in charge of Provinces having been appointed Registrars under that ordinance. This was changed on 28th December, 1916, a Central Registry being established at the Secretariat at Kaduna.

The Minerals Ordinance, 1916, provides for the payment of surface rents. Surface rents (exclusive of building sites) are usually fixed for a mining area held under a lease, on the following scale:—

Barren and stony land, 1*d.* per acre.

Considerable proportion of grazing land, 1½*d.*

Including some cultivated land, 1¾*d.* or 2*d.* per acre or more.

Including much cultivated land, up to 3*d.* per acre.

Southern Provinces.—There were no new features in 1916 calling for special comment.

SHIPPING.

The shortage of ocean tonnage was felt all through the year, and in April the Government arrived at an understanding with Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company whereby the distribution amongst shippers of the tonnage allotted for the rail-borne produce shipped from the railway termini at Iddo and Apapa was, as far as possible, left to a committee, composed of a representative of the railway and representatives of various trading interests, sitting with a senior Government officer as chairman. After an examination of the figures showing the distribution of the trade in previous years, the shipping company agreed to give the railway 60 per cent. of the total outward tonnage from the port of Lagos, as far as they could do so, reserving

40 per cent. for the non-railway-borne produce, known as the "Lagoon trade." The distribution of the latter amongst shippers was retained in the hands of the Company. It became necessary for the Government to intervene in the case of the rail-borne traffic, in order that the railway stock might be employed to the best advantage, as, in the absence of export warehouses, there was a growing tendency to use the wagons for that purpose. In other words, the Government intervened to control the shipment of produce from the railway wharves from which alone rail-borne produce can be shipped. The same reasons naturally did not exist in the case of the Lagoon trade.

The committee, which allocates on stocks, has served a useful purpose and has worked smoothly, although, naturally, each shipper thinks at times that he should get a little more tonnage and his neighbour a little less. Tests made from time to time have shown that the averages are, on the whole, well maintained, although at times there has been some dislocation, owing to certain ships having been loaded by the shipping company for special reasons, independently of the committee.

An export warehouse of a capacity of 3,000 tons has now been provided by Government at Iddo, and sites for private export warehouses with railway sidings have been sold at Apapa, after keen competition at auction.

The following statement shows the steamers and sailing ships entered and cleared in 1916, as compared with the previous year :—

Steamers and Sailing Vessels entered and cleared.

Nationality.	Entered.				Cleared.			
	1915.		1916.		1915.		1916.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
STEAM :—								
British ..	263	530,138	250	490,957	270	536,699	251	485,705
French ..	56	9,560	59	20,001	56	9,560	59	20,465
Norwegian ..	5	3,435	10	5,811	5	3,435	10	5,811
Spanish ..	3	1,224	..	..	3	1 224	..	..
Belgian ..	3	14,373	..	..	3	14,373	..	..
	330	558,730	319	516,769	337	565,291	320	511,981
SAIL :—								
British ..	3	744	..	.	2	449	1	295
American ..	3	2,297	9	5,588	2	1,852	10	6,033
French ..	..	..	1	858	..	..	1	858
Total ..	6	3,041	10	6,446	4	2,301	12	7,186
	336	561,771	329	523,215	341	567,592	332	519,167

The value of trade carried by British and foreign vessels during the year, compared with the preceding year, was as follows :—

	Direct.				Transit.			
	1915.		1916.		1915.		1916.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign	British.	Foreign.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Entered ..	4,874,800	142,151	5,563,809	216,309	68,655	40,584	97,936	76,270
Cleared ..	5,560,042	100,754	5,868,114	228,472	58,677	..	71,644	..
Total ..	10,434,842	242,905	11,431,923	444,781	127,332	40,584	169,580	76,270

The total shipping inwards and outwards for the last five years :—

TOTAL SHIPPING.

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1912	533	829,038	542	826,779
1913	565	884,741	552	853,718
1914	490	730,892	480	692,749
1915	336	561,771	341	567,592
1916	329	523,215	332	519,167

LEGISLATION.

Seventy-nine ordinances of Southern Nigeria and forty-six Proclamations of Northern Nigeria were repealed and replaced by ordinances enacted during the year.

EDUCATION.

Northern Provinces.—The only addition to the number of primary schools during 1916 has been the opening of a class for the training of teachers at Yola.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1915	12	781	750
1916	13	830	733*

The number of native teachers in Government Primary Schools is 63, exclusive of teachers of religion only.

The Industrial School at Kano, on 31st December, 1916, contained 1 British and 11 native instructors, with 93 pupils.

Thirty-five apprentices were in training at the end of the year in the Public Works Department.

Unassisted mission schools numbered 58, with an average attendance of 993 pupils. Native Mohammedan schools are returned at 24,389, with a probable attendance slightly in excess of 1915, when the number was given as 221,668.

The total expenditure from Government funds was £12,443, and the revenue was £734.

Six European superintendents remained, seconded for military service with the Cameroons Expeditionary Force, during the early months of 1916, and the Director of Education continued his employment under the Army Council throughout the year.

*Exclusive of one school where the records were destroyed by fire.

Southern Provinces.—The number of schools and of pupils at the end of 1916, as compared with 1915, is given below :—

	1915.			1916.		
	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Government ..	53	4,784	3,681	48	5,045	3,536
Assisted ..	82	15,171	11,550	86	16,410	12,345
Unassisted ..	587	35,619	24,092	963	53,689	31,338
Total ..	722	55,574	39,323	1,097	75,144	47,219

The large increase shown in the case of unassisted schools is due to the fact that many more returns than for 1915 were sent to the Department.

The number of pupils receiving a secondary education was 88 in Government schools and 264 in assisted schools. No reliable returns are available with regard to pupils in secondary classes in unassisted schools.

Instruction in manual training and elementary agriculture is given in most Government and assisted schools. Carpentry, printing, and tailoring are taught at the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, and carpentry at the C.M.S. Industrial Mission, Onitsha. The number under instruction at these institutions was 15 and 29, respectively.

In Government technical departments, there were at the end of the year, 212 apprentices on the railway, 250 in the Marine Department, 128 in the Public Works Department, and 37 in the Printing Department.

The total expenditure on education in the Colony and Southern Provinces was £33,869, of which £10,759 was expended on the staff and upkeep of Government schools, while the grants to assisted schools amounted to £11,529. The total expenditure on education in Nigeria during the year was £46,312, being 1.6 per cent. of realised revenue, as against £46,415 (1·7 per cent.) in 1915.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

Northern Provinces.—The principal hospitals and dispensaries are at Kaduna, Lokoja, Kano, Zungeru, and Zaria. At each place arrangements are made by means of mosquito-proof rooms for the separation of suspicious cases of fever from the other patients.

The following is a general summary of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Northern Provinces during the year :—

		Out-patients.	In-patients.	In-valided.	Died.
Europeans ..	1915	812	325	20	14
	1916	749	241	34	14
Natives ..	1915	15,887	4,364	3	200
	1916	18,581	6,265	2	227

Southern Provinces Hospitals.—The principal European and native hospitals are at Lagos, Calabar, Warri, Ibadan, Onitsha, Forcados, Sapele, and Port Harcourt.

The European hospitals are all mosquito-proofed, the native hospitals being only partially protected.

There are, in addition to the above, native hospitals at most out-stations. In some cases the buildings are constructed of brick and wood and iron, in others they are merely " bush " houses.

The following table shows the total number of cases treated and deaths :—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Deaths.
European	1915	411	1,656	12
	1916	450	2,704	13
Native ..	1915	9,309	76,872	760
	1916	13,121	105,972	724

Total number of attendances at dispensaries, 380,024. Number of surgical operations performed, 1,401.

Sixty-two European officials and 34 European non-officials were invalided during the year. There were nine deaths among European officials and eight among non-officials.

At the Lunatic Asylums at Yaba and Calabar 107 cases were treated, with 22 deaths.

Eighty lepers were treated at the Asylums at Yaba and Calabar.

SAVINGS BANK.

The withdrawals in 1916 again exceeded the deposits, but the amount at the credit of depositors increased slightly, from £46,717 at the end of 1915 to £46,840 at the end of 1916, the increase being due to interest paid during the year and added to depositors' balances.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal.

The total number of persons brought before the magistrates increased from 10,817 in 1915 to 12,685 in 1916, and the number of persons summarily convicted increased from 9,294 to 10,634.

In the Provincial Courts 7,533 persons were brought before the Court in 1916, as compared with 8,249 in 1915, and 5,986 were convicted, as against 4,680 in the previous year.

The number of persons convicted in the Supreme Court fell from 163 in 1915 to 81 in 1916, out of a total of 137 persons brought before the Court, the decrease in homicide cases being especially noticeable, the great majority of such cases being now tried in the Provincial Courts.

POLICE.

Southern Provinces.—The force consisted of 24 European and 1,572 native ranks. Discipline was well maintained, and the health of the force was generally satisfactory.

A somewhat serious disturbance occurred in Lagos on the 18th September, in connection with the water rate, which had to be suppressed forcibly by the police.

During the year a police patrol operated in the Ezza country which resulted in 70 casualties amongst those people. A fine of £750 was also imposed and paid.

Northern Provinces.—The Government Police in the Northern Provinces consisted of 20 Europeans and 923 natives, at the end of the year.

They are distributed amongst the Provinces, with the exception of Sokoto and Bornu, in addition to detachments at Zungeru and Lokoja. The average strength of each detachment is 70 rank and file.

Towards the end of the year the police relieved the troops of many guards.

They have been reported on favourably by Residents and are efficient as regards the constabulary work which they are called upon to perform.

A section of Railway Police was organised in the Northern Provinces in 1916, under an Assistant Commissioner of Police, to deal with the constant thefts of merchandise in transit on the railway, with very favourable results.

PRISONS.

Northern Provinces.—The number of prisoners admitted to Government gaols during 1916 was 1,378, as compared with 1,790 during 1915, and the daily average was 793, against 879 in 1915.

Of those committed, 1,330 were males, 36 females, and 12 juveniles. Of these, 4 were imprisoned for debt, 311 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 1,063 sentenced to penal imprisonment.

There were previous convictions against 125 of the number: 99 previously convicted once, 19 twice, and 7 thrice or more.

Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment there were 523 for terms under six months, 407 for terms of six months up to two years, and 133 for terms over two years.

The average daily cost of food per prisoner was 1·3*d.*, being similar to 1915, the maximum cost being 2*d.* a day at Bassa, and the minimum 0·6*d.* at Bornu. The total cost per prisoner rose from 6*d.* in 1915 to 7*d.* in 1916.

The discipline of the prisoners has been good, and there were only 7 cases of corporal punishments during the year. There were 11 escapes.

The total value of prisoners' labour during the year was £4,608. The actual cash earnings from prison industries was £578, of which sum £212 was realised from the sale of farm produce and vegetables.

The health of the prisoners was good.

There were 72 deaths, of which 34 were judicial executions.

The Native Administrations maintain 75 gaols at the principal centres in which prisoners convicted by the Native Courts are confined. The daily average of prisoners was 2,319, as against 2,439 in 1915.

Southern Provinces.—Four convict establishments and 37 local prisons were maintained. There were 5,066 prisoners in confinement on 1st January, 1916, and 29,313 were admitted during the year, as against 28,972 in 1915. The daily average prison population was 5,381, as compared with 5,211 in 1915.

Of those committed, 27,138 were males, 2,080 females, and 95 juveniles. Of these, 134 were incarcerated for debt, 9,420 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 19,759 were sentenced to penal imprisonment.

Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment, there were 15,602 for terms of six months and under, 3,029 for terms of over six months but under two years, and 1,128 for terms of two years and over. The total cost of the prison establishments and lockups was £55,451, while the total earnings of the prisons amounted to £31,167, of which £1,258 was in cash.

The number of prison days numbered 1,964,065, as against 1,923,482 in 1915 and 1,849,204 in 1914.

The average daily cost per Government prisoner was approximately 6·08*d.*, as against 5·68*d.* in the previous year, due to increased cost of food and stores. There were 512 deaths amongst the inmates of the various prisons, of which 92 were judicial executions.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the Northern Provinces it was estimated that there were about 762 Europeans at the end of 1915, of whom about 350 were officials.

In the Colony and Southern Provinces there were about 2,000 Europeans, with about 1,250 officials. The European population of Nigeria may therefore be estimated at about 2,762, of whom about 1,600 are in the employment of the Government.

The native population of the Northern Provinces is estimated at 9,270,000, and of the Southern Provinces and Colony at 7,856,000—a total of about 17¼ millions. The average density in the Northern Provinces would therefore be about 37 to the square mile, and in the Southern Provinces and Colony about 98.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Northern Provinces.—Europeans.—On account of the War the European population has decreased, and a corresponding diminution in the amount of sickness has been observed.

Malaria is responsible for about a quarter of the whole number of patients; dysentery shows a considerable decrease. Two cases of

trypanosomiasis have occurred, but yellow fever, which was reported last year, has, fortunately, not again appeared. During the year there were 14 deaths, blackwater fever being responsible for the majority (5).

	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.
Average European Population	641	703	804	969	897	762
Number of Deaths	13	22	13	27	14	14
Death rate per 1,000 ..	20·28	31·29	16·16	27·86	15·6	18·3
Number invalided	40	50	70	82	34	34
Invaliding rates per 1,000 ..	62·40	71·12	87·06	84·62	37·9	44·6

Natives.—Although the number of patients treated at the Government hospitals and dispensaries has gone up considerably, there does not appear to have been any increase of sickness among the native population generally, and no epidemic of disease has occurred. Malaria, dysentery, and bronchial and venereal affections have been the chief complaints for which relief has been sought.

Southern Provinces.—There are no striking features to record in regard to the general health during the year under review. Owing to the large population and the shortage of staff, only a very small percentage of the people come under the notice of the medical officers.

Compulsory registration of births and deaths is still confined to Lagos and Ebute Metta, and the causes of deaths are frequently conjectural, so few being certified by a medical man.

The usual seasonal variations in the sick list have been observed; there has been a slight increase in the number of cases of chicken-pox, but it is gratifying to note that neither in 1915 nor 1916 has there been an epidemic of smallpox.

Malaria of the aestivo-autumnal type is, as usual, the most common of insect-borne diseases. The total number of cases of malaria treated was 8,740, of which 543 were in Europeans. This shows a slight increase in the European cases, and a very large increase in the native cases, namely, 3,148, which may be largely accounted for by the great increase in the total number of native patients treated. In 1915, 1 case occurred of malaria to 11·1 other diseases, while in 1916, 1 case of malaria occurred to 14·5 other diseases.

One case of yellow fever in a European occurred on board a steamer in Lagos harbour and proved fatal. The case was not treated in hospital, but was seen and diagnosed by a private practitioner. The diagnosis was confirmed by post-mortem examination.

Trypanosomiasis.—Only 3 cases have been under treatment.

Blackwater fever.—There has been a slight rise in the number of cases, 22 having occurred, 6 of them being natives, giving 16 cases in Europeans, as against 11 in 1915. One native and three Europeans died of the disease.

Dysentery shows a remarkable decrease in case incidence, the numbers being 401 in 1916 and 1,212 in 1915, the mortality being 28 in 1916, as against 138 in 1915.

Only 10 cases of beri-beri, with 1 death, have been recorded. 182 cases of tuberculosis, with 47 deaths, have been treated. Venereal disease is very common, especially in the open ports.

Ankylostomes are extremely common and have been treated in 686 cases; this is a large increase on last year, and is probably due to a more ready recognition of the conditions to which they may give rise on the part of the medical officers, and the consequent search for the parasite. It has so far been impossible to start treatment of ankylostomiasis on a large scale.

Guinea worm causes much sickness and disability in upcountry stations where the people are dependent on shallow water-holes for their supply of drinking water.

Registration is compulsory in Lagos and Ebute Metta only. The statistics from these places are as follows:—

Total Births	2,661*
Total Deaths	2,102
Total Deaths of Infants under one year	728*
Total Still-births	165
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births ..	264·7

* Exclusive of 165 still-births.

SANITATION.

Northern Provinces.—Sanitary activity continued to be curtailed by the limitations incidental to war. The conquest of the Cameroons released the medical officers who had been on military service beyond the border; but a considerable number of them, having been seconded for military service in other parts of the world, did not return to their normal duty. The consequence of this was that some important centres remained without immediate medical supervision. Happily, however, the good fortune of the previous year was again experienced: the medical history was uneventful.

In various regions the rainfall greatly exceeded that experienced in any preceding year since the occupation of the country, many weak spots, until then unsuspected, being discovered, and it became evident that the layout arranged at numerous townships would have to be considered *de novo*. This was particularly true of the riparian settlements along the river Benue. The people were actually catching fish in the street of one old established town; the greater portion of the new trading quarter of another was washed away bodily, and numerous bodies of buffalo, and other big game, surprised and drowned by the suddenly rising river, kept floating down stream.

Considerable attention continued to be directed to the distribution of the tsetse-fly, and the incidence of trypanosomiasis and such preventive measures as were available were undertaken. The province of Nassarawa received special consideration, and arrangements were made for the purpose of enabling the eventual fate of certain stations therein to be settled.

Despite the War, the hide industry continued to expand throughout the cattle country of the north; this, together with the extension of other trading activities, necessitated the setting out of various new townships, and the matter of carrying on offensive trades—viz., hide curing—received consideration.

The general health of the population may be described as good. There was comparative immunity from epidemic disease throughout all the regions which came under accurate observation, and the incidence of endemic disease was in no way remarkable.

No case of yellow fever was recorded, but two Europeans were treated for trypanosomiasis, and, although only two natives were actually treated for this infection, more or less authentic reports of its existence were forthcoming from several localities.

Although yellow fever was not recorded, the occurrence of cases of enteric fever and of tuberculosis amongst the indigenous natives continued to show that these imported diseases had come to stay.

Food was abundant; internal trade was brisk; the people generally were well fed and well clad; and all this was favourably reflected by the public health.

Southern Provinces.—Although it is not possible to record any great and striking sanitary improvement, yet it is satisfactory to be able to say that steady routine sanitary work has been well conducted during 1916, in spite of the present shortage of staff.

The personnel of sanitary officers underwent a complete change, owing to promotions and transfers. The first batch of seven sanitary inspectors-in-training was examined at the end of the second year of training, and six passed and were sent out to complete their third year of practical training at out-stations. The re-grading of the salaries of sanitary inspectors has been carried out, so that, with definite prospects of promotion, a better class of man may be expected to enter the service.

A special tour of inspection was carried out on the main line of the Nigerian Railway, and a distinct improvement was found to have taken place in the sanitary condition of most stations on the line.

Port Harcourt has developed considerably, and the need of a good water supply was felt. The Shuini River as a source of water supply for Port Harcourt was investigated by the Senior Sanitary Officer, but was found unsuitable, and a better source is now being sought.

Malaria shows an increased incidence; in the number of cases treated in Europeans, there is a rise of 9·2 per cent., and in natives a rise of 60 per cent. over the respective figures for 1915.

Only one case of yellow fever occurred. This was imported into Lagos on a coasting vessel; the patient, a European, arrived ill and died. No cases of yellow fever are reported to have occurred outside of Lagos in the Colony or Southern Provinces.

Anti-mosquito work, with a view to preventing the spread of mosquito-borne diseases, is steadily maintained at all stations. One outbreak of smallpox occurred in the Western Province, but it was efficiently controlled by preventive measures and vaccination, which was extensively conducted. Lagos has been kept free from any epidemic of smallpox.

Systematic vaccination is carried out throughout the Colony and Southern Provinces, and the total number of successful vaccinations was higher than in 1915.

The preparation of segregation plans for stations, with a view to ultimately establishing a definite system of segregation of Europeans, has been continued, and the plans of three stations have been finally approved. In old established stations the object of these plans can

only be gradually achieved as facilities occur for making the desired changes.

The teaching of hygiene has been steadily continued at the schools in the provinces and in Lagos. Improvement in the teaching of this subject is shown, owing to the courses of training given to the teachers.

METEOROLOGY.

The meteorology records in the Northern Provinces are incomplete, complete observations have only been made at 13 stations, owing to the lack of medical officers.

The rainfall in 1916 exceeded that of 1915 by 47 inches, in the 13 observing stations.

Exceptional floods were recorded all over the country, more especially on the Benue River, where the highest flood level in memory was reached.

The following figures are of interest :—

	Reading.	Date.	Station.
Highest Shade Temperature ..	114°·00	31st March	Maiduguri
Lowest Shade Temperature ..	40°·00	28th October	Sokoto
Highest Mean Monthly Temperature	109°·10	March	Maiduguri
Lowest Mean Monthly Temperature	51°·70	Dec. to Jan.	Zaria
Maximum Total Rainfall .. i. s.	72·16	—	Naraguta
Minimum Total Rainfall .. „	24·46	—	Sokoto
Maximum Rainfall on one day „	4·25	12th August	Bauchi
Greatest Range of Temperature ..	62°	October	Sokoto
Highest Mean Monthly Relative Humidity	86°	May	Offa
Lowest Mean Monthly Relative Humidity	22°	February	Zaria

Southern Provinces.—The mean temperature at Lagos in 1916 was 80·5°, slightly lower than in any previous year during which records have been kept. From June to October, the mean monthly maximum was no more than 80·0°, and the absolute maximum did not exceed 89°.

March, as usual, produced the highest shade temperature, a maximum of 90·2° being recorded ; the solar radiation thermometer, however, showed the highest temperature of the year to be 158·5° on the 26th October.

The harmattan was unusually severe in January, the grass thermometer reading as low as 61°, and on several occasions the humidity dropped to 36 per cent. Further north, at Olokemeji, a minimum of 47° was registered, which is the lowest ever recorded in the Southern Provinces. At the end of the year, however, when the harmattan again appeared, it was much milder, and this appears to have been the case over the country generally.

The rainfall at Lagos was nearly 12 inches below the average for the last 20 years, and 30 inches below that of 1915. Only at Forcados did the precipitation along the coast approach the normal, while the up-country stations registered very much higher falls than usual.

Particularly was this the case at Abeokuta, where the rainfall was as much as 14 inches higher than that at Lagos, although generally it does not amount to much more than half the rainfall at the latter place.

Olokemeji and Oyo both showed very large increases, causing floods in the Ogun River which carried away the approach to the Lafenwa bridge near Abeokuta, where the river rose to 30·5 feet above low water level.

The average annual rainfall at some of the principal stations is as follows:—

	Number of years on which average based.	Average rainfall in inches.
Lagos	23	72
Forcados	11	151
Calabar	13	133
Ibadan	15	48
Onitsha	12	67
Okwoga	6	63
Sokoto	10	24
Kano	11	33
Maiduguri	8	23
Zungeru	11	44
Lokoja	11	47
Yola	11	37
Zaria	11	45

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The revenue of the department was £40,710, a decrease of £2,599 as compared with 1915. The amount transmitted through the post by means of money and postal orders was £260,129, a decrease of £30,000 on the figures for 1915. The revenue from this service shows an increase of £262, the higher rate of commission charged for money orders between the British sphere of Cameroon and Nigeria accounting for this increase. No doubt the introduction of currency notes has had an effect on the money and postal order business.

The revenue derived from the telegraphs shows an increase of £1,000, or 10 per cent., and from the telephones £320, or 21 per cent.

The total expenditure of the department was £85,320, which includes £1,718 spent on small extensions to the telegraphs and telephones.

The estimated total number of postal packets dealt with was 3,222,455, an increase of 113,000 on the number for 1915. The number exchanged with the United Kingdom shows a decrease of 210,000. This reduction is, no doubt, due to the curtailed steamship service and to a reduction in the volume of advertising matter sent through the post. The number of telegrams dealt with shows an increase of 11,000 over the figures for 1915.

During 1916, a telegraph line of 300 miles was built to join up Victoria, Buea, Kumba, and Ossidinge in the Cameroons with the Nigerian telegraph system. The amount spent on this work was £2,500, which does not include the value of the materials used or the salaries of the officers engaged on the work.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Seven minor patrols took place in the Northern Provinces during 1916, all in pagan districts.

The most important of these, lasting four months, was necessitated by the rising of the Montoil Pagans, Muri Province, following upon the murder by them of Mr. Maltby, A.D.O., and his party.

The remaining six were caused by disturbances in districts which could not be regularly visited, owing to the paucity of political officers. The necessary troops were furnished by the Nigeria Regiment.

In the Southern Provinces seven patrols also were furnished by the Regiment. The most important of these was the Iseyin Patrol in Yorubaland, which lasted three months, and during which one native soldier was killed and two British officers and three native soldiers wounded.

The remaining six took place east of the Niger, and were all of minor importance. All were brought to a satisfactory conclusion. (For police patrols, see "Police.")

RAILWAY.

(Open Lines.)

The accounts of the (old) Western line and the (new) Eastern line are presented separately, and the main features of working on the former are shown in the following table in comparison with the previous twelve months:—

	1915.	1916.
Mean mileage operated	976	976
Gross Earnings	£622,469	£786,655
Working Expenditure	£436,198	£478,893
Proportion of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts	70·08%	60·88%
Net Receipts	£186,271	£307,762
Total Capital Expenditure on mileage open for traffic	£6,803,102	£6,885,396
Percentage of Net Receipts to Capital Expenditure	2·74%	4·47%

The revival of the export trade referred to in a previous paragraph, which was due to more ocean tonnage being available in 1916 than in 1915, is reflected in these figures. The gross revenue earned exceeded the estimate by £163,713, and was the highest in the history of the railway, exceeding the highest previous year (1914) by £22,742. The capital expenditure at the end of 1916 stood at £6,885,396, of which a sum of £961,166 has been found from revenue, the balance of £5,924,230 representing borrowed money. The interest and sinking fund on this borrowed money amounted to £341,792 for 1916, and the net earnings were £307,762 only. The railway, therefore, failed to earn enough to cover the debt charges on the borrowed money, and the capital found

from revenue made no return. This is occurring at a time when the capital value of the line is deteriorating at an abnormal rate, owing to the difficulty in getting material and men for effecting the necessary repairs, apart from the greatly increased cost of all supplies.

A very modest war surcharge of 10 per cent. only was imposed from 10th March, 1916, certain articles being exempted, viz., country produce (local trade), provisions, building material, cotton, ginned and unginned, machinery, tin, oil, &c.*

The capital account was increased by £84,478 during the year, of which the main item (£52,412) was for rolling stock. Expenditure under this head was restricted to essentials. The chief difficulty in dealing with the traffic during the year was again due to the lack of coal.

The ground-nut traffic was exceptionally heavy, showing an increase of 28,000 tons over the 1915 figures, despite the fact that the freight rates were increased during the year. There were also marked increases in traffic in machinery, ginned and unginned cotton, and cocoa.

During the year the sliding scale rate on tin was abolished, and a fixed rate introduced instead. This means a reduction in the rate from Bukuru to Iddo of £1 5*s.* per ton when the value of tin is less than £190 per ton, and of £6 3*s.* 6*d.* per ton when it exceeds that value. As tin has consistently been above £190 since the change was made, the mining companies obtained a very material advantage. For the benefit of the mines the rate on machinery and mining tools, &c., was reduced from the third to the first class.

The Niger Bridge (south) was opened for traffic in January.

Eastern Division.

The total mileage open for traffic is 151 miles.

Railhead reached Udi Colliery on the 27th May, the last 46½ miles having been constructed in five months.

Very heavy earthwork was encountered, 2,161,993 cubic yards being moved in the year, making a total of six and three-quarter millions to the end of 1916.

The Imo River Bridge, which is 505 feet long, was completed in June, and eight other bridges of less importance were finished, with the exception of the protection to the banks.

Fifty miles of ballasting was done on portions of the line which were likely to give trouble on account of the soapy nature of the ground; notwithstanding this, great difficulty was experienced in keeping the new line open to traffic.

The line was declared open to Aba (Mile 38) on the 31st January, to Afikpo Road (Mile 106) on 1st May, and to Udi Junction (Mile 151) on 1st September. The first train of coal was brought down to Port Harcourt on 28th May.

The construction of the quay wall and coal tip at Port Harcourt was commenced. The temporary jetty, 900 feet in length, was sufficiently advanced in construction to permit of ships being berthed alongside in December.

For reasons connected with the sale of the leases, and the difficulty in obtaining building material, merchants were not able to make

* Surcharge raised to 30 % on 1st August, 1917.

progress in establishing trading sites during the year, and the public traffic on the line to the end of 1916 was very small. The receipts during the year amounted to £28,375.

The scarcity of ocean tonnage is greatly hampering the development of trade on the line, but the merchants now established there are of opinion that the prospects are most encouraging and that rapid progress will be made as soon as normal conditions are restored.

The completion of the survey to Kakuri for the central and northern sections of the eastern line was effected. The following are the lengths :—

Port Harcourt to Udi	151	miles.
Udi to Benue Bridge	141	„
Benue Bridge length	½	„
Benue Bridge to Kakuri	287	„
Total	579½	miles.

The borings in connection with the survey of the Benue Bridge were completed and the site of the bridge practically fixed.

LAGOS HARBOUR WORKS.

The progress made during the year compares favourably with that made in 1915, but the scarcity of coal has impeded the progress very appreciably as compared with former years.

The West Mole was extended to 3,445 feet, of which 427 feet were constructed during 1916. The total weight of stone deposited by the end of the year was 434,571 tons.

The Training Bank has advanced fairly rapidly, and 1,322 feet had been constructed at the end of the year, of which 909 feet were added during 1916. The total weight of stone in the training bank is 97,692 tons.

East Mole.—Maintenance and repair work only has been carried out on this section. The total weight of stone used in this mole up to 31st December was 520,821 tons.

165,414 tons of stone were used for these works in 1916, as against 122,759 tons in 1915.

The total cost of these works is estimated at £897,000 (provided by loan), the total expenditure to the end of 1916 being £696,174.

The extension of Apapa Wharf by 180 feet was completed in March, 3,175 tons of stone being used as rubble backing in this work.

The bar draught has improved throughout the year. At the end of 1915 the draught was 15 feet, which was increased to 19 feet on the 19th February, and to 19 feet 6 inches on the 18th December, 1916.

MARINE SERVICES.

Owing to the absence of several officers on active service, it became necessary to lay up a number of craft, and a modified service only was maintained on the Niger and Cross Rivers. A mail service was maintained between Forcados and Warri, and between Bonny and

Degema, but, owing to the irregularity of the ocean mail steamers, these services could not be run to any regular schedule.

Dredging operations were carried out at Lagos during the whole of 1916, but reclamation work, which had been suspended for lack of coal, was restarted in June only.

The S.Y. "Ivy" and Dredger "Quorra" were sold to the Admiralty during the year.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Southern Provinces.—The strictest economy was exercised and, except for works in progress, the programme for the year was a very restricted one.

The ferro-concrete foundations for a new Customs shed at Lagos, on the up-stream end of the wharf, was completed about the middle of the year, and the shed (300 ft. × 60 ft.) erected on it. The staff then proceeded on leave, so work on the ferro-concrete wharf extension down stream, of 400 ft., was not commenced. All the piles are made and ready for driving.

The saw-mill at Apapa proved its usefulness and was able to meet the Government demand for timber.

The re-erection of the Akassa Lighthouse on Palm Point was completed.

The road from Owerri to Afikpo *via* Okigwi was opened for motor-car traffic, and good progress is being made with the Ibadan-Ilesha-Akure-Ifon road. When this trunk road is completed it will be possible to motor from Ibadan to the Cross River.

Northern Provinces.—At Kaduna 10 bungalows were completed, making 50 in all. The Police Office and additional prison outbuildings were built. Accommodation for troops, warders, artisans, and clerks was also increased.

At Zaria the bridge over the Kubani River was completed. On the Zaria-Masa-Sokoto road work was continued and bridges and culverts erected to Mile 30. A further 15 miles (to Funtua) were cleared and drifted for dry season motor traffic.

GENERAL REPORT.

I.—Participation in the War.

General Effect.—The continuance of the War during the year 1916 dominated, of course, every department of activity in Nigeria. The effect upon the general prosperity of the country has been very fully described in the paragraphs dealing with trade and finance, and I shall have a few remarks to add on this subject in a later paragraph.

Cameroons Campaign.

Direct participation in hostilities was at the beginning of the year confined to the Cameroons where, as I said in my last report, nearly 350 British and 4,000 native rank and file from Nigeria were engaged

at the beginning of the year, together with a very strong contingent of marine vessels and personnel. The campaign was brought to a successful conclusion in February, 1916.

The approximate cost of troops, civilians, and material borne on our estimates stands at £342,500 in respect of this campaign, while the extra and additional cost, for which no provision was made in the estimates, reached a sum of £350,105—a total of £692,605, apart from the charges incurred in re-equipping the troops and repairing the vessels damaged in the War. The Native Administrations of the North contributed a further sum of £53,000 to the War expenses, making £98,405 to the end of 1916.

Force for East Africa.

The Imperial Government soon before the Cameroons campaign was concluded had intimated the need for reinforcements in East Africa. The repatriation of the troops to their various stations in Nigeria, where they had left their wives and children, necessarily occupied some time, and they very urgently needed a short period of rest, but the call for volunteers for overseas met with a willing and, indeed, an enthusiastic response.

During September and October, when the Admiralty were able to send the necessary transports, a force of 128 officers and 78 B.N.C.Os., a large number of whom were drawn from the civil staff, with 2,400 rank and file, thoroughly well equipped and renovated, and accompanied by a telegraph party, left Nigeria under command of General Cunliffe. All were volunteers and eager for service.

No sooner had this large contingent—the flower of the Nigeria Regiment — sailed, than steps were taken to organise training depôts and to prepare new drafts for overseas. The results belong to the present year, 1917. The garrison of Nigeria was thus reduced to half its strength, the absolute minimum that I considered to be compatible with reasonable prudence.

Financial Assistance.

In my last report I referred to the resolution of the Nigerian Council to accept, as part of the public debt of the Colony, £6,000,000 of the Imperial War Debt. During the year 1916 the Native Administrations of the North volunteered to provide a sum of £50,000 per annum towards the service of this debt, but His Majesty's Government has not as yet accepted this offer. In the meantime, they suscribed £51,830 towards the annual local war expenses. Private subscriptions to various War Funds amounted during the year to £25,250—making a total of £41,392.

II.—Financial Position and Prosperity.

The section of this report which deals with the financial position and outlook gives a full and clear summary of the state of Nigeria at the end of 1916. The revenue exceeded that of the previous year by about £128,000, but fell short by £519,300 of the pre-War figure of 1913.

This is more than accounted for by the decrease in Customs duties (£616,000, including export duties in 1916), due to the reduced yield from trade spirits, which amounted to £765,323, denoting a decrease of nearly 78 per cent. in the quantity imported in 1916, as compared with 1913.

In spite of the abnormal expenditure on War costs (£350,000), the deficit in the accounts of Nigeria at the end of the year stood at £124,411 only, while the total sum advanced to the Eastern Railway construction (eventually recoverable by loan) stood at £1,736,777. The decrease in our pre-War reserves (£1,821,384) may therefore legitimately be put at £209,018 only.

This satisfactory result has been obtained in spite of the fact that in the three years 1914–1916 the revenue of Nigeria has suffered a total loss on duties from spirits, taking the 1913 receipts as a basis, of no less than £1,470,000. The Treasury loan of 1¾ millions, which at the outbreak of war it was anticipated would be required to finance Nigeria to the end of 1917, has not been asked for, and I am very hopeful that this Government will not have to ask for a single pound from His Majesty's Treasury.

Trade and Development.

There was a considerable revival of trade, notwithstanding the continued deficiency of shipping. The merchants claim to have successfully absorbed the German trade and to have invested an additional two millions or more capital in the country. The German premises and goodwill were sold for a very large sum by auction in London.

The Colonial Bank established itself in Nigeria during the year.

Tin averaged £179 1*s.* 10*d.* per ton, as against £160 5*s.* 7*d.* in 1915, and the export increased considerably.

The value of cotton exported was about four and a half times and of ground-nuts about six and a half times that in the previous year. Considerable progress was made in the development of the colliery, and the completion of the Eastern Railway in May to the coalfield enabled Government to make use of its own coal, thereby effecting an enormous saving on the enhanced war prices of Welsh coal—which, indeed, was almost unprocurable.

The exploitation of the timber forests and the conversion of the timber in the Government sawmills made progress and offered a further means of economy, but the production of a serviceable tile to replace imported roofing material, and of lime to supersede in part the use of cement, had not as yet materialised.

III.—Principal Events.

Apart from the participation in the War, and the events referred to under the heading "Political," the principal events of importance during the year were the following :—

(*a*) The completion of the railway to Udi (coalfields), and the progress made in building the township of Port Harcourt at its terminus.

(*b*) The development of the colliery with an output reaching nearly 200 tons a day at the close of the year. Much progress was also made

in the survey of the field and on the scheme for the best and most economical method of working.

(*c*) Progress was made in the amalgamation and re-enactment of the laws of Southern Nigeria and Northern Nigeria, many of which effected far-reaching reforms which had long been under discussion. Foremost among these were the Education Ordinance, with the new Grant Code and Regulations, and the Forestry Ordinance, designed to prevent the destruction of forests and to facilitate the creation of reserves.

The application of the Criminal Code to the Southern Provinces met with much opposition from no apparent cause. The simplification of the criminal law was essential to the proper administration of justice in the Provincial Courts. During the latter part of the year the Chief Justice undertook the revision of the Cause Lists of these Courts in the Southern Provinces, in order to relieve the Lieutenant-Governor, who was overpressed with work. He reports highly on their usefulness and on the quality of the judicial work done by Political Officers.

The Native Authority Ordinance, revised and improved, introduced new principles of native administration into the Southern Provinces, and the Assessment Ordinance established the principle of a water rate in Lagos.

(*d*) The capital of the Northern Provinces was removed to Kaduna at the end of December and during January, 1917. The greatest care was taken in dismantling the buildings, so that the demolition material should be available for use. The former capital, at Zungeru, thus became available as a large training centre for recruits for the overseas contingent and as an assembly place for carriers with the same destination. I propose to convert the large prison and its outbuildings —the only building of any real value—into a central institution for lunatics and lepers (who will, of course, occupy different parts of it).

(*e*) On the termination of the Cameroons campaign a provisional agreement between the British and French assigned the greater part of the country, including the port of Duala and the two railways, provisionally to the French. The British "occupied territory" was placed under the administration of the Nigerian Government and comprised :—

(1) An area of about 18,350 square miles in the south, including the former capital at Buea on the Cameroon mountain. This has been constituted, for the time being, as a new province attached to the Southern Provinces.

(2) An area of about 9,770 square miles lying to the north of latitude 7°, coterminous with the Southern Provinces. This has been incorporated, for the time being, with the Yola Province.

(3) An area of about 3,030 square miles around Dikoa, formerly a part of Bornu and now provisionally administered as part of that province.

The total area of the occupied districts amounts to 31,150 square miles. The Southern Province included the large German cocoa and rubber estates on the slopes of the Cameroon Mountain. Their supervision has proved a very onerous task, the accounts of which are kept quite separate from the budget of Nigeria.

IV.—General Political.

Southern Provinces.—Continued progress has been made by the Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Boyle, in the policy of developing native administration by the chiefs, under the control and supervision of the Residents of Provinces. He has met with marked success in Benin and Egbaland, where the Provincial and Native Courts have worked without friction, and the policy is more and more appreciated by the native rulers. In Yorubaland the rising at Iseyin might appear to indicate a less hopeful result, but, if I gauge the situation correctly, at least as much progress has been made in that large and densely populated province as in the others named. The rising, it must be understood, was in direct defiance of the Native Authority—the Alafin—and it brought to a head the growing insubordination of various subordinate chiefs. It was subsequently proved to have been seized as an opportunity for the perpetration of a number of cold-blooded and brutal murders, and a number of persons were tried and condemned for these acts in the local courts. It appears to have been due, in part, to reports spread by a few seditious persons that the Government was no longer able to maintain order, and that the British were being defeated by the Germans, who would presently return and be the rulers of Nigeria. In part, it was due to the spirit of lawlessness and defiance of all authority which had been growing for many years under the guise of a claim to independence of the control of the Central Government, the tolerance of which had become incompatible with peace and good order. The settlement of the long-standing difficulty regarding lands owned by alien natives, whose influence paralysed the authority of the local chiefs, and the support given to the loyal Alafin during these troubles will, I earnestly believe, result in re-establishing the native authority on a firmer basis than it has been for many years. There were a few minor disturbances as usual among the primitive tribes to the east of the Niger, due largely to the withdrawal of so many Political Officers and so great a proportion of the troops, but, generally speaking, the organisation of these tribes and the efficacy of the Native Courts has proceeded steadily, and there is, I think, no doubt that crime is being more effectively suppressed and law and order better enforced.

In the Colony I regret to record a disgraceful riot in connection with the collection of the water rate, which had to be suppressed by the police. The outbreak appears to have been due to the intrigues and efforts of a small group of disaffected persons. The town of Lagos, with a native population of 73,000, is only called upon to pay a sum of £5,000 (a large part of which is, moreover, paid by the European merchants) towards the annual cost of £21,000. The benefit of the abundant filtered water supply in lieu of the former supply from wells, which have been proved to be highly contaminated, is incalculable.

Northern Provinces.—The year was not marked by any exceptional events in the sphere of Native Administration. The final conquest of the Cameroons was hailed with great rejoicings, especially in the Eastern Provinces. Many of the Emirs exhibit a keen interest in the progress of the War in Europe, and their loyalty has remained as keen as ever. The total revenue of the Native Treasuries reached the high figure of £394,848.

An outbreak occurred among the cannibal tribe of the Montoils who, entirely without reason other than their primitive lust for blood, suddenly fell upon the District Officer and his unarmed party of 58, consisting largely of loyal native chiefs, and massacred them. Mr. Maltby, who thus lost his life, was an officer of much promise.

At the very close of the year, reports were received of an incursion by bands of the Senoussi and Tripoli Arabs into French territory, from the north.

F. D. LUGARD,

Governor-General.

26th August, 1917.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS INTO NIGERIA DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1916.

Year.	Quantity in gallons.*	Declared value.	Revenue. derived from duties.	Duty chargeable.	Remarks.
		£	£		
1912	4 450,196 (1,791,000)	443,567	1,013,807	From 15th January, 1909, duty on spirits was 5*s*. per imperial gallon and an additional 2½*d*. for every degree in excess of 50 degrees and a decrease of 1¼*d*. for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum duty of 4*s*. the imperial gallon. Brandy, Whisky and Gin not treated as trade spirits 5*s*. per imperial gallon. From 4th March, 1912, 5*s*. 6*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1¼*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 4*s*. 6*d*.	Value of spirit imports amounted to 6·90 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie.
1913	4,635,273 (1,808,000)	456,400	1,138,305	From 25th March, 6*s*. 3*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1½*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 5*s*. Sweetened or obscured spirits have been continuously taxed at 10*s*. the imperial gallon.	6·34 per cent. as above.
1914	3,509,344 (1,427,000)	353,637	923,065	As above	5·12 per cent. as above.
1915	1,972,940 (768,000)	276,614	648,276	From 12th January, 1915, 7*s*. 6*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees, 1½*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 6*s*. 6*d*. Brandy, Whisky and Gin, not treated as trade spirits 7*s*. 6*d*. per imperial gallon.	5·51 per cent. as above.
1916	90,037 (394,000)	219,194	372,982	From 1st January, 1916, 8*s*. 9*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees, 1½*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 7*s*. 6*d*. Brandy, Whisky, Rum, and Gin not treated as trade spirits 7*s*. 6*d*. per imperial gallon.	3·79 per cent. as above.

* Imports of spirits at 100° Tralles shown in bracket.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No	Colony, &c.	Year.
911	Basutoland	1915–1916
912	Barbados	"
913	Leeward Islands	"
914	Uganda	"
915	British Honduras	1915
916	Mauritius	"
917	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
918	St. Lucia	1915–1916
919	Nyasaland	"
920	Nigeria	1915
921	East Africa Protectorate	1915–1916
922	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	"
923	Hong Kong	1916
924	Weihaiwei	"
925	Zanzibar	"
926	Fiji	"
927	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
928	Cayman Islands	1915–1916
929	Seychelles	1916
930	Trinidad and Tobago	"
931	Gibraltar	"
932	Bahamas	1916–1917
933	St. Helena	1916
934	Ceylon	"
935	Malta	1916–1917
936	Gambia	1916
937	British Guiana	"
938	Falkland Islands	"
939	Sierra Leone	"
940	Straits Settlements	"
941	Cyprus	1916–1917
942	Grenada	"
943	Jamaica	"
944	Somaliland	"
945	Swaziland	"

MISCELLANEOUS

No.	Colony, &c	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-Percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement

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No. 1008.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1917.

(For Report for 1916 see No. 946.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

November, 1919.

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No. 1008.

NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1916 see No. 946.)

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1917.

FINANCIAL.

Revenue :—The gross total of revenue exceeded that for 1916 by the sum of £549,554 ; while the net total (£3,400,726), that is after deducting repayments from Loan funds and the Cameroons, exceeded the net total for 1916 (£2,816,552) by £584,174. Excluding the Grant in aid in both years the net revenue was £3,325,726 as against £3,362,507 in 1913, the last complete pre-War year. The results are, manifestly, most encouraging.

There was a considerable increase under Licences and Internal Revenue, due to a larger yield from the royalties on tin ore, owing to the high price of the metal and increased production, and to higher returns from Native Court fines. There was also a striking increase under Fees of Court or Office, etc., caused by larger coal sales which accounts for £127,000, repayments from the Cameroons account for officers lent to the adminstration of the British sphere (£27,000), sale of Military Stores (£8,000), growth in Native Court fees (£8,000), sale of steam yacht " Ivy " (£13,500), and payment by Lagos Municipality for Water Supply (£16,000). Customs receipts show an increase of £65,000 due to the export duties on palm oil, kernels, and cocoa and to a larger yield from the *ad valorem* duties in consequence of the enhanced cost of the goods.

Under Railway an increase of £239,000 is shown—more than 30% on the previous year's figures. This is due to the fact that more steamers were available to take away our produce, to the moderate increase in Railway rates introduced during the year, and, in a small degree, to the receipts from the new Eastern line. Another very important factor was the supply of coal from local sources.

Direct taxes show an increase of £38,000 due to the progressive assessment which is replacing the rough and ready method of earlier times.

(C594) Wt.1/155. 1,000 & 30. 11.19. B. & F. Ltd. G. 11.

Expenditure:—The gross expenditure was £3,219,957, or £589,681 less than in the previous year, but eliminating the expenditure on the construction of the Eastern Railway, War Costs, and expenditure in the British sphere of the Cameroons, the net recurrent expenditure of 1917 (£3,033,509) exceeded that for 1916 (£2,954,804) by a sum of £78,705. None of the items of expenditure seem to call for special comment except that of the Nigeria Regiment, which shows a decrease of £225,476. The expenditure brought to account in 1916 included large arrears of accounting from the Cameroons Campaign, and provision for part of the force only is included in 1917, the Contingent in East Africa being paid from Imperial funds, towards which Nigeria will later on make a contribution.

The gross revenue for 1917 thus exceeded the gross expenditure by £272,781, and the deficit of £124,411 with which the year opened was converted into a surplus of £148,370 at the end of the year. It is true that there is a deferred programme of public works to be undertaken after the War, and that considerable expenditure must be incurred in restoring the Railway (plant, &c.), to pre-War standards when materials and men can be procured, but it is estimated that there will be ample funds for these purposes as soon as the sum of £1,800,000 advanced from revenue for the construction of the Eastern Railway is repaid. This will be done as soon as a loan can be raised after the War.

The unprovided expenditure incurred in connection with the military operations against the Cameroons amounted to £358,702 at the end of the year, of which £98,456 has been met by grants from Native Treasuries in the Northern Provinces.

There was no change of taxation during 1917.

The Public Debt stood at £8,470,593 on the 31st December, 1917, as in the previous year; and the accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £473,531 as against £377,066 at the end of 1917.

The surplus funds belonging to the Native Administrations in the Northern Provinces amounted to £228,469 on the 31st December, 1917, as compared with £129,979 at the end of 1916. £56,436 of these balances is invested in England.

The total revenue and expenditure of these Native Administrations for the last two years have been as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1916 ..	393,420	304,721
1917 ..	440,990	329,444
In the Southern Provinces, 1917 ..	65,338 (approx.)	53,249 (approx.)

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the imports during 1917 (exclusive of specie) was £5,808,592, as compared with £5,174,474 in 1916. As in the previous year, this increase in the values of imports was largely due to enhanced prices of commodities, but in five of the items for which quantities are

recorded, there were actual increases as shown in the following comparative table of imports in 1916 and 1917:—

Article.	1916.		1917.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Bread and Biscuits cwt.	12,816	30,025	7,436	18,647
Fish .. .. ,,	4,862	13,339	1,405	2,211
Grain and Flour ,,	84,739	86,101	46,013	67,576
Kola Nuts centals	89,198	134,698	113,344	169,020
Salt .. .. .. cwt.	894,864	234,219	900,985	281,732
Spirits .. gall. at 100°	394,000	219,194	94,000	92,905
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ..	..	245,921	..	267,826
Kerosene, &c. Imp. gall.	2,300,858	72,775	2,387,906	95,124
Wood and Timber Sup. ft.	1,413,215	23,185	1,069,852	17,916
Apparel	..	69,532	..	88,678
Coopers' Stores	..	346,986	..	594,702
Hardware, &c.	..	100,455	..	121,379
Furniture	..	24,070	..	50,277
Iron, Steel and Manufacturers thereof .. ton	5,561	148,467	..	94,550
Machinery	..	125,058	..	60,891
Soap .. .. cwt.	66,216	77,337	72,857	104,246
Cotton Piece Goods ..	..	1,521,258	..	2,098,182
Textile: Silk Manufactures	141,810	43,943	107,574	48,661
do. Woollen do. ..	126,070	19,594	126,820	19,016
Bags and Sacks .. doz.	375,791	167,926	359,211	237,170

There was again in 1917 a marked diminution in the quantities and values of the imported foodstuffs shown in the first three items of the above return. The quantity imported in 1917 was only about 53% of that imported in 1916 and the quantity imported in 1916 was only 53% of that imported in 1915. Of the amount imported in 1917 only 7,574 cwt. came from the United Kingdom, as compared with 86,253 cwt. in 1916. There was an appreciable increase in the importations from the United States of America. In one case, that of rice, 16,184 cwt. were obtained from that source in 1917, while none had been imported from there in 1916.

The outstanding feature in the return is the extraordinary diminution in the importation of spirits. 394,000 gallons were imported in 1916 but only 94,000 gallons in 1917. In 1910 the importation was 1,974,000 gallons. In 1913 the value of spirits imported including duty was over £1,500,000, in 1917 it was £92,905 notwithstanding that the duty on spirits was 50% higher than in the former year.

The value of imports from the British Empire increased from £5,012,000 in 1916 to £6,678,000 in 1917. Foreign goods were valued at £854,000, as against £768,000 in 1916. The United States of America and France show increases of £229,216 and £2,045 respectively.

The total value of the exports (exclusive of specie) amounted to £8,602,486 in 1917, as compared with £6,029,546 in 1916, and was higher than in any previous year in the history of Nigeria. The nearest approach to the 1917 figure was that of 1913, viz., £7,097,646.

The following is a comparative table of the principal items of export:

Article.		1916.		1917.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Benniseed ..	tons.	1,581	16,523	273	2,876
Cocoa	cwts.	179,121	393,101	308,841	499,004
Cotton Lint ..	,,	66,555	243,949	47,137	234,338
Cotton Seed ..	tons.	864	2,526	1,861	38,800
Corn and Maize ..	cwts.	19,626	5,064	17,515	4,367
Rubber	lbs.	886,362	34,192	878,281	32,350
Hides and Skins ..		..	538,917	..	886,986
Timber ..	No. of logs..	6,627	49,361	3,739	21,282
Shea Products ..	tons.	3,512	32,529	3,950	40,189
Tin Ore	,,	7,054	859,603	9,966	1,485,887
Palm Oil	,,	67,422	1,402,799	74,619	1,882,997
Palm Kernels ..	,,	161,439	1,739,706	185,998	2,581,702
Ground-nuts ..	,,	50,368	473,653	50,334	710,308

Cocoa, tin ore, and hides and skins show considerable increases in quantities while tin ore, palm oil and kernels, and ground-nuts show a very large increase in values. Perhaps the most extraordinary increase in the value of any one export commodity is shown in the case of ground-nuts. In 1915 the value of the export was £72,177 while in 1917 it was £710,308. The other commodity which shows a very large increase is also due to the development of the products of the Northern Provinces. In 1915 the value of the export of hides and skins was £302,420; in 1917 it was £886,986.

There was a decrease of 29% in the quantity of cotton lint exported.

The exports to France and French possessions decreased in value from £532,309 in 1916 to £287,294 in 1917 (£259,046 in 1915). This was due to the restriction of exports due to War measures. The exports to the United States of America on the other hand increased from £619,527 to £1,118,038 (£236,477 in 1915) largely due to increases under the heads of hides and skins and palm oil.

The total Imports and Exports for the last three years inclusive of specie were :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total trade (deducting specie).
	£	£	£
1915	5,016,951	5,660,796	9,929,956
1916	5,780,118	6,096,586	11,204,020
1917	7,532,735	8,727,870	14,411,078

The imports and exports of specie for the same period were :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Balance remaining.
	£	£	£
1915	33,223	714,568	—
1916	605,644	67,040	538,604
1917	1,724,143	125,384	1,598,759

From 1900 to 1914 the imports of specie have always exceeded the exports but during 1915 the imports were less than the exports by £681,345. The absorption for the last five years has been £2,505,885.

MINES.

Northern Provinces.—66 Tin Mining Companies continued operations during the year, their nominal capital being £5,717,407 and their working capital £2,678,858. They held at the end of the year—

362 Alluvial Mining Leases	79,920½	acres.
46 Exclusive Prospecting Licences ..	114,235	,,
Total	194,155½	,,

In addition to the above 7 Stream Mining Leases and 297 Mining Rights for a total of 15,936 acres, were in force.

8,314¼ tons of tin ore were won in 1917, as compared with 8,186½ tons in 1916, 6,910 tons in 1915, 6,143 tons in 1914, and 5,331 tons in 1913.

The total output for the year gives an average of 1·7 cwt. per acre of land held under Alluvial Leases, Stream Leases, and Mining Rights. The average price of metallic tin in the London market was £220 18*s.* 9*d.* per ton.

Gold mining operations have been continued near Minna in the Niger Province and 2,865·7 ounces of gold have been won. This gold is all alluvial from river washings, nothing further having been done on known small gold bearing stringers of quartz.

Legislation.—The only legislation of any importance affecting mining introduced during 1917 was the Safe Mining Regulations. These contain most of the ordinary regulations for the protection of labour which are to be found in all mining laws, and are divided into regulations affecting machinery, the use of explosives, open cast workings and underground mining.

Southern Provinces.—Mining in the Southern Provinces is confined to the Calabar Provinces, and the Nigerian Proprietary Company, Limited, who have been mining on a small scale since 1911, is the only Company operating.

Udi Colliery.—The general development of the Colliery has been rapid during the past year, and two new adits connected by sidings to the main line have been opened; of these the Obwetti adit is merely an addition to the Udi shaft, having an output of 50 to 60 tons per day. The other, the Iva, will eventually be the main working shaft. Since the date of its opening (June, 1917) it has produced 7,771 tons.

General difficulties due to shortage of staff and lack of plant (coal tubs not being yet received) were experienced, and prevented the most economical working of the Colliery; hence the costs were not reduced as anticipated. The output for the year was 83,405 tons and there remained on stack at the Colliery 2,952 tons.

Native labour has been plentiful throughout the year, the rates of pay being as in the previous year. As the output was found to be more than sufficient for Government requirements, coal was sold to private firms, chiefly as bunker coal to Messrs. Elder Dempster's boats.

AGRICULTURE.

Northern Provinces.—The season was a fair one for most crops except cotton. That crop was even less than in the previous year.

The sales of groundnuts for export were slightly below those of the previous year owing to lack of shipping facilities.

The cultivation of the American cotton "Allen long staple" continues to be extended and the price has been raised to $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per lb. by the British Cotton Growing Association. 144 tons of cotton seed were distributed in April, the demand being in excess of the supply, as it is bound to be for some years.

The cultivation of the sugar-cane from the pedigree seedling canes obtained from Barbados in 1914 also makes progress on native plantations, and it is estimated that there are now approximately 150 acres under cultivation.

At Ilorin, tobacco of the Virginian type has been under experiment for the third time and encouraging results are being obtained. Sisal hemp is also an important feature of the work on the plantation and the natives are being taught by the Assistant Superintendent of Agriculture modern methods of rope-making.

Southern Provinces.—The year 1917 will be memorable for a serious failure of the cotton crop. Cocoa prices also touched the lowest level, at 15*s.* per cwt. in Lagos and 9*s.* in Ibadan. This however it was possible to foresee and most farmers have sufficient land in reserve which they can turn over to annual food crops, for which the local demand is unlimited, to prevent anything like serious financial difficulties overtaking them. Moreover, so little real care and labour are given to cocoa production that it was still possible at the price to produce cocoa, if not at great profit at any rate without incurring any loss. The fall in prices was, of course, due to the restricted export facilities.

The total rainfall for the year (at the Agricultural Department's Headquarters, Ibadan) was 57·72 inches, the average rainfall for the station being just over 50 inches, so that the season was exceptionally wet. This was rather aggravated by the rains starting later than usual so that general planting of native food crops was delayed till about mid-May instead of middle or late March and early April, as usual. It is possible that this affected the cotton crop which is laid down later in the year (from early to mid July). By this time the bulk of the early crops was still on the land and cotton planting was to some extent delayed. August and September proved to be together months of exceptional wetness, there being only about 3 days in each on which rain did not fall. Such an extraordinary wet spell proved fatal to the young cotton. July was likewise wet enough to cause an unusual amount of rotting of the seed in the ground. The British Cotton Growing Association had exceptional calls made on them for extra seed in consequence and though they were able to supply it, the weather in August and September ruined much of that also. The result was a crop failure.

The Government distributed a quantity of Georgia cotton seed in the Oyo district and the result was again a disappointment which was not entirely due to the unfortunate weather conditions. The weight of seed distributed just about equalled the weight of seed cotton raised

by the natives from which it may be gathered that the encouragement of cotton-growing is very up-hill work.

The only export crops that have suffered no restriction are groundnuts and palm produce but great difficulty was experienced in these industries in getting bags for the export trade.

At the Government Agricultural stations at Calabar and Agege Para rubber-tapping was again carried out with a view to thinning out these plantations, which were originally too closely planted. At Agege trees which were tapped for the first time in 1916 on half their surface, were tapped on the other side in 1917 and yielded rather over 3lb. of cured rubber per tree. The rubber market was rather low but a satisfactory price was obtained. With plantation rubber at a low rate, and shipping facilities uncertain, native lump rubber has found little or no favour in the home market and at the end of the year its purchase here for export was barely profitable. Consequently the trade sank to insignificant proportions. It is not an industry whose demise would be a matter for profound regret, for the methods of getting the rubber are wasteful and thriftless.

Everything that could be done with the seriously reduced staff to promote the increased cultivation of native foodstuffs, was done, and on the whole it cannot be said that there has been any serious rise in prices except in the coast towns.

The Director of Agriculture made an extended tour of the territory traversed by the Eastern Railway and reported on the agricultural possibilities of the district visited. It is believed that great developments are possible in that region in the growth of maize, cotton, and groundnuts. The initial steps were taken at the end of the year when a quantity of maize and groundnut seed, the former a standard American variety of proved value, the groundnut an introduced acclimatised Chinese variety, was distributed for planting in the Onitsha Province. In this province a serious epidemic of coconut bud-rot was found to have broken out, resulting in the destruction of an enormous number of palms, of which every village owns a considerable number. Prompt measures were taken by Government, but owing to shortage of staff it was not possible to do all that was necessary. It is hoped however that the trouble will soon be effectively checked. The Mycologist who visited one of the worst districts and diagnosed the trouble, was able to report that it showed no signs of passing to the oil palms, which would be nothing short of disastrous to the country.

The year closed with one of the most severe harmattans of recent years. Coming on with great suddenness after a dull and wet October and a November which, if not wet, was rather under the normal sunshine record, the effect on the still growing cotton and maize, was in the case of the former to make what was already bad, worse, and in the case of the latter, to make the late crop more or less a failure.

In spite of the greatly reduced staff, the Department's experiment stations, sub-stations and District Model Plots were all maintained though, of necessity, intensive work was hardly possible; yet during the year 49,909 plants were distributed, including 18,967 cocoa, 6,764 kola, and 8,246 rubber, besides 12,236 counted seeds and 338 seed packets of other plants. In addition to the distribution of Georgia cotton seed referred to above, the British Cotton Growing Association distributed 834 tons of ordinary native cotton seed.

FORESTRY.

A good deal of inspection work, as well as the examination of forests with a view to constituting Reserves, was carried out during the year in both the Northern and the Southern Provinces. The examination of the *Acacia* forests in Bornu was continued by Messrs. Gilman and Foster, and proposals for the reservation of large areas in the Ondo, Jebu-Ode, and Calabar districts were submitted by the Conservators concerned as the result of their examinations of the forests.

The protection of forest plantations and reserves situated within the dry zone against fires was, with a few unimportant exceptions, successfully carried out but in the absence of any progress in reservation the wholesale destruction of thousands of square miles of forest for temporary cultivation continues unabated. Some good has however resulted from the application of the new Forestry Regulations (1916) which afford protection against damage from farming, to trees in the first class of the schedule.

The excellent rains experienced during the year improved and encouraged natural regeneration in many parts of the country, more especially in what is known as the intermediate forest zone, which had suffered greatly from previous years of drought.

The teak plantations in the Western circle show excellent growth but this was not so noticeable in case of some other species of valuable trees grown at Olokemeji, which has too uncertain a rainfall for their good development.

A total of 728·90 acres of plantations (mostly teak), was maintained, protected, blanks filled up and extended by some 100 acres at a total cost of £1,140, as compared with £1,115 in the previous years.

Planting has not been very successful in the Northern Provinces. Incessant attacks from wild and tame animals as well as from white ants, grasshoppers, and other insects, make it an uphill and difficult operation.

The number of licensed timber areas exploited during the year was 22, whilst 18 were applied for and 10 abandoned. The Admiralty contracts for mahogany has resulted in a considerable revival of the export timber trade.

In the Northern Provinces increased control of fuel exploitation resulted in fees being paid on 3,041,873 cubic feet (stacked) as compared with 21,500 cubic feet in the previous year.

An oily tar, distilled locally in the Northern Provinces from the seed of *Hibiscus Sabariffa*, was used with great success as a preservative of wood against the attacks of white ants.

In the Southern Provinces, an increase of £4,048 of revenue on the figures of the previous year was realised, the total amounts being £10,240 in 1917 as against £6,192 in 1916. The former sum was made up of £9,501 derived from timber fees, £153 from fuel permits, £451 from minor forest produce and £122 from miscellaneous permits. Royalties, payable to chiefs and owners, amounted to £1,508 as compared with £1,775 in the previous year.

The expenditure for the Southern Provinces was £18,462, as compared with £21,540 in 1916 ; the previous year's deficit being thus reduced by £7,126. Complete disorganisation of the export timber and rubber trades, on which the revenue of the Forestry Department mainly

depends, is responsible for the poor returnsc ompared with pre-War results. The corresponding figures for the Northern Provinces are —revenue and expenditure in 1917—£962 and £5,912 respectively, as compared with £135 and £5,434 in the previous year : resulting in a reduction of the previous year's deficit by £349.

LANDS.

Southern Provinces.—The Crown leases issued or auctioned in 1917 amounted to 86. The premia payable thereunder amounted to £13,172 and the annual rent to £2,338.

The principal Ordinances affecting land administration passed during the year were the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance and the Native Lands Acquisition Ordinance. These were re-enactments, but make clear certain points left obscure in the previous ordinances.

Northern Provinces.—The establishment of a Central Registry at the Secretariat, Kaduna, for all instruments affecting land in the Northern Provinces was effected as from 1st February, 1917.

SHIPPING.

As in the two previous years, the shortage of tonnage owing to the War was felt throughout the year. There was a slight falling-off in the tonnage entered and cleared from Nigeria during 1917, as compared with 1916. In 1916, 319 steamships and 10 sailing vessels entered (total tonnage, 523,215), and 320 steamships and 12 sailing vessels cleared (total tonnage, 519,167). In 1917, 316 steamships, 11 sailing vessels entered (total tonnage, 474,150), and 318 steamships, 10 sailing vessels cleared (total tonnage, 465,009).

EDUCATION.

Northern Provinces.—The Government school at Dekina was closed in April, and the teachers' training class at Yola was transferred to Bauchi in November, owing to seconding of the Education Officer at Yola for military duties.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.	Average Attendance.
1916	13	830	733*
1917	11	853	795

* Exclusive of one school where the records were destroyed by fire.

The staff of the Industrial School at Kano, on 31st December, 1917, consisted of one British and 15 native instructors. There were 75 pupils, as against 93 in 1916.

35 apprentices were in training at the end of the year in the Public Works Department.

The number of Unassisted Mission Schools, of which figures are available, was 122 with an average attendance of 1,876. Native Mohammedan Schools are returned at 24,389, with an average attendance of about 221,700.

The total expenditure from Government Funds was £12,470 and the revenue was £590. (£12,443 and £734 respectively in 1916.) 13 of the Educational staff were seconded for war work and there was 1 vacancy.

Southern Provinces.—The number of schools and of pupils at the end of 1917, as compared with 1916, is given below :—

	1916.			1917.		
	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Government ..	48	5,045	3,536	45	4,754	3,499
Assisted ..	86	16,410	12,345	167	22,654	17,447
Unassisted ..	963	53,689	31,338	1,442	42,102	23,547
Total ..	1,097	75,144	47,219	1,654	69,510	44,493

The large increase shown in the number of unassisted Schools is due to the fact that returns must under the new Ordinance be submitted to the Department. There is also a remarkable increase both in the number of schools and in the pupils of Assisted Schools, due to many new schools availing themselves of the new Code conditions.

The number of pupils receiving a secondary education was 77 in Government Schools and 305 in Assisted Schools. (88 and 264 in 1916). No returns are available with regard to pupils in secondary classes in Unassisted Schools.

Instruction in manual training and elementary agriculture is given in most Government and Assisted Schools. Carpentry, printing, and tailoring are taught at the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, and carpentry at the C.M.S. Industrial Mission, Onitsha. The number under instruction at these institutions was 12 and 37 respectively.

In Government technical departments, there were at the end of the year, 207 apprentices on the railway, 218 in the Marine Department, 127 in the Public Works Department, and 37 in the Printing Department.

The total expenditure on Education in the Colony and Southern Provinces was £34,914, of which £13,128 was expended on the staff and upkeep of Government Schools, while the grants to Assisted Schools amounted to £12,576. The total expenditure on education in Nigeria during the year was £46,798, being 1·3% of realised revenue, as against £46,312 (1·6%) in 1916.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Asylums.

Northern Provinces.—European Hospitals.—The Hospital at Kaduna was temporarily located, in November, 1916, in a quarter built as a residential house, pending the erection of the permanent building. The hospital at Lokoja accommodates 12 patients, and the temporary hospital at Kano 6. These have a European nursing staff. The hospital at Zungeru has been almost dismantled.

Native Hospitals and Dispensaries are located at Kaduna, Kano, Lokoja, Zungeru, and Zaria—that at Kaduna is a temporary structure—the permanent building has already been commenced. At Lokoja there are two large buildings, part of one being reserved for women. Kano Native Hospital has 30 beds, Zungeru 40, Zaria 16, and about 10 each at Maiduguri, Sokoto, and Bauchi.

The following is a general summary of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Northern Provinces during the year :—

		Out-patients.	In patients.	Invalided.	Died.
Europeans	1916	749	241	34	14
	1917	1,237	267	54	19
Natives	1916	18,581	6,265	2	227
	1917	24,343	7,364	1	256

Southern Provinces.—The principal European and Native hospitals are at Lagos, Calabar, Warri, Ibadan, Onitsha, Forcados, Sapele, and Port Harcourt.

There are native hospitals in addition to the above at most out-stations. In some cases the buildings are constructed of brick, wood, and iron; in others they are merely " bush " houses.

The following table shows the total number of cases treated and deaths.

		In-patients.	Out-patients	Deaths.
Europeans	1915	411	1,656	12
	1916	450	2,704	13
	1917	434	2,488	11
Native	1915	9,309	76,872	760
	1916	13,121	105,972	724
	1917	18,353	111,603	880

Total number of attendances at dispensaries 973,582. Number of surgical operations performed 2,122. (In 1916, 380,024 and 1,401 respectively.)

SAVINGS BANK.

The decrease in Savings Bank business which was recorded in 1915 and 1916 continued in 1917, and the withdrawals again exceeded the deposits. The amount to the credit of depositors decreased from £46,840 at the end of 1916 to £41,400 at the end of 1917. The decrease was due in large measure to the higher rate of interest offered by the Commercial Banks on small deposits.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal.

The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates increased from 12,685 in 1916 to 13,311 in 1917, and the number of persons summarily convicted increased from 10,634 to 11,377.

In the Provincial Courts 6,516 persons were brought before the courts in 1917, as compared with 7,533 in 1916, and 4,087 were convicted, as against 5,986 in the previous year.

The number of persons convicted in the Supreme Court fell from 81 in 1916 to 75 in 1917, out of a total of 112 persons brought before the Court.

These include 6 homicide cases resulting in 1 conviction for murder and 2 for manslaughter.

POLICE.

Southern Provinces.—The authorised strength of the force was 24 Europeans and 1,580 native ranks (inclusive of 11 supernumeraries). Owing to the War, however, the actual number of officers available was considerably less, many being seconded for service with the military from time to time. Discipline was well maintained and the health of the force was generally satisfactory.

Northern Provinces.—The Government Police in the Northern Provinces consisted of 20 Europeans and 900 natives at the end of the year.

They are distributed amongst the Provinces, with the exception of Sokoto and Bornu, in addition to detachments at Kaduna and Lokoja. The average strength of each detachment is 75 rank and file.

During the year the police relieved the troops of many guards.

They have been reported on favourably by Residents, and are efficient as regards the constabulary work which they are called upon to perform.

Patrols were carried out in four Provinces, *i.e.*, Bauchi, Yola, Nassarawa, Muri. Opposition was encountered and three rank and file were wounded, one dangerously. Good results were obtained.

Uniformed police furnished by the Provinces through which the railway passes, are posted at the stations in their respective Provinces. 64 were thus employed during the year.

The officer in charge of the railway police engages a small staff of detectives for the investigation of the more serious classes of crime. These men are not enlisted in the police force. This special force has done very useful work in suppressing the theft of merchandise from railway wagons, which had reached alarming proportions.

In the Kaduna Township the police formed a small fire brigade which should develop into a useful force. They rendered excellent service at a fire in the native location.

PRISONS.

Northern Provinces.—The number of prisoners admitted to Government Gaols in the Northern Provinces during 1917 was 1,698, as compared with 1,618 during 1916, and the daily average was 823 as against 793 in 1916.

Of those committed 1,645 were males, 49 females, and 4 juveniles. Of these 6 were incarcerated for debt, 192 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 1,446 were sentenced to penal imprisonment.

There were previous convictions against 58 of the number committed, as follows :—42 once, 13 twice, and 3 thrice or more.

Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment there were 662 for terms under six months, 232 for terms of six months up to two years, 552 for terms over two years.

The average daily cost of food per prisoner was 1·4 pence; the maximum cost being 2 pence a day at Ilorin and Bassa and the minimum 3 farthings at Bornu.

The discipline of the prisoners has been good ; there were 15 cases of corporal punishments. There were 6 escapes.

The total value of prisoners' labour during the year was £4,746 2*s*. 8*d*. The actual cash earnings from prison industries was £509 11*s*. 3*d*. of which sum £125 2*s*. 2*d*. was realised from the sale of farm produce and vegetables.

The health of the prisoners was good.

There were 120 deaths of which 51 were judicial executions.

The Native Administrations maintain 63 gaols at the principal centres, in which prisoners convicted by the Native Courts are confined. The daily average of prisoners was 2,509 as against 2,319 in 1916.

Southern Provinces.—Five convict establishments and 39 local prisons were maintained. There were 5,849 prisoners in confinement on January 1st, 1917, and 31,194 were admitted during the year, as against 29,313 in 1916. The daily average prison population was 7,060, as compared with 5,381 in 1916.

Of those commited, 28,324 were males, 2,848 females, and 22 juveniles. Of these, 98 were incarcerated for debt, 7,725 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 23,371 were sentenced to penal imprisonment.

Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment, there were 18,056 for terms of six months and under, 3,245 for terms of over six months but under two years, and 2,070 for terms of two years and over. The total cost of the prison establishments and lock-ups was £72,357 while the total earnings of the prisons amounted to £60,767, of which £1,728 was in cash.

The number of prison days numbered 2,576,900 as against 1,964,065 in 1916 and 1,923,482 in 1915.

The average daily cost per Government prisoner was approximately 6·66*d*. as against 6·08*d*. in the previous year, due to increased cost of food and stores. There were 574 deaths amongst the inmates of the various prisons, of which 122 were judicial executions.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the Northern Provinces it was estimated that there were about 779 Europeans at the end of 1917 of whom about 343 were officials.

In the Colony and Southern Provinces there were about 2,000 Europeans with about 1,250 officials. The European population of Nigeria may therefore be estimated at about 2,779, of whom about 1,593 are in the employment of the Government.

The native population of the Northern Provinces is estimated at 8,080,793, and of the Southern Provinces and Colony at 7,856,000—a total of about 16 millions. The average density in the Northern Provinces would therefore be about 32 to the square mile and in the Southern Provinces and Colony about 98.

The total estimated population of the Colony and Southern Provinces is based on the census of 1911 and is as follows :—

Africans	7,856,000
East Indians	99
Mixed and Coloured	487
Total	7,856,586

Registration is compulsory in Lagos and Ebute Metta only. The statistics from these places are as follows :—

Total Births	2,846*
Total Deaths	2,167*
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year	795*
Total Still Births	141
Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births ..	279·3

* Exclusive of 141 still births.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Northern Provinces.—Europeans.—There has been a slight increase of the European population as compared with the previous year ; but not sufficiently great to affect the health statistics.

The longer average duration of tour has made itself felt in an increase in the invaliding rate. This rate must not however be taken at its face value, as under existing arrangements officials may not, except in special cases, proceed on extra-Nigerian leave unless invalided by a Medical Board. Men are therefore passed to a Board, who would in normal conditions have gone on leave without such a formality.

Although the death-rate shows an increase it is not so great, proportionally, as the invaliding rate.

The cases treated of the five diseases, dysentery, malaria, blackwater fever, yellow fever, and trypanosomiasis, show an increase of some 33% over former years. Yellow fever which had not been observed during the previous year, reappeared.

As before, malaria has been responsible for, roughly, one fourth of the total cases treated.

Of the nineteen deaths recorded, blackwater fever has accounted for five and yellow fever for four.

	1916.	1917.
Average European Population	762	779
Number of deaths	14	19
Death rate per 1,000	18·3	24·3
Number invalided	34	54
Invaliding rates per 1,000	44·6	69·3

Southern Provinces.—The general health as shown by the returns compares rather unfavourably with last year. 132,878 cases were treated, of which 903 died, or a case mortality of 6·8 per 1,000, as compared with 122,217 cases and 737 deaths in 1916, or a case mortality of 6·03 per 1,000. There were 10,631 more cases reported than last year. This fact however can hardly be taken as an indication of an increase in the sick rate among natives but rather as an indication, which has been noted annually in the past, of a greater inclination on the part of the native to avail himself of European methods of treatment. It is interesting to note this large increase in spite of the depletion of the medical staff last year.

With the exception of anæmia general diseases are not frequently seen—2 cases of diabetes, 7 of gout, 12 of exophthalmic goitre, 2 of leucocythæmia, and 3 of lymphadenoma. From these there were 12 deaths, 11 of which were due to anæmia and one to leucocythæmia.

Malaria, as usual, heads the list with 11,804 cases. There were 22 cases of blackwater fever in Europeans with 11 deaths, as against 19 with 4 deaths in 1916 and 11 in 1915 with 2 deaths. Five cases occurred in natives with 2 deaths.

There were 6 cases of trypanosomiasis, 2 of which were in Europeans. No deaths were recorded.

4 cases of yellow fever occurred, of which 2 were in Europeans. One native and one European died.

There occurred 2,695 cases of chicken-pox and 231 of small-pox.

There were severe epidemics of small-pox in the Agbor Ishan district, where the disease is endemic. 12 cases of enteric were reported, 3 of which were in Europeans. 3 natives died of this disease. The incidence of dysentery and the case mortality were approximately the same as last year.

40 European officials and 34 European non-officials were invalided during the year. There were 15 deaths among European officials and 8 among non-officials.

At the Lunatic Asylums at Yaba and Calabar 91 cases were treated with 6 deaths. (107 and 22 in 1916.) 27 lepers were treated at the Asylums at Yaba and Calabar. (80 in 1916.)

SANITATION.

Northern Provinces.—War conditions continued to curtail sanitary activity and hamper it materially. During the rainy season small-pox failed to subside as is usually the case, and as a consequence small-pox

was in epidemic form at the commencement of the dry season instead of beginning with sporadic cases here and there.

A limited outbreak of yellow fever in the region of the river Benue was the prominent feature of the year; and more attention was directed to the possible prevalence of this disease amongst the natives. The outbreak seemed to have made its way along the overland trade routes from the south and not by the waterways.

The usual preventive measures were applied, so far as the inevitable limitations would permit.

The non-official exceeded the official European population in the proportion, roughly, of 100 to 74. This was chiefly accounted for by the large number of official Europeans—civil as well as military—serving out of the country in a military capacity.

Southern Provinces.—Staff and money are the two main sources of sanitary energy. With a shortage in both of these we have at the present phase reluctantly to content ourselves with devoting our energies to maintaining the general sanitary condition by steady routine work and to abstain from launching out on extensive new projects.

The sanitary lay-out of townships and their segregation plans have received special attention.

The first batch of sanitary inspectors-in-training who were sent out to complete their final or third year of training under medical officers at out-stations have been favourably reported on.

The first or highest grade of sanitary inspectors have been regraded, so that the sanitary service offers clever and capable young men equal opportunities of advancement as does the clerical branch of Government service.

The Nigerian Eastern Railway has received considerable sanitary supervision owing to the rapid development of some of the stations on the line where trade centres are now established.

A special tour of inspection was carried out by the Senior Sanitary Officer with a view to investigating the headwaters of the Aba river as a source of water supply for Port Harcourt. This source was found to be favourable and is to be adopted. The water is to be filtered and then piped a distance of 37 miles into Port Harcourt. When accomplished this will be a great asset to a port which promises to become very important commercially.

Meat inspection in Lagos is carried out very thoroughly; the presence of tuberculosis infection has been established definitely in meat and ·6% of the total number of animals slaughtered have been found to be infected with tuberculosis.

The teaching of hygiene and sanitation forms part of the curriculum of all Government schools and in some of the Mission schools. Fair progress is being made.

Sanitary officers when on tour give appropriate sanitary lectures to native chiefs and to senior pupils and teachers in the Government schools.

METEOROLOGY.

Complete meteorological observations have only been made at sixteen stations in the Northern Provinces, owing to the lack of medical officers.

The rainfall in 1917 (at the places where it was recorded) was less than that of 1916 by 41 inches.

Exceptional rainfall was recorded in Wamba during August, and the rainfall generally throughout August was excessive.

The following figures are of interest :—

	Reading.	Date.	Station.
Highest Shade Temperature ..	117·00°	16th January	Lokoja.
Lowest Shade Temperature ..	45·00°	28th April	Kano
Highest Mean Monthly Temperature	110·4°	April	Sokoto
Lowest Mean Monthly Temperature	52·8°	December	Nafada
	ins.		
Maximum Total Rainfall	80·84	Jan. to Dec.	Wamba
Minimum Total Rainfall	18·18	Jan. to Dec.	Katagum
Maximum Rainfall on one day ..	9·71	4th August	Wamba
Greatest Range of Temperature ..	62°	April	Sokoto
Highest Mean Monthly Relative Humidity	91°	August	Kaduna
Lowest Mean Monthly Relative Humidity	13·6°	March	Sokoto

Southern Provinces.—Throughout the country the rainfall was much in excess of the average. At Lagos 115″·49 beat all known records. Brass reached 178″·97, the month of August showing 33″·95. The heaviest fall for the day and for the month occurred at Forcados 6″·41 having been registered on the 8th August, during which month no less than 42″·55 fell.

Some of the up-country stations showed heavy increases. Ogbomosho totalled 88″·98 with one fall of 5″·53 on the 24th July. It is not surprising that during that month, August and September, wash-outs on the railway were of frequent occurrence.

The figures for Lagos, Ebute Metta, Yaba, and Agege, respectively 115″·49, 89″·83, 86″·48, and 63″·55, appear to indicate a remarkable consistency in the behaviour of the thunderstorms that were the principal source of the rainfall in the locality.

The highest shade maximum (100°) was recorded at Abeokuta, the lowest (54°) at Obudu. The maximum in sun at Lagos reached 155°·5 on 1st June and during the month of July 67° was recorded by the minimum on the grass.

Harmattan was fairly severe, the first indications being noted at Ogbomosho, on January 1st.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The total revenue of the Department, not including free services, was £42,127, an increase of £1,417 as compared with 1916. The amount transmitted through the post by means of money and postal orders was £210,088, a decrease of £50,000 on the figures for 1916. This decrease is doubtless due in large measure to the introduction of currency notes.

The revenue derived from telegraphs shews an increase of nearly £3,000, or 26%, and from telephones of £280.

The total expenditure of the Department was £97,128 (£85,320 in 1916) which includes £6,988 spent in the Cameroons and £3,850 on the extension of telegraphs and telephones.

MILITARY OPERATIONS.

External (excluding East Africa).—Active assistance was rendered to the French Military authorities in the Territoire du Niger between January and May in connection with the operations for the relief of Agadez. The following personnel from Nigeria took part in these operations :—27 officers and 10 British non-commissioned officers of the Nigeria Regiment, 5 officers and 3 sergeants of the West African Medical Staff, and 425 native rank and file (exclusive of gun carriers and Maxim gun carriers).

These forces operated in two columns, based on Katsina and Sokoto respectively. Reserves of troops and armed police, which are not included in these numbers, were held in readiness at Sokoto, Kano, and other accessible stations. Four companies of the West African Regiment were despatched from Sierra Leone to Lagos, and three of these proceeded to Zaria where they remained in reserve.

Internal.—Eight minor patrols, varying in strength from a section to two companies, took place during 1917, in the Northern Provinces. All of these were in pagan districts.

The most important were :—

(*i*). The Mada patrol (Nassarawa Province) which lasted for some seven months and necessitated the employment of two infantry companies and a 2·95 gun.

(*ii*). The Pankshin-Tal patrol (Bauchi Province) which was of some two months' duration and on which two infantry companies (less two sections) were employed.

Fifteen minor patrols, none of them exceeding the strength of one company, took place in the Southern Provinces during the year. All of these took place to the east of the Niger and six of them were in the vicinity of the Okigwi-Udi boundary. There was no patrol of outstanding importance.

The casualties (exclusive of unenlisted carriers) which were suffered on these patrols amounted to 6 killed, 7 wounded, and 1 missing. There were no European casualties.

RAILWAY.

Western Division.

The following Table shows the main features of working during the past year as compared with 1916. The period under review being the first completed year that the whole of the Eastern Division from Port Harcourt to Udi has been opened to traffic, comparison with 1916

working would be valueless, and consequently the results of the two divisions are given independently :—

	1916.	1917.
Mean mileage operated	976	976
Gross Earnings	£786,655	£1,030,711
Working Expenditure	£478,893	£553,855
Proportion of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts	60·88%	53·73%
Nett Receipts	£307,762	£476,856
Total Capital Expenditure on mileage opened for traffic	£6,885,396	£6,976,288
Percentage of Nett Receipts to Capital Expenditure	4·47%	6·83%
Working Cost	£478,893	£553,855
Debt Charges	344,160	386,957
Total Working Cost and Debt Charges ..	£823,053	£940,812
Total Receipts	786,655	1,030,711
Deficit	£36,398	..
Surplus	..	£89,899

The figure for gross receipts exceeded the highest previous total (1916) by £244,050 and the estimate by £264,711, the average monthly revenue being £85,892, as against £65,554 in 1916.

The net receipts were £169,094 in excess of the 1916 figures. Although the passenger train service was reduced the earnings under head of Coaching have increased by £18,037, and the profit per vehicle mile has risen from 2·8*d*. to 6·3*d*., due partly to coaches being better filled, and to an increase in fares which operated for the last five months of the year over certain sections of the line.

The receipts from goods traffic showed a substantial advance of £221,631. Not only was a larger tonnage hauled, but the average haul increased from 202 miles in 1916 to 234 miles in the year under report, whilst the average freight paid per ton rose from 35·31 shillings to 44·12 shillings. The latter figure is affected by the surcharge which was applied in August to certain commodities.

The increase in Working Expenditure is mainly due to the increased cost of coal and enhanced price of stores.

A further 20% surtax on certain commodities and the extension of its application to articles previously exempt more than covered the excess expenditure on coal and stores.

The capital account was increased by £90,891, of which the main item, £67,148, was for rolling stock. Expenditure under this head was restricted to essentials.

The groundnut traffic from stations in the Kano Province was again exceptionally heavy and showed an increase of 4,438 tons over 1916 figures.

There was also a marked increase in traffic in beans, cocoa, palm kernels, salt, tin, and livestock.

There was a decrease in ginned cotton exported, which was due partly to unfavourable weather conditions, and, in the case of the Zaria

ginnery, also to more of the crop being used by native weavers owing to the rise in price of imported cotton goods, There was, however, a steady increase in the exotic variety.

From 9,145 tons of gin and other spirits carried in 1911, the tonnage for 1917 has dropped to 682.

Motor Transport.—The capital entitled to interest on December 31st, 1917, after deducting depreciation, amounted to £7,319, a decrease of £1,431 in comparison with December, 1916.

Revenue.—Earnings amounted to £14,565, an increase of £3,482 over 1916. Earnings per vehicle mile 20·77*d*; this shows an increase of 1·56*d*. per mile.

Motor transport rates on certain commodities were increased on and from the 1st December.

Expenditure.—The total working expenditure amounted to £11,534, or 16·45 pence per mile, which shows a slight increase of ·82 pence per mile in comparison with 1916.

The excess of receipts over working expenditure is £3,031, or 4·32 pence per mile run, and after deducting depreciation of £1,431 the account shows a profit of £1,600. The proportion of working expenditure to gross receipts is 79·19%. This satisfactory result has only been achieved by strict economy and careful training of the native drivers.

EASTERN DIVISION.

	1917.
Mean Mileage operated	151
Gross Earnings	£77,924
Working Expenditure	£85,902
Proportion of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts ..	110·23%
Nett Loss	£7,977
Total Capital Expenditure on Mileage open for traffic ..	£1,636,654
Working Cost	£85,902
Debt Charge	£70,261
	£156,163
Total Receipts	£77,924
Deficit	£78,239
Nett Surplus, Western and Eastern Division	£11,660

The total Capital Expenditure to the end of 1917 was £1,988,426, of which £1,956,530 was from loan funds, and £31,896 from revenue funds.

The total amount is divided as follows :—

	£
Southern Section	1,321,170
Port Harcourt Wharves	65,042
Central Section	203,388
Benue Bridge Survey	9,345
Northern Section	139,039
Rolling Stock (Open Lines)	173,537
Do. do. Canadian	76,905
	£1,988,426

A new branch line $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles long to the Iva Valley coal outcrop was built during the year and was opened in November for coal traffic only. The track is laid with 45lb rails with one extra sleeper to the rail length. Ballasting will be undertaken in 1918.

The temporary wharf at Port Harcourt was completed during the year and brought into general use.

LAGOS HARBOUR WORKS.

The West Mole was extended to 3,678 feet, of which 233 feet were constructed during 1917. The total weight of stone deposited to the end of the year was 493,108 tons.

The training bank has advanced fairly rapidly and 2,026 feet had been constructed at the end of the year, of which 704 feet were added during 1917. The total weight of stone in the training bank is 171,512 tons.

East Mole—Maintenance and repair work only has been carried out on this section. The total weight of stone used in this Mole up to December, 1917, was 527,234 tons.

138,770 tons of stone were used for these works in 1917, as against 165,414 tons in 1916.

The total cost of these works was originally estimated at £897,000 (provided by loan), the total expenditure to the end of 1917 being £764,834.

The bar draught has improved throughout the year. At the end of 1916 the draught was 19 feet 6 inches, which was increased to 20 feet on the 22nd October, 1917.

MARINE SERVICES.

In spite of the further depletion of the Marine Staff by the death of ten officers, and although vessels remained laid up, and Lagos-Sapele was in abeyance, the provision of coal from Udi enabled a modified service to be maintained on the Cross River and Niger, and an irregular mail service between Forcados and Warri and also between Bonny and Degema similar to those maintained during 1916, and further a fortnightly mail and transport service was started in July, 1917, from Forcados and Warri by creek route to Akassa, Brass, Degema, Port Harcourt, Bonny, and Opobo.

Dredging operations were carried out on the Lagos Bar and outer Harbour in order to keep the official bar draught up as high as possible.

An area of 63 acres was reclaimed, the amount of spoil pumped up from the inner Harbour and then pumped on shore being 1,091,430 tons.

The Elder Dempster Mail Steamer "Dakar," 3,987 tons, which arrived at Forcados in March, 1915, on fire and was beached was, after about a month's preliminary work, raised by the Marine Department in March, 1917. After having been cleaned out and the engines put into running order this vessel steamed round to Lagos, arriving there

in July, 1917, where work was taken in hand to fit the vessel out to carry a cargo of produce to England. This work was not completed at the end of 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Southern Provinces.—Owing to the War necessary works only were undertaken.

Pile driving started in January on the Lagos Customs Wharf extensions, and over 300 feet was driven at the close of the year. The difficulty in obtaining spare parts for the machinery considerably delayed the work.

At Port Harcourt a Post Office, Treasury, Harbour Master's Office, and District Court were built. Excellent progress was made with the European Hospital. At Aba the building of a Post Office, District Office and Native Court was started, but owing to delay in obtaining material these buildings could not be completed.

The Ibadan-Ilesha Road (74 miles) was completed and opened for traffic, and good progress was made with the Ilesha-Ifon Road (100 miles), of which about 65 miles was completed.

The hill road at Enugu connecting the Udi Junction station with the Onitsha Road was finished.

Local tiles were used to roof some of the buildings at Port Harcourt and Lagos. The development of the limestone deposits at Enugu are in progress. Lime will be burnt and used in lieu of cement.

A borehole was put down at Onitsha for supplying the station and town with water, and one was also drilled at Enugu.

Northern Provinces.—At Kaduna : Quarters for two B.N.C.O.'s, four blocks of clerks' quarters, stores for the Medical, Police and Prison Departments, a Hospital extension and outbuildings, the Post and Telegraph Office, and the re-erection of Government House, removed from Zungeru, were completed.

Various buildings were also erected at Bauchi, Jos, and Kano.

The railway bridge over Kaduna River was decked for the use of ordinary vehicular traffic.

Work on the Zaria–Sokoto road was carried forward to mile 58, eleven steel bridges and forty-one pipe culverts being constructed. Altogether a length of 30 miles of this road was bridged and opened up.

GENERAL REPORT.

I.—Effect of the War.

The effect of the World War during the year continued to arrest material development, owing to lack of staff and material, and the paramount necessity of economy. The construction of the Eastern Railway, the transfer of the Railway Headquarters to Kaduna Junction, and the building of the new Southern Capital all remained therefore

in abeyance ; while the programmes of Public Works (including road construction), and of Railway Capital Works, were reduced to the smallest possible dimensions.

The preceding paragraphs of this report have shown the effects of the War in each Department, and I shall only in this summary indicate the general effect in regard to Nigeria, and the share which it has borne.

Six mail steamers were sunk by enemy action during the year and 67 lives were lost, of whom four were ladies, 18 unofficials, and 45 Government servants—together with a large quantity of valuable Government stores which it was almost impossible to replace.

Participation by Nigeria.

(*a*) *Forces in the Field.*—I recorded in my report for 1916 that a large force had been sent to East Africa, towards the close of that year. It consisted of 194 British and 3,253 native ranks. During the year reinforcements amounting to 133 British (almost all from England) and 3,352 native ranks, were despatched, bringing the total to 327 British and 6,605 rank and file. The training centres, including a Military school for officers and British non-commissioned officers, were successfully maintained, and were busy recruiting and training further detachments. At the end of the year 1,800 were awaiting transport.

In addition 8 companies of carriers—totalling 3,974 souls—were sent, and more were forthcoming had they been required.

The casualties among both British and natives were very heavy, but the gallantry of the Nigerian troops in the field has received repeated recognition. Among the officers and British non-commissioned officers were 112 volunteers from the Civil Service which, including the large number lent to the Admiralty and War Office and the vacancies unfilled on account of the War, was depleted to about one-third of its normal establishment. The remaining staff in order to carry on the administration of the country, willingly undertook prolonged tours of service, and very heavy additional work.

(*b*) *Financial.*—The total additional expenditure incurred on account of the War up to the end of the year reached a total of £358,700 of which a sum of £8,546 only was contributed during the year,—the amount of Nigeria's financial contribution to the East African campaign being left for decision later. The cost of men and material supplied which was already borne on the Estimates was put at a further sum of £350,000 at the end of the year. The Native Administration of the North had contributed a total of £98,406 up to the end of 1916 towards these war costs.

Voluntary subscriptions to War charities (including the Red Cross) amounted during the year to £49,546, making a total of £90,928 since the War began, of which £4,000 was by Native Administration and the remainder the result of private subscription and effort.

II.—Financial Position and Trade.

In the section dealing with Finance, comparisons are made with the pre-War revenue and expenditure in 1913, and with last year (1916).

They show that in spite of the loss of Revenue on spirits (£1,470,000) and the cost of the Cameroon campaign, the adverse balance of £124,411 at the end of 1916 has been converted at the end of 1917 into a surplus of £148,369,—a total recovery of £272,780 during the year.

The revenue for the year was £3,492,738, the highest recorded since the amalgamation of Southern and Northern Nigeria, and exceeding the previous combined revenues of those Administrations. It exceeded the Revenue of 1916 by £549,544 and that of 1913 (pre-War) by £30,231.

The expenditure was £3,219,958, *viz.*, £389,680 less than 1916, but £303,157 in excess of pre-War expenditure. Of this excess £186,467 was due to expenditure on the War, the administration of the Cameroons and advances to Eastern Railway construction (as against £92,000 revenue credits on similar account). The funded debt stood at £8,470,593 while the accumulated sinking fund had grown to £473,531. The whole of the debt charges on the former sum are paid by railway earnings, on which the bulk of it (plus about three millions from Revenue) has been spent. A total sum of £1,809,600 had been advanced by the end of the year for the construction of the Eastern Railway, a sum almost identical with the pre-War Colonial Reserves (£1,821,300).

The Native Treasuries in the Northern Provinces are in a very prosperous condition. Their combined revenues have reached £411,000 and their investments exceed £200,000.

Trade and Development.

Though the shipping inwards and outwards steadily declined from a mean of 869,329 tons in 1913 (pre-War) to 469,580 tons in 1917, the actual tonnage of produce exported from Nigeria in 1917 was only 35,000 tons less in 1917 than in 1913.

Ocean freights were very largely increased when the Shipping Controller assumed control over Elder Dempster's vessels during the year.

The total value of exports in 1917 was £8,600,000, the largest on record. Exports to America increased in value from £236,477 in 1915 to £1,118,000 in 1917, and it would appear that the United States is gradually replacing Germany as an alternative market to the United Kingdom for Nigerian produce.

The value of imports was £5,868,600, and exceeded 1916 by £634,000. The value of that portion which came from the United Kingdom increased by £1,666,000. The average value of tin increased from £179 1*s.* 10*d.* in 1916 to £220 18*s.* 9*d.* and there was a small increase in output.

There was a considerable decline in the quantity of cotton exported, due partly to climatic reasons and partly to local use in consequence of the increased cost of textiles, but the difference in value was comparatively small.

Groundnuts were practically identical in quantity with 1916 but shew an increase in value of £236,600. Palm products increased in quantity by 31,756 tons and in value by £1,322,171.

The year was therefore a prosperous one to the merchant no less than to the Government.

The combined returns of the Eastern and Western Railways shew a net profit of £468,879. The debt charges on the total capital account at the end of 1917 stood at £474,500 shewing a net loss of £5,624.

The permanent Wharf at Port Harcourt was under construction during the year, and the township buildings were practically completed.

The colliery continued to make rapid progress and with an output of 83,405 tons was able to supply all Government requirements and to sell a small quantity of bunker coal. Its revenue appears as £145,448 and its expenditure as £53,592. The siding to the new Iva Valley seam was completed and the cost of winning thus greatly decreased.

Harbour Works and reclamation continue to make slow progress. During the year, a large scheme for the railway terminus, wharves, and docks at Apapa was designed and sent to the Civil Engineers for their views. The Customs Wharf Extension was carried on as rapidly as circumstances permitted of. Its total length will be 1,183 feet.

The continued exploitation of the Oni forest and the conversion of the timber in local sawmills (580,836 feet) enabled Government to carry on without any imported timber. Limestone (to replace cement) was found near the coalfield, where fuel is of course abundant, and the railway passes close to the deposit. Search for other deposits was continued in proximity to navigable waterways and the railway. Progress was made in the production of a cheap and serviceable tile to replace imported roofing material.

III.—Principal Events.

In addition to those already described, the principal events of the year were the following :—

(*a*) The re-enactment of the laws of Northern and Southern Nigeria, with considerable additions—some of which effected far-reaching reforms—was almost completed. Only three remained at the end of the year. Seventy Ordinances were enacted during the year and 107 of Southern Nigeria and 26 of Northern Nigeria were repealed. Among the most important were the "Liquor" and "Native Liquor" laws which introduced a far larger measure of supervision and control over the sale of liquor than had previously existed. The "Townships" and "Public Health" Ordinances consolidated a large number of somewhat confusing Ordinances, and the former embodied those principles of Municipal control and responsibility which, I hope, will gradually develop. A large number of important regulations were made under the laws, consolidating and improving those which already existed.

(*b*) The Northern Capital was transferred from Zungeru to Kaduna in the last few days of December, 1916, and early in 1917. Owing to its comparatively invigorating climate at an altitude of 2,000 feet, the health of Europeans has benefited greatly and the change has proved very popular. During the year the prison and some other buildings were completed. The accommodation thus set free at Zungeru has been invaluable for the purposes of a training centre.

(*c*) On the retirement of Mr. C. L. Temple, C.M.G., Mr. H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northern Provinces.

IV.—General Political.

The occupied territory of the Cameroons (together with the private plantations) continued to be administered with success.

Southern Provinces.—It was decided with the concurrence of the chiefs and people to introduce the system of direct taxation, which obtains in the Northern Provinces, into the Yoruba, Egba, and Benin Kingdoms, which alone have a central organization under a single acknowledged chief. Arrangements were made for instituting Native Treasuries, and simultaneously for organising the Native Administration under salaried chiefs as District Headmen, with a view to putting an end as far as possible, to extortion, bribery, and forced labour. Half the tax will, as in the North, be paid into General Revenue, and when this system is extended to the whole of the Southern Provinces, there is no reason why the receipts should not equal or even exceed those of the Northern Provinces and replace the duties on spirits, and the export duties. The reforms introduced by the "Native Authority" and the "Native Courts" Ordinances, have been progressive throughout the year. The Yoruba country in particular has been more settled and prosperous, and the authority of the Alafin has been better enforced than at any previous time.

The Colony (proper) has been quiet and prosperous, and I think I see signs of a more helpful spirit, and of less intrigue and discontent among certain sections of the educated community of Lagos. There has been no difficulty in collecting the water rate, and though a section of the local press still continues to harp upon the imaginary injustices of a Criminal Code and of the Provincial Courts, I hope their energies may be gradually diverted into channels of municipal activity. The new Town Council has proved energetic and efficient.

In the *Northern Provinces*, I have to record unbroken prosperity and loyalty during the year. Two or three outbreaks of no importance took place among the pagan tribes in the hill districts. These must be expected to recur for some years, and are due in part to their love of an occasional fight, in part to their drunken orgies (native-made liquor) when murders are frequently committed, but primarily to the depletion of the Civil Staff, whose absence is invariably the signal, whether in the North or South, for inter-tribal warfare, or outrages which call for forcible repression.

F. D. LUGARD,
Governor-General.

12th November, 1918.

APPENDIX.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS INTO NIGERIA DURING THE SIX YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1917.

Year.	Quantity in gallons.*	Declared value.	Revenue derived from duties.	Duty chargeable.	Remarks.
		£	£		
1912	4,450,196 (1,791,000)	443,567	1,013,807	From 15th January, 1909, duty on spirits was 5*s*. per imperial gallon and an additional 2½*d*. for every degree in excess of 50 degrees and a decrease of 1¼*d*. for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum duty of 4*s*. the imperial gallon. Brandy, Whisky and Gin not treated as trade spirits 5*s*. per imperial gallon. From 4th March, 1912, 5*s*. 6*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1¼*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 4*s*. 6*d*.	Value of spirit imports amounted to 6·90 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie.
1913	4,635,273 (1,808,000)	456,400	1,138,305	From 25th March, 6*s*. 3*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1½*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 5*s*. Sweetened or obscured spirits have been continuously taxed at 10*s*. the imperial gallon.	6·34 per cent. as above.
1914	3,509,344 (1,427,000)	353,637	923,065	As above	5·12 per cent. as above.
1915	1,972,940 (768,000)	276,614	648,276	From 12th January, 1915, 7*s*. 6*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees, 1½*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 6*s*. 6*d*. Brandy, Whisky and Gin, not treated as trade spirits 7*s*. 6*d*. per imperial gallon.	5·51 per cent. as above.
1916	990,034 (394,000)	219,194	372,982	From 1st July, 1916, 8*s*. 9*d*. the imperial gallon and 2½*d*. additional for every degree above 50 degrees, 1½*d*. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 7*s*. 6*d*. Brandy, Whisky, Rum, and Gin, not treated as trade spirits 7*s*. 6*d*. per imperial gallon.	3·79 per cent. as above.
1917	234,161 (94,000)	92,905	88,719	... ...	1·03 per cent. as above.

*Imports of spirits at 100° Tralles shown in brackets.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year.
975	Malta	1917–1918
976	British Guiana	1917
977	St. Vincent	1917–1918
978	Bahamas	"
979	Gambia	1917
980	Jamaica	1917–1918
981	Gibraltar	1917
982	Bermuda	"
983	Swaziland	1917–1918
984	Trinidad	1917
985	Mauritius	"
986	Cyprus	1917–1918
987	Bechuanaland Protectorate	"
988	East Africa Protectorate	1916–1917
989	Barbados	1917–1918
990	Sierra Leone	1917
991	Straits Settlements	"
992	Leeward Islands	1917–1918
993	Uganda	"
994	British Honduras	1917
995	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1917–1918
996	Nyasaland	"
997	Basutoland	"
998	Gold Coast	1917
999	Weihaiwei	1918
1000	Zanzibar	"
1001	Hong Kong	"
1002	Somaliland	1917–1918
1003	Cayman Islands	"
1004	Malta	1918–1919
1005	Seychelles	1918
1006	Fiji	"
1007	Ceylon	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1918.

(For Report for 1917 see No. 1008.)

Presented to Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

April, 1920.

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No. 1030.

NIGERIA.

(For Report for 1917 see No. 1008).

REPORT ON THE BLUE BOOK FOR THE YEAR 1918.

FINANCIAL.

The gross total of revenue, £4,014,190, exceeded that of the previous year—the next highest on record—by £521,452, while the net total (£3,974,895), that is after deducting the Cameroons revenue and a small repayment from Loan Account, exceeded the net total for 1917 by £574,169.

Excluding the grant-in-aid in both years the net revenue was £3,924,895 as against £3,362,507 in 1913, the last complete pre-war year. As the latter total included a sum of about £1,140,000 derived from import duties on trade spirits, a source of revenue which had practically disappeared in 1918, the results must be regarded as satisfactory. This loss of revenue on trade spirits has been replaced, as between the two years 1913 and 1918, by the large increase in Railway revenue (£634,875) and by the Export Duties introduced in 1916 and extended in 1917, which produced £490,917 in 1918. The yield from the system of Direct Taxation in the Northern Provinces has, of course, greatly increased since 1913, but the sum brought to account in 1918 under this head is actually less than that credited to revenue in 1913. In the latter (1913) the whole proceeds of the taxes were credited to Protectorate revenue, whereas in 1918 only the share due to Government (about 50 per cent.) was so credited.

The Imperial grant-in-aid, originally given to assist the finances of Northern Nigeria, expired on the 31st March, 1918.

There was a considerable increase under Licences and Internal revenue, as compared with the previous year, due to a larger yield from tin royalties owing to increased production and the higher price of the metal, to the growing revenue from the Native Courts of the Southern Provinces, and to a sum of £36,239 received from Direct Taxation in the Southern Provinces—the first time this item has appeared. The yield from customs *ad valorem* duties increased by £98,183 and that from specific duties fell by £64,000. Owing to additional duties imposed in 1917 on ground nuts, and hides and skins, and increased exportations, the export duties yielded £151,888 more than in the previous year.

The expenditure which totalled £3,459,774 exceeded that for the previous year by £239,817. This may be attributed, in the main, to a contribution of £134,000 made by Nigeria towards the cost of the East African Campaign and the West African Service Brigade,

to increased Pensions disbursements (£14,000), increased expenditure on the Nigerian Regiment (£52,000), and the Marine Department (£57,000) for Colliers, and to a large excess under Miscellaneous (£73,000) due to the increased War bonus granted to European and Native officers during the year. On the other hand, the expenditure on the Construction of the Eastern Railway (advanced pending the issue of a loan) was £84,822 less in 1918 than in the previous year.

The revenue for 1918 exceeded the expenditure by the large margin of £554,416.

On the 1st January, 1914, Nigeria possessed surplus funds amounting to £1,821,384. From that date to the end of 1918 she spent a sum of £1,795,219 on new railway construction from those reserves, pending the issue of a loan, but on the 31st December, 1918, still had to her credit surplus funds amounting to £702,785. They would have amounted to nearly two and half millions sterling if this large expenditure on railway construction had not been advanced from revenue.* During the same period Nigeria provided from revenue a sum of £396,969 under the head of "War Costs," representing her contributions to the cost of the operations in the Cameroons and East Africa, and towards the expenditure on the Service Brigade which was formed for further service abroad after the troops returned from East Africa. A small portion of the sum was also expended on local defences. In addition to this sum of £396,969, the Native Administrations in the Northern Provinces contributed a sum of £98,456, which was employed in the same manner. The sum of £396,969 represents abnormal unprovided expenditure. It is estimated that in addition to it Nigeria contributed from her ordinary recurrent votes a sum of about £700,000 towards the cost of the prosecution of the War (men and material lent to the Cameroons and East African Expeditionary Forces, to the War Office, Admiralty, etc.).

It is necessary to state, however, that there are very large arrears to be overtaken in connexion with works which had to remain in abeyance during the War owing to lack of staff and materials. For the Railway, for example, orders have been placed, since the Armistice was signed, for rolling stock and other equipment estimated to cost about £1,500,000.

Changes of Taxation during the Year.

The following additional Export duties were levied from the 1st January :—

Ground Nuts	10*s.* per ton.
Hides and Skins, tanned	3*d.* ,, pound.
Hides and Skins, untanned or haired ..	2*d.* ,, ,,

From the 20th November the duty on trade spirits was increased from 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* a gallon at 50° tralles.

The Public Debt stood at £8,470,593 on the 31st December, 1918, as in the previous year ; and the accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £580,071 as against £473,531 at the end of 1917.

* The total sum to be recovered from Loan funds is £1,840,020, a sum of £44,801 having been expended on railway construction in 1913. £154,746 has also been provided from Loan funds.

(640) Wt.32796/354. 1,250 & 90. 4.20. G.11/14.

The surplus funds belonging to the Native Administrations in the Northern Provinces amounted to £321,842 on the 31st December, 1918, as compared with £228,469 at the end of 1917. £57,390 of these balances is invested in England.

The total revenue and expenditure of these Native Administrations for the last two years has been as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1917	£440,990	£329,444
1918	492,663	353,296

The 1918 expenditure does not include £15,664 contributed to Red Cross Funds and £51,330 offered to the Home Government for Imperial War Expenses.

The revenue and expenditure of the Native Administrations in the Southern Provinces was approximately :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
1917	£65,338	£54,249
1918	103,649	98,155

TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the imports during 1918 (exclusive of specie) was £7,423,158, as compared with £5,808,592 in 1917. As in the previous year this increase in the value of imports was largely due to the enhanced prices of commodities.

Article.	1917.		1918.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Bread and Biscuits cwt.	7,436	18,647	659	2,933
Fish .. .. „	1,405	2,211	1,773	3,683
G ain and Flour „	46,013	67,576	11,300	24,748
Kola Nuts centals	113,344	169,020	133,445	197,958
Salt .. .. .. cwt.	900,985	281,732	695,262	311,752
Spirits .. gall. at 100°	94,000	92,905	106,000	163,616
Tobacco, Cigars, &c. ..	..	267,826	..	297,368
Kerosene, &c. Imp. gall.	2,387,906	95,124	1,615,960	93,697
Wood and Timber Sup. ft.	1,069,852	17,916	877,588	22,687
Apparel	..	88,678	..	109,159
Coopers' Stores	..	594,702	..	1,024,622
Hardware, &c.	..	121,379	..	169,313
Furniture	..	50,277	..	31,091
Iron, Steel and Manufactures thereof .. ton	..	94,550	..	139,535
Machinery	..	60,891	..	68,734
Soap .. .. cwt.	72,857	104,246	57,339	129,337
Cotton Piece Goods ..	..	2,098,182	..	2,804,379
Textile : Silk Manufactures	107,574	48,661	101,237	38,079
do. Woollen do. ..	126,820	19,016	74,083	21,499
Bags and Sacks .. doz.	359,211	237,170	243,488	250,023

The outstanding feature in the return is, again, the extraordinary diminution in the importation of spirits. Only 106,000 gallons were imported in 1918. In 1910 the importation was 1,974,000 gallons. In 1913 the value of spirits imported, including duty, was over £1,500,000: in 1918 it was £163,616, notwithstanding that the duty on spirits was 50 per cent. higher than in the former year.

The value of imports from the British Empire increased from £5,025,043 in 1917 to £6,459,147 in 1918. Foreign goods were valued at £964,011, as against £783,549 in 1917. The United States of America shows an increase of £161,608.

The total value of the exports (exclusive of specie) amounted to £9,511,971 in 1918, as compared with £8,602,486 in 1917, and was higher than in any previous year in the history of Nigeria.

The following is a comparative table of the principal articles of export :—

Article.		1917.		1918.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			£		£
Benniseed ..	tons.	273	2,876	42	696
Cocoa	cwts.	308,841	499,004	204,382	235,870
Cotton Lint ..	,,	47,137	234,338	13,214	97,399
Cotton Seed ..	tons.	1,861	38,800	405	15,412
Corn and Maize ..	cwts.	17,515	4,367	8,098	3,696
Rubber	lbs.	878,281	32,350	352,504	19,667
Hides and Skins ..		..	886,986	..	293,019
Timber ..	No. of logs..	3,739	21,282	9,016	68,480
Shea Products ..	tons.	3,950	40,189	126	4,884
Tin Ore	,,	9,966	1,485,887	8,294	1,770,003
Palm Oil	,,	74,619	1,882,997	86,425	2,610,448
Palm Kernels ..	,,	185,998	2,581,702	205,167	3,226,306
Ground-nuts ..	,,	50,334	710,308	57,554	920,137

The exports to France and French possessions decreased in value from £270,175 in 1917, to £94,341 in 1918. This was due to the restrictions on exports due to War measures. The exports to the United States of America fell from £1,118,038 in 1917 to £571,200 in 1918, while the value of exports to the United Kingdom and British Possessions increased from £7,195,438 in 1917 to £8,791,994 in 1918, from 83·6 per cent. in 1917 to 92·4 per cent. in 1918.

The total imports and exports for the last three years exclusive of specie were :—

	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
1916	£5,174,474	£6,029,546	£11,204,020
1917	5,808,592	8,602,486	14,411,078
1918	7,423,158	9,511,971	16,935,129

The imports and exports of specie for the same period were :—

	Imports.	Exports.
1916	£605,644	£67,040
1917	1,724,143	125,384
1918	895,240	52,888

The value of the exports, excluding specie, has exceeded that of the imports by £5,737,779 during the last three years, against which there has been an excess of specie imports amounting to £2,979,000.

From 1900 to 1918 the imports of specie have always exceeded the exports, except in 1915, when the imports were less than the exports by £681,345. The absorption for the last five years has been £2,732,900.

Mines.

Northern Provinces.—82 Tin Mining Companies continued operations during the year, and held at the end of the year—

3	Lode Mining Leases	84·60	acres.
420	Alluvial Mining Leases ..	82,732·65	,,
6	Stream Mining Leases ..	9,106	yards.
550	Mining Rights	738,264	,,
71	Exclusive Prospecting Licences	233·288	square miles.

8,434 tons of tin ore were won in 1918 as compared with 8,314 tons in 1917, 8,186 tons in 1916, 6,910 tons in 1915, 6,143 tons in 1914, and 5,331 tons in 1913. The total output for the year gives an average of 1·50 cwt. per acre of land held under Alluvial Leases, Stream Leases and Mining Rights. The average price of metallic tin in the London market was £219 9*s.* 0*d.* per ton.

The average number of persons employed by the Mining Companie during the year was 201 Europeans and 21,568 Natives, and of the latter about 472 were employed on prospecting work. The number employed on actual mining shows a decrease, as compared with the preceding year, of approximately 406.

Gold mining operations have been continued near Minna in the Niger Province, and 1,414·6 ounces of gold have been won. This gold is all alluvial from river washings, nothing further having been done on known small gold bearing stringers of quartz.

Southern Provinces.—Mining in the Southern Provinces is confined to the Calabar Province, and the Nigerian Proprietary Company, Limited, which has been mining on a small scale since 1911, is the only Company operating.

Colliery.

12. The output from the commencement has been as follows, and future prospects are excellent :—

1916	24,500	tons.
1917	83,405	,,
1918	148,214	,,
Total	256,119	,,

The greater part of this coal has been used by the Railway and other Government services, the balance being sold to ships visiting

Port Harcourt for bunkers and to the Sierra Leone Government. The coal tip erected at Port Harcourt to facilitate loading into ships, and constructed to handle 10 ton capacity wagons, was practically completed at the end of the year.

AGRICULTURE.

Northern Provinces.—The season was a fair one for most crops except cotton. That crop was even less than in the previous year owing to climatic reasons. The cultivation of the American cotton "Allen Longstaple" continues to be extended, and the price has been raised to $2\frac{3}{4}d.$ per lb. 311 tons of cotton seed were distributed in April.

It is estimated that the crop of ground nuts realised 57,000 tons approximate, as against 47,000 tons in the previous year, but owing to the lack of railway facilities a large quantity still remains in the country.

The cultivation of the sugar-cane from the pedigree seedling canes obtained from Barbados in 1914 also makes progress on native plantations, and it is estimated that there are now approximately 150 acres under cultivation.

At Ilorin, tobacco of the Virginian type is still under experiment, and a bale was sent home for valuation but unfortunately it never reached England, the ship being lost at sea by enemy action.

Southern Provinces.—Climatic conditions in 1918 were on the whole favourable for agriculture; the rainfall at the Agricultural Headquarters, Ibadan, was 49·29 inches, the average annual rainfall at this station being 50 inches. In the Abeokuta Province, farming operations were seriously hindered through the native rising which broke out in June. In September a serious epidemic of influenza, which started in Lagos and rapidly spread throughout the country, caused the suspension and in some districts the total abandonment of all farm work. These circumstances naturally reduced the food supply and in a measure were responsible for the subsequent inflation of prices. Quite apart from conditions arising from the War, the prices of local agricultural produce have increased in a marked degree during recent years.

Plantations of cocoa and cotton also suffered considerably from the same causes, and in the case of cocoa this was accentuated by the low prices offered locally during the early part of the year and to the temporary closing of markets. In many cases the prices offered for cocoa were so low that growers were not even able to harvest and cure the crop at a profit. Plantations were neglected or abandoned and cocoa, which was stored in anticipation of improved market conditions, became unsaleable through the attacks of mould and weevils. The neglect of the plantations is much to be regretted, for not only has it adversely affected the current crop, but it has favoured the development of fungus and insect diseases which will debilitate the trees and reduce their yields in the future. Native agricultural instructors continued to give cocoa curing demonstrations in the Abeokuta and

Oyo Provinces. The growing importance of this industry is well demonstrated by the fact that, notwithstanding the adverse conditions which obtained, the exports were more than twice as large as those of 1914.

Owing to unfavourable climatic conditions for planting in 1917 and to the greater demand for cotton for the local weaving industry, due no doubt to the increased cost of imported cloths, the quantity of lint available for export was exceptionally small. The total quantity of seed cotton purchased amounted to 3,599,136 lb. and 2,621 bales of lint (400 lb.) were produced at the ginneries. 415 tons of seed were crushed and yielded 433 tons of cake and 6,646 gallons of oil.

The Agricultural Department distributed 12 tons of Georgia cotton seed to farmers in the Meko district, where it was grown to the exclusion of native cotton. Smaller quantities of this type of seed were again distributed to selected farmers at Oyo and Iseyin. Nine bales of Georgia cotton lint of the crop grown at the Experimental Station, Ibadan, in the 1917-1918 season were sold in England at 25·26*d.* per lb. In order to maintain a supply of pure seed of this type, 40 acres were again planted with it at the station. The average yield of seed cotton was 649·7 lb. per acre; the highest and lowest yields being 930 lb. and 450 lb. of seed cotton respectively.

On behalf of the Agricultural Department, the British Cotton Growing Association distributed 602 tons of native cotton seed to planters. The prices offered for native seed cotton from the 1st January until the 29th November were 2*d.* per lb. at the ginneries and at the merchants' trading stations on the railway, 1⅞*d.* per lb. at Meko and Oyo respectively, and 2¼*d.* per lb. for Georgia seed cotton grown under Government supervision at Meko and Oyo. On the 30th November all the above rates were increased by ¼*d.* per lb. The 1918–1919 season's cotton crop is estimated to reach 10,000 bales.

The Agricultural Department's operations were even more restricted than in 1917 through still further staff depletion. Everything possible was, however, done to increase the production of food stuffs. It is possible that the stoppage of the export of maize was not altogether an unmixed evil, for a greater quantity was available for local consumption.

The measures taken in connection with the suppression of the bud-rot disease of coconuts in the Onitsha Province have been only partly successful, but everything possible was done with the Agricultural staff available.

Only a fair measure of success attended the Department's efforts to encourage the cultivation of ground nuts and maize for export in the Onitsha Province. The seed harvested was stored for planting in 1919.

Many of the Para rubber plantations which were established under the Department's auspices have reached a tappable size. Tapping was continued in a large Para rubber estate at Sapele, and it was begun in several other plantations in the Benin, Sapoba, Azumini, and Kwale districts. The yield and quantity of the rubber was on the

whole satisfactory. A serious fungus disease of the bark which broke out on tapped trees in several instances will receive mycological investigation. The rubber tapping and curing demonstrations at the Agricultural Department's Stations and Sub-Stations were continued.

The Agricultural Department's efforts to encourage the planting of the Gold Coast variety of the cola nut continue to meet with success. Some 35,000 seeds were distributed to farmers from the Agege station, and 13,782 plants were distributed from various other stations. Many of the trees raised from the seeds and seedlings that were distributed in former years have reached the productive stage; and the planters state that they find this crop even more profitable than cocoa. It is proposed to encourage the planting of sufficient trees to produce nuts at least equal in quantity to that imported into the country; this in 1918 amounted to nearly 6,000 tons valued at £197,958.

FORESTRY.

As far as the limited staff rendered it possible the usual inspection of licensed areas was carried out during the year. In addition to this several districts in the Sokoto Province, the catchment area of the Kogin Siriki Pawa in the Zaria Province, and parts of the Oyo and Ondo Provinces were visited by forest officers, mainly with a view to selecting areas for reservation.

The number of forest reserves in the Northern Provinces was increased by 10, which represents an addition of 308 square miles to the total reserved area. Considerable progress was also made in notifying proposed reserves for settlement under the Forestry Ordinance. The total areas thus concerned amounted to approximately 1,462 square miles in the Southern Provinces and to 3,965 square miles in the Northern Provinces. In addition to this the reservation of several selected forests was under consideration at the end of the year.

Good results in the protection of the more valuable species of timber trees as a result of the 1916 Regulations continue to be reported from the various Circles, but oil palms have been felled extensively in the Ogoja Province for obtaining palm wine. Natural regeneration appears to have been rather poor during the year, mainly on account of deficient rainfall.

The area of the plantations in the Southern Provinces was increased from 728 to 828 acres during the year under review. This is mostly planted up with teak, mahogany, *Albizzia lebbek*, *Casuarina* and *Afara* (*Terminalia superba*). On the whole the growth shown by these species is excellent, especially that of the coppice shoots in the Ibadan Fuel Reserve. In the Mamu Reserve, however, a root fungus (*Fomes sp.*) has attacked the teak and caused a certain amount of damage. The matter is under investigation, but it is probable that the fungus has spread from the old dead stumps of the forest trees that were felled when the plantation clearings were made. The total cost of

the plantations, including cost of maintenance, filling up of blanks, and 98 acres of extension, amounted to £1,477, as against £1,140 in the previous year.

In the Northern Provinces planting operations have as usual been attended with considerable difficulties which were mainly due to insect and other animal pests and, in places, to a deficient rainfall. The Zaria plantations have done best and promise useful results. Apart from mahogany and *Albizzia lebbek*, the species that have proved most successful there are *Cassia siamea*, *Dalbergia sisso*, *Grevillia robusta* and *meleluca leucodendron*. A small plantation was started at Naraguta, but it is too early yet to report on the results. Township avenues in Zaria and Kaduna were under the care of the Department and received a considerable amount of attention during the year.

The fuel plantation at Sokoto was completely restocked and increased by two areas, one of 60 acres under mahogany and the other of 29 acres under other species.

Admiralty contracts for mahogany (required for aeroplane construction) were responsible for increasing the number of licensed timber areas exploited during the year to 45, whilst 22 timber licences were renewed, 2 new areas were applied for and 9 old ones abandoned.

Permits were issued for the felling of 27,046 trees, as against 11,475 in the previous year. Of the former 5,932 belong to class 1 of the schedule of protected trees. The number of trees felled for export amounted to 4,244, whilst those for local use (including 2,690 teak poles from plantation thinnings) reached 16,971 as against 5,328 in 1917. In addition to these 2,800 mangroves were cut, whilst the Government exploitation of the Oni forests resulted in the felling of 3,031 trees, compared with 602 in the previous year. The output amounted to 243,585 cubic feet. Besides this 170 fender piles for the Iddo Wharf were extracted and 1,104 pit sawn sleepers delivered to the railway. Scarcity of labour, added to the disorganisation caused by the influenza epidemic, was mainly responsible for a reduction in the estimated output.

The number of trees felled under permits in the Northern Provinces amounted to 956, of which 172 belonged to class I of the schedule. The quantity of fuel extracted under permits was 3,094,222 cubic feet stacked, whilst the number of permits issued for the taking of minor forest produce amounted to 339.

The forest revenue for the Southern Provinces amounted to £20,136 as compared with £10,240 in 1917. The former figure is made up of £19,477 from timber fees, £121 from fuel permits, £256 from minor forest produce permits, and £282 from miscellaneous permits. Against this the expenditure was £30,389 (including a sum of £12,537 on timber exploitation, although the profits are not credited to the Department), as compared with £18,462 in the previous year, the increase being mainly due to the larger quantity of timber exploited by Government from the Oni forests. The corresponding figures for the Northern Provinces are: Revenue and expenditure in 1918—£2,055 and £6,096 respectively, as compared with £962 and £5,912 in the previous year.

LANDS.

Southern Provinces.—37 leases for trading sites were sold at auction in 1918. The premia payable thereunder amounted to £2,575 and the annual rent to £444. 795 deeds were registered in 1918. Of these 375 were conveyances, 214 mortgages, and 36 Crown leases. The total fees amounted to £608.

Northern Provinces.—135 licences of occupancy were issued during the year to Trading Companies. The premia paid thereon were £4,676 and they represent a gross annual rent of £1,942. All instruments affecting land in the Northern Provinces are registered at the Secretariat, Kaduna. During the year 718 instruments were registered; of these 170 were Certificates of Occupancy, 439 consisted of various Mining titles, and 109 were miscellaneous deeds.

SHIPPING.

As in the two previous years, the shortage of tonnage owing to the War was felt throughout the year. There was a slight falling off in the tonnage entered and cleared from Nigeria during 1918, as compared with 1917.

It is noteworthy that although the tonnage of all the ships which cleared from Nigerian ports fell from 852,000 tons in 1913 to 396,000 tons in 1918, the quantity of produce carried away in 1918 (about 380,000 tons) was considerably larger than in 1913. Speaking roughly and omitting intricate questions of gross and registered tonnage, weight and measurement, less than one half the tonnage carried away about 20 per cent. more produce. Vessels arrived empty to load and were able to take the bulk of their cargo from Nigerian ports; and the opening of the port of Lagos, as a consequence of the Harbour Works, which have been undertaken at great cost, must undoubtedly also have had an important influence in the achievement of these results. It is interesting in the former connexion to note that in 1918 the tonnage of vessels which cleared from the ports of Dahomey was 162,302 tons, taking away 36,173 tons of produce.

EDUCATION.

Northern Provinces.—During 1918, 3 new Government Schools were opened, at Daura, Missau, and Maiduguri, that at Maiduguri being Industrial.

New school buildings were under construction at the end of the year at Argungu, Kaduna, Sokoto, and Bida, those at Bida and Sokoto being for Industrial schools.

Year.	No. of Schools.	No. of Pupils.*	Average Attendance.
1917	12	858	795
1918	15	969	897

* Exclusive of Industrial Schools.

The number of unassisted Mission Schools, of which figures are at present available, was 107, with 2,438 pupils. Native Mohammedan Schools and pupils number approximately 26,000 and 222,000.

Southern Provinces.—The number of schools and of pupils at the end of 1918, as compared with 1917, is given below :—

	1917.			1918.		
	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Roll.	Average Attendance.
Government ..	45	4,754	3,499	44	4,791	3,716
Assisted ..	160	22,654	17,447	189	26,295	18,896
Unassisted ..	1,442	42,102	23,547	1,422	51,751	40,781
Total ..	1,647	69,510	44,493	1,655	82,837	63,393

The number of pupils receiving a secondary education was 70 in Government Schools and 330 in Assisted Schools, (77 and 305 in 1917). No returns are available with regard to pupils in secondary Unassisted Schools.

Seventy boys attended King's College, Lagos, as compared with 67 in 1917. Evening continuation classes were held during the year, the course comprising English subjects and mathematics. There were also classes for the instruction of teachers in School Method and the principles of teaching. The enrolment at these classes was 52 at the first session and 63 at the second.

Sixty-one Teachers' certificates were awarded during the year, 9 First Class, 21 Second Class, and 31 Third Class.

Instruction in manual training and elementary agriculture is given in most Government and Assisted Schools. Carpentry, printing, and tailoring are taught at the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, and carpentry at the C.M.S. Industrial Mission, Onitsha. In Government technical departments, there were at the end of the year 175 apprentices on the Railway, 217 in the Marine Department, 130 in the Public Works Department, and 37 in the Printing Department.

The total expenditure on Education in Nigeria during the year was £45,747, being 1·1 per cent. of realised revenue, as against £46,298 (1·3 per cent.) in 1917.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Northern Provinces.—The principal hospitals and dispensaries are at Kaduna, Lokoja, Kano, Zungeru, and Zaria. At each place arrangements have been made to deal with suspicious cases of fever.

Kaduna.—The same residential quarter as used last year is still in use as the European Hospital. There is no mosquito proofing, nets only being in use. The Native Hospital is still at the Junction and is of the same temporary character. The construction of a permanent hospital at Kaduna is making progress.

Lokoja.—There is accommodation here in six wards for 12 European patients. Each ward is provided with a mosquito proof room. At the Native Hospital there are two large buildings, a portion of one being reserved for the treatment of women.

Kano.—The European Hospital has two wards, one of which is mosquito proof. It will accommodate six patients. The Native Hospital consists of three wards, with accommodation for 30 patients.

Zungeru.—The hospital for Europeans has been almost dismantled, but the one for native patients is still in use and comprises two large and three small wards, with accommodation for about 40 persons.

Zaria.—The Native Hospital consists of a brick building with floor space for 16 beds.

At Maiduguri, Sokoto, and Bauchi there are small native hospitals, each of which affords accommodation for about 10 patients.

The following is a general summary of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Northern Provinces during the year :—

		Out-Patients.	In-Patients.	Invalided.	Died.
Europeans	1917	1,237	267	54	19
	1918	2,192	308	139	36
Natives	1917	24,343	7,364	1	256
	1918	38,760	9,439	1	487

Southern Provinces.—The principal European and native hospitals are at Lagos, Calabar, Warri, Ibadan, Onitsha, Forcados, Sapele, and Port Harcourt. New native and European hospitals are being constructed at Port Harcourt. The European hospitals are all mosquito-proofed, the native hospitals being only partially protected. There are native hospitals in addition to the above at most out-stations. In some cases the buildings are constructed of brick, wood, and iron, in others they are merely " bush " houses.

The following table shows the total number of cases treated and deaths.

		In-Patients.	Out-Patients.	Deaths.
Europeans	1916	450	2,704	13
	1917	434	2,488	11
	1918	487	3,040	25
Natives	1916	13,121	105,972	724
	1917	18,353	111,603	880
	1918	21,366	106,016	1,635

The total number of attendances at dispensaries was 664,548, and the number of surgical operations performed 1,842. (In 1917, 973,582 and 2,122 respectively.)

The above figures, from the Public Health point of view, compare unfavourably with those for 1917, but the fact that the country was visited by the great influenza pandemic must be taken into consideration. There were 25 deaths and 94 invalidings among Europeans. Of the twenty-five deaths recorded in Europeans, influenza accounted for twelve, blackwater fever for four, and yellow fever for one.

SAVINGS BANK.

The decrease in the Savings Bank business recorded in 1915, 1916, and 1917 continued in 1918, and the withdrawals again exceeded the deposits. The amount to the credit of depositors decreased from £41,400 at the end of 1917 to £39,483 at the end of 1918.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal.

The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates increased from 13,311 in 1917, to 13,591 in 1918, and the number of persons summarily convicted increased from 11,377 to 11,688.

In the Provincial Courts 7,386 persons were brought before the Court in 1918, as compared with 6,516 persons in 1917, and 4,842 were convicted as against 4,087 in the previous year.

The number of persons convicted in the Supreme Court increased from 75 in 1917 to 170 in 1918 (out of a total of 293 persons brought before the Court). These include 67 homicide cases resulting in 20 convictions and 32 acquittals, 15 being convicted of other offences. Of the 293 persons above mentioned, 161 were arrested on charges connected with the Egba rising, resulting in 85 convictions and 76 acquittals.

POLICE.

Southern Provinces and Colony.—The authorised strength of the force was 24 Europeans and 1,595 native ranks (inclusive of 26 Supernumeraries). The War continued to cause a shortage of officers, nine of whom were seconded for military service. Of this number one died and one resigned on restoration to his British Regiment.

The Inspector-General of Police retired from the force on pension and two other officers were permanently invalided, while a European Superintendent died of influenza. With this greatly depleted staff it has been exceedingly difficult to carry on, and every officer has had extra duties to perform and been compelled to remain overtime for varying periods.

An escort of 85 rank and file under the command of an Assistant Commissioner was sent to Abeokuta Province on the 12th of June at the commencement of the Egba rising, the operations being subsequently taken over by the military. The Police met with considerable resistance and 9 N.C.O.'s and men were wounded. Seven of the latter were with a Police escort guarding specie on the Railway, consisting of 1 N.C.O. and 11 men, who for a day and a night defended the train against great odds and finally succeeded in driving off the rebels and thereby saving some £8,000 of Government money.

Northern Provinces.—The Government Police in the Northern Provinces consisted of 16 Europeans and 926 natives at the end of the year. They are distributed amongst the Provinces, with the exception of Sokoto and Bornu, in addition to detachments at Kaduna and Lokoja. The average strength of each detachment is 77 rank and file. They have been reported on favourably by residents, and are efficient as regards the constabulary work which they are called upon to perform.

Patrols were carried out in two Provinces, *i.e.*, Nassarwa and Munshi. Opposition was encountered but there were no casualties amongst the Police. The objects of the patrols were achieved.

The Special Railway Police continue to do useful work in suppressing the theft of merchandise from railway wagons, etc.

PRISONS.

The number of prisoners admitted to Government Gaols in the Northern Provinces during 1918 was 1,761, as compared with 1,698 during 1917, and the daily average was 903 as against 823 in 1917. Of those committed 1,673 were males, 86 females, and 2 juveniles. Of these 4 were incarcerated for debt, 211 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 1,546 were sentenced to penal imprisonment. There were previous convictions against 50 of the number committed as follows :—34 once, 12 twice, and 4 thrice or more.

Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment there were 815 for terms under six months, 318 for terms of six months up to two years, and 413 for terms over two years.

The average daily cost of food per prisoner was 1·6 pence. The maximum cost being 2 pence a day in the Munshi Province and the minimum 1 penny at Zaria. The discipline of the prisoners was good; and their health was fair. There were 139 deaths of which 55 were judicial executions.

The total value of prisoners' labour during the year was £5,170. The actual cash earnings from prison industries was £466 of which sum £150 was realised from the sale of farm produce and vegetables.

The Native Administrations maintain 49 gaols at the principal centres in which prisoners convicted by the Native Courts are confined. The daily average of prisoners was 2,481, as against 2,509 in 1917.

Southern Provinces.—Five convict establishments and 39 local prisons were maintained. There were 6,829 prisoners in confinement on January 1st, 1918, and 28,702 were admitted during the year as against 37,043 in 1917. The daily average prison population was 6,953, as compared with 7,060 in 1917.

Of those committed, 26,022 were males, 2,655 females, and 25 juveniles. Of these, 114 were incarcerated for debt, 8,837 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 19,751 were sentenced to penal imprisonment.

Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment, there were 15,121 for term of six months and under, 3,647 for terms of over six months but under two years, and 983 for terms of two years and over. The total cost of the prison establishments and lock-ups was £86,967, while the total earnings of the prisons amounted to £56,527, of which £3,718 was in cash.

The number of prison days numbered 2,537,845 as against 2,576,900 in 1917, and 1,964,065 in 1916.

The average daily cost per Government prisoner was approximately 7·63*d.* as against 6·66*d.* in the previous year, due to increased cost of food and stores. There were 738 deaths amongst the inmates of the various prisons, of which 124 were judicial executions.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In the Northern Provinces it was estimated that there were about 989 Europeans at the end of 1918, of whom about 495 were officials. In the Colony and Southern Provinces there were about 2,000 Europeans with about 1,250 officials. The European population of Nigeria may therefore be estimated at about 2,989, of whom about 1,745 are in the employment of the Government.

The native population of the Northern Provinces is estimated at 8,537,369, and of the Southern Provinces and Colony at 7,856,000—a total of about 16 millions. The average density in the Northern Provinces would therefore be about 33 to the square mile and in the Southern Provinces and Colony about 98.

The total estimated population of the Colony and Southern Provinces is based on the census of 1911, and is as follows :—

Africans	7,856,000
East Indians	99
Mixed and Coloured	487
Total	7,856,586

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Northern Provinces.—There has been a considerable increase in the number of resident Europeans compared with last year (see under Sanitation).

The invaliding rate is not as high as might be expected with the very much increased length of the individual tours of service. The death rate shows an increase due to the very serious outbreak of influenza which equally affected Europeans and natives, 19 out of the 36 deaths being caused by this complaint. There were no cases of yellow fever. The number of deaths from other causes was about the same as last year.

	1917	1918.
Average European Population	779	989
Number of deaths	19	36
Death-rate per 1,000	24·3	36·4
Number invalided	54	53*
Invaliding rate per 1,000	69·3	53·5

Southern Provinces.—The Returns show a decrease in the number of cases treated at the various hospitals, namely, 130,909 as compared with 132,878 in 1917, or a difference of 1,969 cases, and this in spite of the fact that the country was visited by the great influenza pandemic which accounted for 16,735 cases ; so that the cases treated would really have been less by 18,704 if influenza is excluded. This falling off cannot be ascribed to an improvement in the general health of the community, since the death-rate has risen from 6·8 per 1,000 in 1917 to 7·5 for the year under review, exclusive of deaths caused by influenza; or if influenza is included to 12·8 per 1,000. The decline in the incidence of all diseases with a rise in the death-rate as shown by the returns is difficult to account for. Depletion of the staff cannot be assigned as the reason since in 1917, with a depleted staff also, there was a proportionately larger increase over 1916 in cases treated ; and the more so as a reference to the returns from large stations like Lagos and Calabar, where the staff has been constant, shows a decline in the cases treated. There has been, however, an increase of 190,966 attendances at the dispensaries. On the whole the general health of the community compares unfavourably with previous years.

* The total number invalided is 139. The numbers given for preceding years represent those invalided before completing their tours, and the 53 shown above is comparable with them.

Among the native population the most prevalent diseases, excluding influenza, were affections of the digestive system, the total number of which amounts to one-sixth of all other ailments. The mortality from these causes is low, ·8 per cent.; diseases of the respiratory system about one-tenth of all others and from which the mortality is ·4 per cent. Infective diseases (excluding influenza) about one-ninth and a mortality of ·3 per cent.; venereal disease at a little over a sixtieth of all diseases treated gives but a very inadequate idea of its prevalence. The bulk of the balance is made up by rheumatic and skin affections.

Anaemia is the most prevalent and is responsible for a great deal of ill-health and invaliding. Gout among both Europeans and natives is fairly common. Nine cases were recorded in the former and fifty-seven in the latter.

There were only 9,506 cases of malaria in 1918 as compared with 11,804 in 1917. The case mortality was 30 deaths as compared with 21 in 1917.

Two cases of yellow fever occurred, one European and one native. Both were fatal.

One case of trypanosomiasis in a European was treated at Ibadan and one at Lagos. The Ibadan case was imported from the Northern Provinces where it was first observed. The Lagos case was an old one which had been under treatment in England.

There were 29 cases of blackwater fever in Europeans with 4 deaths, as against 22 cases with 11 deaths last year. One native had this disease and recovered.

2,231 cases of chicken pox, which is endemic and from time to time epidemic, were recorded with 10 deaths—a high rate of mortality for this disease.

There were 439 cases of small-pox with 74 deaths, or a case mortality of 168·0 per 1,000. There were small epidemics of small-pox throughout the country, principally in the Agbor-Ishan country, as occurred last year. Nothing approaching a serious outbreak of the disease occurred. The incidence of small-pox is principally confined to the dry season.

Influenza.—The great pandemic reached Nigeria towards the end of September, raged during October, and declined rather abruptly in November. Imported into Lagos by sea from the Gold Coast, in spite of unremitting efforts on the part of the Sanitary Authorities, it was but a matter of time till the disease had spread all over the country. Calabar was the last to suffer owing to the infrequency of the shipping service between there and ports to windward, and the epidemic was at its height there when it had practically died out in Lagos. The epidemic did not present any features different from those observed in other parts of the world, unless it was in its severity. Gastro-intestinal types were noted, but in the great majority of the cases the brunt of the disease fell upon the respiratory system. All the deaths among Europeans were due to septic broncho-pneumonia. It is difficult to estimate either the incidence of the disease or the mortality. In Lagos where there is a properly organised Health Department and where registration is compulsory, it is possible to

arrive at a vague estimate. From statistics taken from such sources as prisons, Police Force, West African Frontier Force, and Government employees, a case incidence of 50 per cent. with a mortality of 5 per cent. would probably be a low estimate. Among the poor and intensely ignorant both the incidence and mortality must have been very much higher. It is estimated, from the Register of Deaths and a comparison of the death rate during the epidemic with the same periods in previous years, that 1·5 per cent. of the population of Lagos died of influenza.

418 Europeans came under treatment of whom 15 died, a mortality of 3·5 per cent. This is, however, a very low estimate of the incidence of the disease, as many suffered in remote districts where medical aid was not available. Influenza was the cause of invaliding of 9 European Government officials and the death of 12. 5,887 natives of all classes were treated for it as in-patients at the hospitals with a mortality of 11 per cent.

Dysentery is for the most part of the amoebic variety. Among Europeans the case incidence is practically the same as last year. 40 cases are recorded, but this gives but a low estimate of the number who are carriers of the amoeba. Emetine and *Alcresta Ipecac* have given good results in the treatment. In natives 920 cases are recorded with a mortality of 16·3 per cent. against 1,059 with a mortality of 11·2 per cent. in 1917.

SANITATION.

Northern Provinces.—The limitations incidental to the state of war persisted throughout the year: and the wide incidence of small-pox, which had been feared, was experienced in many regions.

The return of the Nigerian troops, together with their numerous special service officers and non-commissioned officers, from overseas resulted in a very material increase of the official European community; and this led to a heavy incidence of European sickness, for many of the Europeans alluded to lacked the personal experience necessary to safeguard their health adequately in this country.

Southern Provinces.—This report covers the sanitary work conducted during the last year of the War. Of the four officers forming the sanitary staff one was lent to the Lagos Town Council as Medical Officer of Health and another to the Medical Branch for the whole year.

The Public Health Ordinance and Rules were, during the year, made applicable as a whole, or in part, to the various Townships. This will prove of great advantage in the sanitary interests. Various Regulations were also framed under existing Ordinances which will also promote the cause of sanitation.

Various segregation plans for townships were passed by the Sanitary Authorities. Building regulations for townships laid out on model lines are receiving attention.

In Lagos, under recent byelaws enacted under the Public Health Ordinance, new wells cannot be dug without permission from the Medical Officer of Health, nor can they be dug within the radius of 100 yards from an available standpipe or water main of the public water supply.

Sanitary Inspectors are trained in Lagos by the Medical Officer of Health who delivers lectures, holds demonstrations, and defines their routine duties for practical work in the native town. The teaching of elementary hygiene and sanitation is conducted in the majority of schools under Government inspection and fair progress is being made in schools in the large towns. Lectures are given by Sanitary Officers when on tour.

The Senior Sanitary Officer now holds the post of Principal Registrar for both the Northern and Southern Provinces under the Births, Deaths and Burials Ordinance, 1917. So far the Ordinance only applies to the registration of births and deaths of non-natives of the Northern and Southern Provinces, but in Lagos the births and deaths of both natives and non-natives are registrable. In Lagos owing to the large number of private practitioners the number of certified deaths is not only comparatively large but it is steadily increasing, and the observations on vital statistics are of very great value from the public health point of view, more especially at times when epidemics threaten or undue high mortality calls for special enquiry and special measures.

In natives in Lagos the birth-rate was 30·6 (per 1,000 population) and the death-rate 39·3 (per 1,000 population). The infantile mortality amounted to 330·1 (per 1,000 births). 30·4 per cent. of the deaths registered were certified by medical men.

METEOROLOGY.

Complete meteorological observations have only been made at sixteen stations in the Northern Provinces owing to the lack of Medical Officers.

The rainfall in 1918 (at the places where it was recorded) was less than that of 1917 by 13·59 inches. Exceptional rainfall was recorded in Naraguta during June, and the rainfall generally throughout August was excessive.

The following figures are of interest :—

	Reading.	Date.	Station.
Highest Shade Temperature ..	115·00°	12th Apr., 1918	Maiduguri
Lowest Shade Temperature ..	41·00°	11th January, 1918	Kano
Highest Mean Monthly Temperature	108·2°	April	Maiduguri
Lowest Mean Monthly Temperature	49·2°	January	Kano
	ins.		
Maximum Total Rainfall	66·50	Jan. to Dec.	Naraguta
Minimum Total Rainfall	31·79	Jan. to Dec.	Sokoto
Maximum Rainfall on one day ..	4·97	17th July, 1918	Zungeru
Greatest Range of Temperature ..	48·00°	May	Nafada
Highest Mean Monthly Relative Humidity	88·3%	August	Kaduna Capital
Lowest Mean Monthly Relative Humidity	25·0%	March	Sokoto

Southern Provinces.—The smallest rainfall ever recorded at Lagos occurred in 1918, following on a phenomenally large rainfall of the previous year. This was by no means characteristic of the whole of the Southern Provinces, as Forcados and the coast ports to the east show records considerably larger than the average.

The maximum temperature throughout the Southern Provinces was 103° at Ubiaja in January, and the minimum temperature 48° at Ikom in February.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The total revenue of the Department, not including free services, was £47,451, including reimbursements from the Railway, an increase of £5,330 as compared with 1917. The amount transmitted through the post by means of money and postal orders was £210,249, an increase of £161. The decline in the postal order business due to the introduction of currency notes continued, but money order business increased, principally due to the introduction of a money order system between Dahomey and Lagos.

The Revenue derived from telegraphs and telephones shows an increase of £2,758, or 16·7 per cent. The increase from telephones was £263. The total expenditure of the Department was £103,783 (£99,932 in 1917), which includes £4,230 spent in the Cameroons and £898 spent in the extension of telegraphs and telephones in Nigeria.

MILITARY OPERATIONS, 1918.

The outstanding feature of the year was the rising in the Egba district. Operations commenced with the despatch of a Company of the 1st Battalion from Kaduna as a precautionary measure. In the middle of June the rising assumed such a grave appearance that the General Officer Commanding the Service Brigade assumed control, and the whole of the 2nd Service Battalion from Zungeru and the 4th Service Battalion from Ede, reinforced by a party from the 4th Training Centre at Ibadan and subsequently by a Company of the 1st Service Battalion from Zaria, were employed in quelling the rising. Major F. H. Hawley, the West Yorkshire Regiment, Commanding the 2nd Service Battalion, assumed command of the operations. Severe fighting took place during June and July and active operations finally came to an end by the 1st of August.

Excluding these operations, 9 patrols and 16 escorts were carried out, involving the employment of 36 officers, 15 British N.C.O.'s and 1,381 native rank and file of the Infantry, and 1 officer and 30 native rank and file of the Artillery. 6 of these patrols were in the Northern Provinces, and 3 in the Southern.

The more important of these were the Ekwi patrol in the Abakaliki district, and the Udi-Okigwi patrol. The latter patrol remained in the field from the 2nd April till the 1st November, when the ravages of influenza checked its activities.

Casualties incurred in these operations were, 4 native rank and file killed, and 8 wounded. There were no European casualties.

RAILWAY.

The capital expenditure at the end of 1918 stood at £9,049,834, with interest charges estimated at £406,611 per annum and sinking fund charges estimated at £67,443, a total of £474,054. The net receipts (£511,963) covered these charges and left a small surplus of £37,909.

The gross receipts (£1,252,647), were the largest in the history of the Railway and exceeded those of the combined divisions during the previous year by £144,012, while the working expenditure at £740,684 exceeded that for 1917 by £100,[illegible]7 due very largely to the increased war bonus paid the staff.

Revenue earnings have been generally good and show a substantial advance. The freights on coal from the colliery to Port Harcourt show an increase from £47,167 to £132,181, due to the larger quantity carried, and to some extent to a revision of rates. The percentage of net receipts to gross earnings in 1918 was 40·87.

The actual tonnage of goods (exclusive of coal) hauled during 1917 and 1918 was 415,519 and 434,888. Principal increases took place in the following commodities :—Gari, guinea-corn, ground-nuts, kola-nuts, palm-kernels, palm-oil, and timber, and decreases in cocoa, cotton goods, ginned cotton, raw cotton, gin, &c., hides, salt, shea nuts, skins, tin ore, and yam flour.

Though actually fewer passengers were carried in 1918 than in the previous year (the numbers being 1,166,298 and 1,180,681 respectively), the receipts for the former show an increase of £22,129, or a profit in 1918 of 7·4 pence per vehicle mile.

Capital expenditure increased by £85,099, principally in respect of expenditure incurred on the Eastern Division in the construction of 500 feet of quay wall at Port Harcourt, and on the Western Division in ballasting.

The earnings of the Motor Transport Service for the year were £15,109, or an increase of £544 on the previous year. Expenditure was £11,721 against £11,534, showing an increase of 2·46 pence per mile, due principally to war conditions, increasing prices, and wages. The total tonnage handled amounted to 13,748, as compared with 15,604 tons last year. The van mileage shows a reduction of 20,000, the figures being 148,193 and 168,285 miles respectively. The number of passengers carried has also decreased slightly, only 6 services being maintained as against 7 during 1917, that between Zaria and Maska having been discontinued.

Sir John Eaglesome, K.C.M.G., Director of Railways and Works, who was directly responsible for the construction of the Northern and Eastern Sections of the Railway, retired on December 31st. Mr. E. M. Bland, general manager of the Gold Coast Railway, was appointed to the Nigerian Railway in a similar capacity on the 1st November in the place of Mr. (now Brigadier-General) Cooper, C.B., C.M.G., who resigned the position in 1917.

LAGOS HARBOUR WORKS.

The West Mole was extended to 4,090 feet, of which 412 feet were constructed during 1918. The training bank was extended to 2,516 feet, of which 490 feet were constructed during 1918. The bar draught has improved throughout the year. At the end of 1917 the draught was 20 feet, which was increased to 21 feet on the 28th October, 1918.

MARINE SERVICES.

The Lagos-Sapele service was re-started in January, 1918, and ran throughout the year. A modified service only was maintained on the Cross River and between Forcados and Warri. The Niger service was increased during 1918 by one tug and three barges.

Dredging operations were carried out on the Lagos Harbour and outer harbour, owing to which the official bar draught was maintained at 20 feet until October, when it was raised to 21 feet.

The extent of swamp land reclaimed at Apapa was 36 acres. Reclamation was also effected at the back of both the old Customs Wharf and the extension thereto. The amount of spoil pumped up from the inner harbour and then pumped on shore at Apapa was 892,060 tons, and at the Customs 54,000 tons.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Southern Provinces.—Owing to continuation of hostilities only absolutely essential works were undertaken.

The European Hospital, Port Harcourt, was nearly completed in spite of the delay in obtaining materials from England. A first-class and a second-class officers' Rest House, and a house for the executive engineer were also erected at Port Harcourt. A first-class officers' Rest House was erected at Bonny. At Enugu, quarters for Medical Officer and District Officer, Posts and Telegraphs Office and District Office were built.

The Customs Wharf extension, built in ferro-concrete and measuring 401 feet 6 inches, was completed, and piles were driven for the foundation of the transport shed to be erected on the wharf.

The manufacture of local tiles was continued with success and lime burning at Enugu from the limestone deposit found in that district. This lime proves to be of excellent quality, and is now being used for all buildings in the Southern Provinces. When the Eastern Railway is extended about 10 miles to the deposit, lime will be sold at Enugu at about 3*s.* 6*d.* per cement cask, which will mean a very considerable saving as against cement.

Northern Provinces.—The following additional buildings were commenced at Kaduna :—European Hospital, Native Hospital, quarters for Senior Medical Officer, quarters for Nursing Sisters, quarters for

Clerks (9 blocks). Of these buildings the Native Hospital was completed, and the remaining buildings were well advanced at the end of the year. Various buildings were also erected at Bauchi and Kano.

Lime burning was commenced at Elebu in the Ilorin Province, and at Itobe on the Niger, south of Lokoja, and lime of good quality is being produced.

GENERAL.

The Expeditionary Force sent by Nigeria to German East Africa returned in March, and received an enthusiastic welcome. In view of the fine reputation which officers and men had made for themselves it was decided to reorganise the Force on a larger scale for service in a new sphere. The new Force was constituted on June 1st, and was ready to proceed overseas when the influenza epidemic broke out and delayed its departure. The Armistice followed and the Force ceased to exist on the 31st December, the Nigeria Regiment being brought up to its pre-war strength by the absorption of a portion of the personnel of the Service Brigade, as the new force was called, the remainder being demobilised. Nigeria contributed during the year a sum of £50,000 towards the cost of the Expeditionary Force which it sent to East Africa, and a sum of £84,000 towards the cost of the Service Brigade during its training.

Owing to the number of officers seconded for active service or lent for other work in connection with the War, and the vacancies which it was impossible to fill, the Civil Service remained depleted throughout the year by about one-third of its normal numbers. The work thrown on the remaining staff has consequently been heavy and has only been met by prolonged residence in Nigeria, regardless of health. All members of the staff have responded cheerfully to the call, for although every man of military age was eager to join the fighting forces, he was equally eager to do everything in his power to enable another to go if he could not himself be spared from his duties.

The year has been a fairly peaceable one in Nigeria, with the exception of the serious disturbances in the Egba country which broke out in June. This rising was very sudden and there were signs that it had been organised by persons of education and intelligence. Sections of the railway and the telegraph lines were scientifically destroyed and railway property was wrecked and burnt in the most effective manner. The stores of the merchants at the various railway stations were looted, and one European agent was brutally murdered, while many other employees, Europeans and natives, barely escaped with their lives. A large number of troops was required to restore order, as stated in a previous paragraph, and had to be kept in the field and guarding the railway line until late in August.

The system of direct taxation started in the previous year in the Oyo Province, as explained in the report for 1917, has been most successful and is being extended in the Yoruba country amongst tribes who have willingly accepted it.

There were one or two outbreaks both in the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, but at the end of the year there was no sign of trouble anywhere. The Emirs in the Hausa States and Bornu have done all in their power to testify their loyalty, and during the War prayers were constantly offered in the Mosques for the success of His Majesty's Arms. When asked whether his Native Treasury would desire to make a donation to the Red Cross Fund, the Sultan of Sokoto replied that he and his chiefs preferred to subscribe from their own private purses.

The voluntary private contributions collected in Nigeria in aid of War funds and charities amounted in all to £149,000. In addition, the Native Treasuries in the Northern Provinces contributed £9,000 towards the Red Cross Fund and the Government of Nigeria contributed £1,500 towards King George's Fund for Sailors. The Native Administrations in the Northern Provinces have contributed a sum of £98,000 towards the expenditure incurred by Nigeria in connection with the War, and have offered the Imperial Government a further sum of £51,600. The total cost of the War to Nigeria to the end of 1918 is estimated at £1,495,000.

During the year the approval of the Secretary of State was given to start work on the wharves at the new railway terminal at Apapa, the construction of 800 feet of wharfage being sanctioned. Owing to the magnitude of the works it was decided to place the construction of the wharves and dock in the hands of consulting engineers, instead of carrying out the work departmentally, as at first proposed; and it has not yet been found possible to start the work.

The question of the pay of Government officers and employees became somewhat acute during the year owing to the enormous rise in the cost of living. An increased war bonus was approved by the Secretary of State, but its amount and the conditions under which it was granted did not satisfy the Service. As a result, a Special Commissioner was sent out by the Secretary of State to enquire and report, and new scales of bonus were sanctioned for both Europeans and natives.

A. G. BOYLE,
Acting Governor.

6th August, 1919.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

The following recent reports, &c., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page:—

ANNUAL.

No.	Colony, &c.	Year
998	Gold Coast ..	1917
999	Weihaiwei ..	1918
1000	Zanzibar ..	"
1001	Hong Kong	"
1002	Somaliland ..	1917–1918
1003	Cayman Islands	"
1004	Ma ta	"
1005	Seychelles ..	1918
1006	Fiji ..	"
1007	Ceylon	"
1008	Nigeria	1917
1009	Turks and Caicos Islands ..	1918
1010	St. Helena ..	"
1011	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
1012	Ashanti	"
1013	East Africa Protectorate..	1917–1918
1014	British Guiana	1918
1015	Bechuanaland Protectorate	1918–1919
1016	Basutoland	"
1017	Falkland Islands ..	1918
1018	Trinidad	"
1019	Bermuda	"
1020	Swaziland ..	1917–1918
1021	Somaliland..	1918–1919
1022	Gibraltar	1918
1023	Grenada	1918–1919
1024	Jamaica	"
1025	Cyprus	"
1026	British Honduras ..	1918
1027	British Solomon Islands ..	1918–1919
1028	Straits Settlements	1918
1029	Gold Coast	"

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, &c.	Subject.
79	Northern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1907–8 and 1908–9.
80	Nyasaland	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
81	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1908–9.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, &c.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon..	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, &c.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.

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No. 1064.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1919.

(For Report for 1918 see No. 1030.)

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No. 1064.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1919.

FINANCIAL.

The gross total of revenue, £4,959,428, exceeded that of 1918 by £945,238, while the recurrent revenue exceeded that of the previous year by no less than £864,752. The revenue for 1919 was the highest on record.

For the purposes of a general comparison of revenue it is necessary to go back to 1913 the last complete year of peace working. In that year the revenue exclusive of the small Grant-in-Aid then payable to the Northern Provinces was £3,362,507 or £1,467,140 less than that actually received during the year under review. It should be borne in mind that, although new sources of revenue were introduced in the intervening period, the revenue of 1913 included a sum of approximately £1,140,000 derived from import duties on trade spirits, a source of revenue which no longer exists, owing to the prohibition of the importation of these spirits.

Of the ten ordinary heads of revenue nine exceeded the estimate, the principal excesses being customs, £542,137; railway, £90,254; marine, £54,164; direct taxes, £44,374; and miscellaneous, £36,562. The increased revenue under customs was largely due to increased trade, but the change in money values accounted for a portion of the increase in *ad valorem* duties (£103,443) while additional duties imposed upon exports accounted for a portion of the increase (£210,693) under export duties. The railway revenue rose mainly owing to increased exports, while the rise under marine was due to the increased harbour dues imposed on shipping and to the actual increase in the volume of shipping in the port of Lagos. The increase (£44,374) in the direct taxation levied in the Northern Provinces was due to improved collections, more accurate assessment, and to the general prosperity in that part of Nigeria.

The expenditure, which totalled £4,529,176 in 1919, exceeded that of the previous year by £1,069,402, and exceeded the estimate by £611,963. The principal excesses occurred under the heads railways £217,454; miscellaneous, £189,167; marine, £161,157; Eastern Railway construction, £58,778; Lagos Harbour Works, £28,716; and military, £24,672.

The main causes of these excesses were (1) indents of 1918 not executed until 1919; (2) increased cost of materials; (3) war bonus not provided for in the estimates, and (4) a loss of £21,654 incurred in the sale of investments which had depreciated below the value at which they were included in the assets. There were also amounts not provided for in the estimates for war costs and gratuities, £47,025, and in respect of the Abeokuta rising, £13,049.

The total unprovided expenditure on war costs, including gratuities, from 1914 to the 31st December, 1919, amounted to £542,450 which includes £98,456 contributed by the Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces.

The balance sheet at the 31st December, 1919, shows a surplus of £1,133,038, to which might be added the further sum of £1,883,873 advanced from revenue for the construction of the Eastern Railway and which will be refunded to revenue in 1920. At the end of 1918 the funded debt stood at £8,470,593. In November, 1919, a new loan of £6,200,000 was floated for the purpose of (1) redeeming £4,425,000 5 per cent. four year Debentures due for redemption in June, 1920, and (2) repaying to revenue advances made for the construction of the Eastern Railway. Part of the debentures were redeemed in December, 1919, and the remainder will be paid off in June, 1920. At the end of 1919 the funded debt stood, temporarily, at £11,997,118, but when the transactions in connection with raising the new loan and paying off the old are complete it would amount to £10,245,593 to which would be added the cost of raising the new loan.

The surplus funds belonging to the Native Administrations in the Northern Provinces amounted to £486,653 on the 31st December, 1919, as compared with £321,842 at the end of 1918; £57,390 of these balances is invested in England.

The total revenue and expenditure of these Native Administrations for the last two years have been as follows:—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1918	492,663	353,296
1919	536,007	382,726

The revenue and expenditure of the Native Administrations in the Southern Provinces were approximately:

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1918	103,649	98,155
1919	142,215	107,900

TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRIES.

Imports and Exports.

The total value of the imports during 1919 (exclusive of specie) was £10,798,671 as compared with £7,423,158 in 1918. As in the previous year this increase in the value of imports was largely due to the enhanced prices of commodities.

(2087) Wt. 29921/587 3/21 1250 & 90 Harrow.

Article.	1918.		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Bread and Biscuits .. cwt.	659	2,933	17,222	77,438
Fish .. .. .. ,,	1,773	3,683	7,728	17,300
Grain and Flour .. ,,	11,300	24,748	62,487	130,693
Kola Nuts .. centals.	133,445	197,958	162,701	236,848
Salt .. .. .. cwt.	695,262	311,752	1,095,507	510,839
Spirits .. .. gall. at 100°	106,000	163,616	75,000	99,739
Tobacco, Cigars, etc.	—	297,368	—	631,531
Kerosene, etc. .. imp. gall.	1,615,960	93,697	2,069,353	159,917
Wood and Timber sup. feet	877,588	22,687	1,320,706	41,190
Apparel	—	109,159	—	135,354
Coopers' Stores	—	1,024,622	—	917,896
Hardware, etc.	—	169,313	—	295,670
Furniture	—	31,091	—	51,040
Iron, Steel and Manufactures thereof.. .. .. tons	—	139,535	9,972	405,791
Machinery	—	68,734	—	166,680
Soap .. .. .. cwt.	57,339	129,337	60,315	151,115
Cotton Piece Goods	—	2,804,379	—	3,262,933
Textile: Silk Manufactures ..	101,237	38,079	123,786	92,010
Textile: Woollen Manufactures	74,083	21,499	102,338	40,321
Bags and Sacks .. .. doz.	243,488	250,023	559,317	580,338

The outstanding feature in the return is, again, the diminution in the importation of spirits. Only 75,000 gallons were imported in 1919. In 1910 the importation was 1,974,000 gallons. In 1913 the value of spirits imported, including duty, was over £1,500,000: in 1919 it was £99,739, notwithstanding that the duty on spirits was higher than in the former year and the cost of the spirits had considerably increased. The value of imports from the British Empire increased from £7,354,327 in 1918 to £10,400,703 in 1919. Foreign goods were valued at £1,615,129 as against £964,071 in 1918. The United States of America shows an increase of £671,268.

The total value of the exports (exclusive of specie) amounted to £14,675,789 in 1919 as compared with £9,511,971 in 1918, and was higher than in any previous year in the history of Nigeria.

The following is a comparative table of the principal articles of export:—

Article.	1918.		1919.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Benneseed .. .. ton	42	696	57,074	53,541
Cocoa .. .. .. cwt.	204,382	235,870	514,225	1,067,675
Cotton Lint .. .. cwt.	13,214	97,399	60,221	484,745
Cotton Seed .. .. ton	405	15,412	—	5
Corn and Maize .. .. cwt.	8,098	3,696	352	199
Rubber .. .. .. lb.	352,504	19,667	892,081	43,903
Hides and Skins	—	293,019	—	1,262,140
Timber (Mahogany) No. of Logs	9,016	68,480	8,516	116,820
Shea Products .. .. ton	126	4,884	1,729	37,222
Tin Ore .. .. .. ,,	8,294	1,770,003	7,685	1,324,074
Palm Oil .. .. .. ,,	86,425	2,610,448	100,967	4,245,893
Palm Kernels .. .. ,,	205,167	3,226,306	216,913	4,947,995
Ground Nuts .. .. ,,	57,554	920,137	39,334	698,702

The exports to France and French Possessions increased in value from £79,082 in 1918 to £433,032 in 1919. The exports to the United States of America rose from £571,201 in 1918, to £1,671,437 in 1919, and the value of exports to the United Kingdom and British Possessions increased from £8,844,880 in 1918 to £12,497,054 in 1919. The increase in the value of exports to foreign countries is accounted for by the removal of the restrictions in force during the War.

Total imports and exports for the last three years, exclusive of specie, were :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*	*Total.*
	£	£	£
1917	5,808,592	8,602,486	14,411,078
1918	7,423,158	9,511,971	16,935,129
1919	10,798,671	14,675,789	25,474,460

The imports and exports of specie for the same period were :—

	Imports.	*Exports.*
	£	£
1917	1,724,143	125,384
1918	895,240	52,888
1919	1,217,161	50,456

The value of the exports, excluding specie, has exceeded that of the imports by £3,877,118 in 1919.

From 1900 to 1918 the imports of specie have always exceeded the exports, except in 1915, when the imports were less than the exports by £681,345. This was due in a measure to the repatriation of worn Victorian coins. The absorption for the last five years has been £3,465,075 (including Currency Notes).

Mines.

Northern Provinces.—88 Tin Mining Companies continued operations during the year, and held at the end of the year—

3	Lode Mining Leases	84·66 acres.
478	Alluvial Mining Leases.. ..	85,518·143 ,,
4	Stream Mining Leases	6,346 yards.
622	Mining Rights	841,099 ,,
116	Exclusive Prospecting Licences	383·487 sq. miles.

8,168 tons of tin ore were won in 1919 as compared with 8,434 tons in 1918, 8,314 tons in 1917, 8,186 tons in 1916, 6,910 tons in 1915, and 6,143 tons in 1914. The total output for the year gives an average of 1·37 cwt. an acre of land held under Alluvial Leases, Stream Leases and Mining Rights. The average price of metallic tin in London market was £243 7s. 6d. a ton.

The average number of persons employed by the Mining Companies during the year was 218 Europeans and 22,289 natives, and of the latter about 611 were employed on prospecting work. The number employed on actual mining shows an increase as compared with the preceding year of, approximately, 582.

Gold mining operations have been continued near Minna in the Nupe Province, and 319 ounces of gold have been won. This gold is all alluvial from river washings, nothing further having been done on known small gold-bearing stringers of quartz.

Southern Provinces.—The Nigerian Proprietary Company continued their mining operations in the Calabar Province during the year. Prospecting has been carried out in the Ogoja Province and several applications for exclusive prospecting licences have been made.

Colliery.

The output from the commencement has been as follows, and future prospects are excellent :—

1916	24,500 tons.
1917	83,405 ,,
1918	148,214 ,,
1919	137,844 ,,
Total	393,963 ,,

The greater part of this coal has been used for the railway and for other Government services, the balance being sold for bunkering ships visiting Port Harcourt and a certain amount to the Sierra Leone Government. Owing to labour difficulties the output this year was not as high as anticipated.

Agriculture.

Northern Provinces.—The ginnery of the British Cotton Growing Association at Zaria has been enlarged and is now capable of a maximum output of 1,000 bales a week. The average output in the past has been 300 bales a week. The season was above the average for crops in general. A late shower in October was highly beneficial to the cotton crop, which promises to be a record one.

The cultivation of American long-staple cotton, to the exclusion of all other varieties, has spread over the entire Zaria Province and over a considerable area in the Province of Kano. The seed distribution amounted to 595 tons compared with 311 tons in 1918. The price offered for seed-cotton was 3¾d. per lb. as against 2¾d. in 1918.

The ground-nut crop both as regards quantity and price is likely to eclipse all previous records, though this trade is considerably hampered by the inability of the railway to deal with the produce offering, owing to shortage of locomotives and rolling stock.

Steady progress has been made with experimental tobacco cultivation at Ilorin, but it is as yet too soon to say whether tobacco-growing for export will develop into an important local industry.

Cattle disease was prevalent over a wide area and resulted in a high mortality. Efforts were made to control the disease by segregation.

Southern Provinces.—Deficient rainfall and a severe harmattan caused all crops to suffer in varying degrees ; the precipitation at the Agricultural Headquarters, Ibadan, was 45·38 inches, which is 4·98 in. or about 10 per cent. below the average rainfall for the preceding nine years. Thus the upward tendency of food prices of the preceding few years has been maintained.

The unfavourable season caused the output of the cocoa gardens and cotton farms to be smaller than was expected. Owing, however, to the high prices ruling during the year the crops picked were larger than usual, very little discrimination being shown with regard to the quality of the beans offered for sale. High prices have not caused greater care to be bestowed upon the cultivation of the cocoa-trees or upon the preparation of the crops for market. A premium of 7s. 6d. per cwt. was paid by European firms for properly fermented cocoa ; but so long as cocoa-beans of almost any quality continued to find a ready market, this additional payment was not regarded by the average farmer as sufficient to recoup him for the additional care and labour which were necessary in order to earn it. The importance of the cocoa

industry in Nigeria is steadily increasing. The exports of this crop during 1919 amounted to 25,711 tons, a quantity five times as great as that exported in 1914, while their value exceeded a million sterling. Indeed, the shipments of this product in 1919 were larger than the whole quantity exported in the two preceding years, although both these years showed large increases. Demonstrations of the correct methods of fermenting cocoa were given to farmers in the Oyo and Abeokuta Provinces by a native instructor during the year.

Cotton is quickly regaining the importance it possessed as an export before the War, notwithstanding the set-back it received in the previous year through unfavourable weather. The purchases amounted to 12,520,231 lb. as compared with 16,323,858 lb. in 1914; and the number of bales of 400 lb. exported was 8,598. Little crushing of seed was done, owing to the deterioration of the crushing machinery for want of repairs and renewals during recent years.

The operations of the Agricultural Department for encouraging the growing of Georgia cotton were extended from Meko and Iseyin to Aiyetoro and the district between Moor Plantation and Adio, and that Department distributed 27 tons of the seed of this kind in those districts. About 40 acres of Georgia cotton were grown at Moor Plantation Agricultural Station in the season 1918–1919, and 26,963 lb. of seed-cotton giving 8,747 lb. of lint, or 22 bales were obtained. Information so far available shows that 15 of these bales were sold in Liverpool, giving a net return (after deducting expenses of the whole shipment) of £416 8s.; the price obtained for the cotton was 19·43d. per lb. Samples of this cotton sent to the Imperial Institute were classed by brokers in Liverpool with "fair" American and valued at about the price at which it was sold. Figures are available for the yield from a similar area sown at Moor Plantation in the next season, 1919–1920; the outturn of seed-cotton was 27,421, and of lint 8,304 lb. the yield of seed-cotton per acre (662 lb.) being higher than the previous highest, namely, that of the preceding season when it was 650 lb. per acre; but the yield of lint was lower: 200–204 lb. as against 211 lb. per acre in 1918–1919, the lint percentage having fallen from 32·4 to 30·3.

The distribution of native cotton seed by the British Cotton Growing Association on behalf of the Agricultural Department amounted to 1,010 tons; but difficulties of transport prevented this quantity from being made completely available to farmers. At the beginning of the year the prices offered for native seed-cotton were those ruling at the end of 1918, namely, 2¼d. per lb. at the Ginneries and Merchants' stores on the railway, 2d. at Meko and $2\frac{2}{17}$d. at Merchants' stores at Oyo; whilst those for Georgia were 2¾d. at the Ginneries, 2½d. at Meko and Oyo, and $2\frac{3}{14}$d. at Iseyin. These prices were increased by one half-penny for native and one penny for Georgia, in 1919. Since the beginning of 1915 the price given by the British Cotton Growing Association at the Ginneries for native cotton has steadily increased; at the end of 1919 it was 214 per cent. more than in 1915. The price for Georgia cotton since the end of 1916 has increased by 75 per cent.

The restriction of the activities of the Agricultural Department for want of staff still continued; the work in the Eastern and Central Divisions suffered most, for it was possible to station an agricultural officer at Calabar or Onitsha for a few weeks only in the whole year. The encouragement of the growing of foodstuffs was, however, continued

as far as possible. In the latter connection it is of interest to note the facility with which maize can be absorbed under present conditions for local consumption. Chiefly for want of tonnage, the export of maize fell quickly from 11,841 tons in 1913 to 405 tons in 1918, and then to 17½ tons in 1919—a lessening that is by no means explained by any suggestion of decreased planting.

The efforts of the Department to encourage the production for export of maize and ground-nuts in the Southern Provinces met with small success. A few Chiefs kept seed for planting, but otherwise the produce was used for food ; and the present shortage of farm provisions is such as to retard greatly any possible results of such efforts.

Rubber tapping was carried out, and demonstrations of this were given at three outstations in the Calabar Province. The rubber harvested at Agege Model Farm amounted to : biscuits, 404 lb., scrap, 124 lb. Rubber sold from this farm realised 1s. 5d. per lb. for biscuits (in Lagos) and 1s. 8d. for scrap (in England).

Encouragement of kola-growing was continued chiefly by the distribution of seeds and plants ; the number of seeds sent out from the different stations was 63,075, and of plants 11,172. Kola imports during the year were worth £236,548, and exports £4,735. Importation of kola has more than doubled since 1913, being 7,206 tons in 1919, as compared with 3,592 tons in the former year.

The experimental stations, sub-stations, and model plots of the Agricultural Department were all maintained, and were supervised with the assistance of officers of the Political Department. This was especially the case in the Eastern and Central Divisions.

Forestry.

As far as the limited staff rendered it possible the usual inspection of licensed timber areas was carried on during the year. The Idah and Ankpa Divisions of the Munshi Province and Lokoja and the Kabba Division of the Ilorin Province were visited.

In the Northern Provinces one Forest Reserve was constituted. This represented an addition of 925 square miles to the total reserved area. Proposals for the reservation of 5,400 square miles have also been put forward. In the Southern Provinces no new forest reserves have been constituted, but several proposals are awaiting investigation by the Reserve Settlement Officer. The total area of reserved forest in the Northern and Southern Provinces amounts to, approximately, 2,933 square miles not including 598 square miles of game reserves.

The area of the plantations in the Southern Provinces was increased by 108 acres to a total of 936 acres. The species most largely planted during the year was *Sarcocephalus Esculentus* (Opepe) which has proved most satisfactory, transplanting readily and growing so vigorously that even in the young stages it is not often choked by grass and weeds. Teak and *Lophira Procera* were also planted. The Teak made a good start but the *Lophira*, possibly owing to the exceptionally dry season, was disappointing. Sasswood planted in 1918 at first made very slow and irregular growth, but improved very much and is likely to prove much more satisfactory than anticipated. The total cost of the plantations, including cost of maintenance, filling up of blanks and 108 acres newly planted, amounted to £1,761, as against £1,477 in 1918.

In the Northern Provinces planting operations have as usual been attended with considerable difficulties which were mainly due to insect and animal pests and, in places, to a deficient rainfall. Fifty-four acres of new plantations were made, some of which were planted and others sown with seed at stake. The best results at Bornu were obtained from mahogany, *Ricinodendron africana* and *Dalbergia Sisso*. The Naraguta plantation was increased by 7 acres, planted with mahogany, teak, *Albizza Lebbek, Dalbergia Sisso* and *Cassia Siamea*. Twenty-two acres were planted with mahogany and 36 acres sown with seeds of various species at Zaria.

Out of 112 timber areas granted under licence only 37 were worked during the year. Permits were issued for 2,474 trees to be felled on these areas, a decrease of 1,770 on the previous year. This decrease is due partly to the closing of the Admiralty contracts and the scarcity of shipping accommodation. For local use 16,680 trees were felled under permit as against 16,971 in the previous year, in addition to this 3,006 mangrove trees were cut and 528 teak poles taken from plantations.

For the Government exploitation at Oni, 3,325 trees were felled, an increase of 294 on the previous year. The output amounted to 176,667 cubic feet delivered at the sawmill, 148,476 cubic feet extracted and lying in safe water, 270,505 cubic feet hauled to the waterside, and 18,394 cubic feet of mahogany and "sida" dressed but not hauled. The work of extracting, especially in the case of floating timbers, was very seriously hampered by an almost unprecedented shortage in the rainfall, the rivers never rising sufficiently to float out anything but the smallest logs; labour was also scarce, and the lack of silver and nickel tended to make it scarcer.

Fifty-six botanical specimens were sent to Kew for identification, and timber specimens of 29 of the most useful and plentiful trees were prepared for the Timber Exhibition to be held in London in 1920.

The Forest Revenue for the Southern Provinces amounted to £20,153 as compared with £20,139 in 1918. The former figure was made up of £18,910 from timber fees, £327 from fuel permits, £480 from minor forest produce permits and £434 from miscellaneous permits and sales. Royalties to the value of £4,233 were collected and paid to the owners of the trees felled as against £3,585 2s. 9d. in 1918. The revenue in the Northern Provinces amounted to £1,980 and £376 royalties as against £2,055 in the previous year. This was made up of £1,796 for major forest produce, £57 for minor produce and £126 miscellaneous sales.

Lands.

Southern Provinces.—Fifty-four leases for trading and residential sites were sold at auction in 1919. The praemia paid amounted to £12,135 10s. and the annual rent payable thereunder to £1,381 3s. 1,084 deeds were registered in 1919. Of these 522 were conveyances, 188 mortgages, and 53 Crown leases. The total fees amounted to £753 18s.

Northern Provinces.—Ninety-seven Certificates of Occupancy were issued during the year to trading companies. The praemia paid thereon were £1,341. These titles represent a gross annual rent of £1,111.

During the year 703 instruments were registered; of these 85 were Certificates of Occupancy, 368 consisted of various mining titles and 250 were miscellaneous deeds.

Shipping.

There was an appreciable increase in the shipping in 1919 as compared with the previous years. This was, of course, the result of the removal of the war restriction on shipping.

The total shipping inwards and outwards for the last three years was as follows :—

	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
1917	327	474,150	328	465,009
1918	286	409,146	285	396,835
1919	395	535,542	395	536,606

EDUCATION.

Northern Provinces.—During 1919 five new Government schools were opened at Kungass, Madaiki, Argungu, Kaduna and Sokoto, that at Sokoto being an industrial school. The school at Idah was taken over from the Southern Provinces. New school buildings were under construction at the end of the year in Bauchi, Ilorin, Munshi and Nassarawa Provinces, while two, in Nupe and Yola Provinces respectively, were ready for opening at the end of the year.

Year.	*No. of Schools.*	*No. of Pupils.*	*Average Attendance.*
1918	15	969	897
1919	18	1,189	998

The number of native teachers of ordinary secular subjects was 81, with an additional 46 teachers of religion and Arabic. There were 25 native instructors in the Industrial Schools and 157 pupils as compared with 13 instructors and 118 pupils in 1918. The number of Unassisted Mission Schools of which figures are at present available was 98, with 2,747 pupils. The Native Mohammedan Schools numbered 31,313 with 205,172 pupils.

Southern Provinces.—The number of schools and of pupils at the end of 1919 as compared with 1918 are given below :—

	1918.			1919.		
	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Rolls.	Average Attendance	No. of Schools.	Pupils on Rolls.	Average Attendance
Government	44	4,791	3,716	43	4,957	3,686
Assisted ..	189	26,295	18,896	169	25,187	18,091
Unassisted ..	1,422	51,751	40,781	1,099	68,909	40,220
Total ..	1,655	82,837	63,393	1,301	99,053	61,997

The number of pupils receiving a secondary education was 83 in Government schools and 292 in assisted schools (70 and 330 in 1918). No returns are available with regard to pupils in secondary unassisted schools.

Seventy-five boys attended King's College, Lagos, as compared with 70 in 1918. Evening continuation classes were held during the year at King's College, the course comprising English subjects and mathematics. There were also classes for the instruction of teachers in school method and the principles of teaching. The enrolment at these classes was 41 at each of the two sessions held during the year.

125 Teachers Certificates were awarded during the year, 11 first class, 41 second class and 73 third class.

Instruction in manual training and elementary agriculture is given in most Government and assisted schools. Carpentry, printing, and tailoring are taught at the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, and carpentry at the C.M.S. Industrial Mission, Onitsha. In Government technical departments, there were at the end of the year 22 apprentices on the railway, 324 in the marine department, 133 in the public works department and 37 in the printing department.

The total expenditure on education in Nigeria during the year was £49,216, being 1·2 per cent. of realised revenue as against £45,747 (1·1 per cent.) in 1918.

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals and Dispensaries.

Northern Provinces.—The principal hospitals and dispensaries are at Kaduna, Lokoja, Kano, Zungeru and Zaria. At each place arrangements exist for dealing with suspicious cases of fever.

Kaduna.—The same residential quarter as was used last year is still in use as the European hospital. There is no mosquito proofing, nets only being in use. The permanent native hospital was opened in May, 1919, at Kaduna North. It consists of two large wards.

Lokoja.—There is accommodation here in six wards for 12 European patients. Each ward is provided with a mosquito-proof room. At the native hospital there are two large buildings, a portion of one being reserved for the treatment of women.

Kano.—The European hospital has two wards one of which is mosquito-proof. It will accommodate six patients. The native hospital consists of three wards, with accommodation for 30 patients.

Zungeru.—The building previously used as a European hospital is now used as a medical rest house. The hospital for native patients is still in use and comprises two large and three small wards, with accommodation for about 40 persons.

Zaria.—The native hospital consists of a brick building with floor space for 16 beds.

At Maiduguri, Sokoto, Bauchi and Ibi there are small native hospitals, each of which affords accommodation for about 10 patients.

The following is a general summary of patients treated at the various hospitals and dispensaries in the Northern Provinces during the year :—

		Out-patients.	In-patients.	Invalided.	Died.
EUROPEANS	1918 ..	2,192	308	139	36
	1919 ..	1,494	215	69	28
NATIVES	1918 ..	38,760	9,439	1	487
	1919 ..	22,391	5,632	4	247

Southern Provinces.—The principal European and native hospitals are at Lagos, Calabar, Warri, Ibadan, Onitsha, Forcados, Sapele, and Port Harcourt. A new European hospital has been built at Port Harcourt. The native hospital is in course of construction. The European hospitals are all mosquito-proofed, the native hospitals being only partially protected. There are native hospitals in addition to the above at most outstations. In some cases the buildings are constructed of brick or wood and iron, in others they are merely " bush " houses.

The following table shows the total number of cases treated and deaths :—

		In-patients.	Out-patients.	Deaths.
EUROPEANS	1918	487	3,040	25
	1919	430	2,794	17
NATIVES	1918	21,366	106,016	1,635
	1919	15,284	116,418	1,090

Savings Bank.

The decrease in the number of savings bank transactions recorded in 1915–1918 continued in 1919, but owing to the depreciation in the value of money the value of transactions show a slight increase in the figure for 1918. The value of withdrawals was slightly less than the value of deposits. The number of accounts decreased from 5,618 to 5,536, but the amount to depositors' credit increased from £39,483 to £40,597 at the end of 1919.

JUDICIAL.

Criminal Statistics.

The total number of persons brought before the Magistrates increased from 13,591 in 1918 to 14,934 in 1919, and the number of persons summarily convicted from 11,688 to 12,267.

In the Provincial Courts of the Northern Provinces 2,380 persons were brought before the Court in 1919, as compared with 1,621 in 1918, and 2,153 were convicted as against 1,384 in the previous year.

In the Provincial Courts of the Southern Provinces 5,858 persons were brought before the Court in 1919 as compared with 5,573 persons in 1918, and 3,755 were convicted as against 3,270 in the previous year.

The number of persons convicted in the Supreme Court decreased from 170 in 1918 to 102 in 1919.

Of the 15 persons sentenced to death in 1919, seven were cases connected with the 1918 Abeokuta disturbances.

Police.

Southern Provinces and Colony.—The authorised strength of the Force was 24 Europeans and 1,639 native ranks (inclusive of 23 supernumeraries).

Mr. C. W. Duncan was appointed to the vacant post of Inspector-General on 19th June, and during the year three assistant Commissioners and one European Superintendent were appointed, bringing the staff of European officers up to its full strength.

During the year two police escorts were supplied to Political Officers. One escort consisting of 28 men, under an Assistant Commissioner of Police, accompanied the Resident, Ondo, to Igbo-Tako and Obi in connection with twin murder Jujus. No opposition was encountered. The second escort, consisting of a Commissioner of Police and 30 rank and file, accompanied the Resident to the town of Igbo on the southern border of Awka, the inhabitants of which had refused to acknowledge the authority of the Government. The people submitted to the Resident and no opposition was encountered.

Northern Provinces.—The Government Police in the Northern Provinces consisted of 19 Europeans and 954 natives at the end of the year. They have been reported on favourably by Residents and are efficient as regards the constabulary work which they are called upon to perform.

A patrol was sanctioned and carried out in the Nassarawa Province. No opposition was met with and the object of the patrol was achieved.

The Special Railway Police continue to do useful work in suppressing the theft of merchandise from railway wagons, etc.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Northern Provinces.—In the Northern Provinces it was estimated that there were about 847 Europeans at the end of 1919 of whom about 354 were officials.

In the Colony and Southern Provinces there were about 2,000 Europeans with about 1,250 officials. The European population of Nigeria may therefore be estimated at about 2,847 of whom about 1,604 are in the employment of the Government.

The native population of the Northern Provinces is estimated at 8,668,138 and of the Southern Provinces and Colony at 8,918,695—

a total of about 17½ millions. The average density in the Northern Provinces would therefore be about 33·68 to the square mile and in the Southern Provinces and Colony about 110 to the square mile.

The estimated population of the Southern Provinces and Colony is as follows :—

Natives	8,918,695
Non-natives	3,824
	8,922,519

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Northern Provinces.—The influenza epidemic which caused such a high death and sick rate ceased practically as an epidemic about February though a few sporadic cases were reported from the various stations for some months after, the severer forms of this disease being amongst the native population.

The health of the Europeans and natives at Kaduna may be considered satisfactory ; very few cases of tropical disease have originated there. The European death-rate exceeds that of the past seven years, 1918 alone excepted. Deaths from blackwater fever exceed by one those of previous years, dysentery and enteric account each for two deaths.

European.

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
Average European Population ..	703	804	969	897	762	779	989	847
Number of Deaths	22	13	27	14	14	19	36	28
Death Rate per 1,000	31·29	16·16	27·86	15·6	18·3	24·3	36·4	33·0
Number Invalided	50	70	82	34	34	54	53	25*
Invaliding Rate per 1,000	71·12	87·06	84·62	37·9	44·6	69·3	53·5	29·5

* Under 12 months. The total number of invalidings was 69.

Southern Provinces.—The total number of cases of illness from all causes, European and native, treated was 134,926, an increase of 4,017 cases over the year 1918. The case mortality can only be estimated from the number of in-patients treated, deaths of native out-patients not being recorded owing to the difficulty of tracing or obtaining any degree of accuracy of information concerning them.

There were 3,224 (430 in-patients and 2,794 out-patients) Europeans treated with a case mortality of 0·5 per cent. against 3,510 with a case mortality of 0·7 per cent. in 1918, a decrease which can only partly be ascribed to the influenza epidemic of 1918. There were 100 European Government Officials invalided as against 94 in 1918 and 9 deaths as against 16 in 1918.

Taking into consideration the influenza epidemic of 1918 which accounted for 12 deaths and 9 invalidings among European Government Officials the year under review cannot be regarded but as an unhealthly one as compared with former years.

The anæmias due principally in Europeans to malaria, and in natives to ankylostomiasis, as usual head the list of " General Diseases " recorded. A large number of cases are recorded under this heading classified as " Other Diseases " and includes various indefinite but nevertheless very real ailments such as ' General Debility," " Senile Debility," " Tropical Debility," etc. Eight cases of gout and 1 of diabetes occurred in Europeans. In natives there were 6 cases of pernicious anæmia, 4 of diabetes, 4 of rickets and 1 of gout.

The total number of cases of malaria treated was 11,702 with 21 deaths as compared with 9,506 and 30 deaths in 1918. The figure for the year under review approximates very closely to that for 1917. The disease is almost invariably of the æstivo-autumnal type. There were 15 cases of blackwater fever with 5 deaths in Europeans and 2 cases with no deaths in natives.

Yellow Fever.—On 16th March two cases of " Suspicious Yellow Fever " were reported as having occurred in Europeans on board the S.S. " Ravinstone " at Warri. Both were removed to Warri Hospital and were screened and the usual precautions were taken. One of these cases died on 22nd March and a definite diagnosis of yellow fever was made *post mortem.* The other case recovered and no further cases were reported. The infection in these cases probably took place at Burutu.

Influenza persisted but in sporadic form only ; there were 216 cases with 14 deaths recorded—a rate of mortality, viz., 6 per cent., slightly higher than that estimated in the 1918 epidemic. It was estimated that the mortality of last year's epidemic was about 5 per cent. Only 5 cases were recorded among Europeans. There were no deaths among Europeans though influenza was the cause of invaliding of one official.

Dysentery.—In Europeans there were 52 cases with no deaths. In natives there were 998 cases with a mortality considerably below that of last year and the year before, viz., 7 per cent. as compared with 16·3 per cent. and 11·2 per cent., respectively. About 15 per cent. of the cases are bacillary ; 15 per cent. type undetermined and 70 per cent. amœbic. The dysentery and diarrhœa of this country are, clinically and pathologically, intimately associated with ankylostomiasis and intestinal parasites, and the anæmias resulting from all of them might with advantage be grouped and studied together. These diseases combined amount to about 8 per cent. of all others treated among natives.

Smallpox.—One European suffered from this disease and recovered. 246 cases are recorded as having occurred amongst natives. The cases were for the most part sporadic, no serious outbreak having occurred. This figure hardly represents the prevalence of this disease which is endemic and tends to become epidemic during the dry season. But comparatively few cases came under observation as the native is very fond of concealing the disease. The death-rate was very low, viz., 10 per cent. Chicken-pox is endemic and always prevalent more

or less. The death-rate is almost nil. The Medical Officer, Ogoja, however, reports a severe epidemic of this disease from that district.

Syphilis.—Approximately the same number came under treatment as last year. The figures do not in the least represent the prevalence of this disease.

Yaws.—Appears to be very prevalent at Victoria in the British Cameroons; of 575 cases treated 254 are reported from that district.

Pneumonia.—Of 742 cases of pneumonia treated 410 are reported from Buea in the British Cameroons, a fact due, doubtless, to the altitude and cold atmosphere of that place.

Tuberculosis.—175 cases with 35 deaths are recorded. A little less than half of these cases are recorded in Lagos and Ebute Metta which suggests very strongly that the mode of life and overcrowding which exist in Lagos may be responsible. Tuberculosis is believed by some to be on the increase among the natives, but the recorded cases this year are only 49 in excess of last year and less than those in 1916 and 1917. The increased incidence in 1919 may possibly be the aftermath of the influenza epidemic.

Sanitation.

Northern Provinces.—The absence of any sensational, or unusual visitation of epidemic disease rendered the year a comparatively uneventful one; there were still at the beginning of the year numerous cases of influenza; but most of them were in the peripheral districts beyond the reach of medical observation; those which came under treatment, were but the aftermath of the pandemic of the previous year; and yellow fever, although it was reported from the West Coast, failed to make itself manifest within the Northern Provinces. As is the rule, the commoner endemic diseases, especially smallpox and dysentery, assumed the epidemic form at various places; while imported diseases, enteric fever and tuberculosis, maintained their footing—the latter, slowly but surely, extending.

Preventive measures were employed generally in the usual routine manner: the continued depletion of medical and sanitary personnel, together with the steadily increasing cost of labour, having been incompatible with new departures in this direction.

An extensive outbreak of cattle plague, which caused considerable anxiety and called for vigilance, had happily subsided by the end of the year.

Southern Provinces.—During 1919, the first year after the War, difficulties due to shortage of staff and materials persisted. During the year two of the four officers of the Sanitary Staff were transferred on promotion to other Colonies, and a third carried out the duties of Medical Officer of Health, Lagos.

Smallpox outbreaks occurred in several parts of the Southern Provinces and in the port of Lagos. It was necessary to declare Lagos an infected area, owing to smallpox, on four occasions, namely, in March, May, October and November.

Classes for Sanitary Inspectors-in-Training were conducted at King's College by the Staff of the Education Department. The Classes of Hygiene and Public Health and practical out-door training were conducted by the Medical Officer of Health. The teaching of hygiene figures in the time-table of every Government and assisted school. All teachers have to take this subject when sitting for their certificate examinations.

The principal Registrar of Births and Deaths and Burials for both Northern and Southern Provinces is the Senior Sanitary Officer. The registration of births and deaths of non-natives is compulsory all over the Protectorate and in the Colony. The registration of births and deaths of natives is only compulsory in Lagos. In Lagos 39 per cent. of the total deaths registered were certified by medical practitioners. In Lagos Township the birth rate was 30·2 per 1,000 and the death-rate 27 per 1,000 of population. The infantile mortality in Lagos was 296·3 per 1,000 births.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Northern Provinces.—Naraguta on the plateau recorded the highest rainfall, 58·03 in., during the year, although Zungeru had the largest amount, 4·90 in., in one day. The smallest rainfall, 16·91 in., was recorded at Maiduguri which place also had the highest maximum shade temperature, 116 deg., in April, the mean maximum during that month being 111·6 deg. At Zaria a minimum of 41 deg. was observed in December and in the same place the average humidity at 9 a.m. during February was only 23·9 per cent.

Southern Provinces.—The rainfall recorded in Lagos during 1919 was 23·9 in. below the average for the last 26 years, those of 1912 being the only lower figures during that period. This shortage of rainfall was general throughout the Southern Provinces, Calabar registering only 89·96 in. against an average of 113·94 in. for the past ten years. The maximum temperature recorded was 102 deg. at Ibadan in March and the minimum temperature 40 deg. at Enugu Ngwo in September, 1919.

PRISONS.

Northern Provinces.—The number of prisoners admitted to Government Gaols during 1919 was 2,276 as compared with 1,761 during 1918, and the daily average was 975 as against 903 in 1918. Of those committed 2,215 were males, 54 females and 7 juveniles; of these 1 was incarcerated for debt, 519 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 1,756 were sentenced to penal imprisonment. There were previous convictions against 54 of the number committed as follows:—38 once, 15 twice, and 1 thrice or more. Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment there were 1,056 for terms of six months and under, 292 for terms of over six months but under two years, and 408 for terms of two years and over.

The average daily cost of food per prisoner was 2d. The maximum cost being 2·5d. a day at Kano and the minimum 0·6d. at Sokoto. The discipline of the prisoners has been good; there were 25 cases of corporal punishments. There were 31 escapes. The total value of prisoners' labour during the year was £5,472. The actual cash earnings from prison industries was £424 of which sum £187 was realised from the sale of farm produce and vegetables.

The health of the prisoners was good. There were 132 deaths of which 45 were judicial executions. The Native Administrations maintain 69 gaols at the principal centres in which prisoners convicted by the Native Courts are confined. The daily average of prisoners was 2,488 as against 2,528 in 1918.

Southern Provinces.—Five convict establishments and 40 local prisons were maintained. There were 6,037 prisoners in confinement on 1st January, 1919, and 28,424 were admitted during the year as against 35,531 in 1918. The daily average prison population was 6,414 as compared with 6,953 in 1918. Of those committed, 25,792 were males, 2,624 females and 8 juveniles. Of these, 129 were incarcerated for debt, 8,902 were placed in safe custody for want of security, and 19,393 were sentenced to penal imprisonment. Of the total number of offenders serving sentences of penal imprisonment, there were 14,488 for terms of six months and under, 3,723 for terms of over six months but under two years, and 1,311 for terms of two years and over. The total cost of the prison establishments and lock-ups was £92,778, while the total earnings of the prisons amounted to £52,389 of which £3,495 was in cash. The number of prison days numbered 2,341,110, as against 2,537,845 in 1918 and 2,576,900 in 1917.

The average daily cost per Government prisoner was approximately 8·83d. as against 7·63d. in the previous year, the rise being due to increased cost of food and stores. There were 766 deaths amongst the inmates of the various prisons, of which 119 were judicial executions and 3 suicides.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

The total revenue of the Department, not including free services, was £67,827, including reimbursements from the railway, which was an increase of £20,376 as compared with 1918. The amount transmitted through the post by means of Money Orders and Postal Orders was £227,287, an increase of £17,038. There was a decline in the number of postal orders paid but a large increase in the number of postal orders sold which is reflected in the large increase in the parcel post traffic with the United Kingdom. The revenue derived from telegraphs and telephones shows an increase of £6,468 or 33·3 per cent. The increase from telephones was £294 which will be greatly exceeded in 1920.

SURVEY.

Northern Provinces.—Most work was done in the Minesfield section, prospecting licences involving over 211 square miles and mining leases of 5,263 acres being surveyed. Maps of the Minesfield were compiled in sheets on a scale of 1 : 62,500 and kept up to date for the inspection of the public. A complete set of Province maps was made available for general use.

Southern Provinces.—Field work was done almost entirely by native surveyors who proved themselves remarkably efficient in all classes of work. The year disclosed a striking development of commerce with a consequent heavy demand for the survey of trading sites. Extensions to the layouts have been found necessary at Port Harcourt and stations along the Eastern Railway.

MILITARY OPERATIONS, 1919.

Eleven patrols and eight escorts were furnished by the Nigeria Regiment during the year. These involved the employment of some 35 British and 1,150 native ranks, exclusive of carriers. Of the patrols, seven operated in the Northern Provinces and four in the Southern Provinces. On four occasions no active military measures were found to be necessary. There was no patrol of outstanding importance. The casualties suffered during these operations amounted to two native rank and file killed and two wounded. There were no European casualties. From the military standpoint the year may be regarded as a quiet one.

RAILWAY.

The table below shows the general working results and financial position on 31st December :—

	1918.	1919.
	£	£
Total Capital Expenditure	9,049,834	9,277,041
Gross Receipts	1,252,647	1,466,872
Working Expenses	740,684	843,767
Net Receipts	511,963	623,105
Percentage of Working Expenditure to Gross Receipts	59·12	57·52
Percentage of Net Receipts to Capital Expenditure	5·65	6·71
Mean Mileage operated	1,120	1,126
Capital cost per mile	8,080	8,236
Passengers carried—No.	1,166,298	1,709,095
Goods and Minerals transported—Tons	568,115	612,008

The capital expenditure at the end of 1919 stood at £9,277,041, with interest charges estimated at £398,262 per annum and sinking fund charges estimated at £66,303, a total of £464,565. The net receipts (£623,105) covered these charges and left a surplus of £158,540.

The gross receipts (£1,466,872) are the largest in the history of the railway and exceeded those of the previous year by £214,225, while the working expenditure at £843,767 exceeded that for 1918 by £103,083, the increase being due very largely to the increased war bonus paid to the staff. Revenue earnings have been generally good and show a substantial advance. The freights on coal from the colliery to Port Harcourt show a decrease from £132,181 to £111,036, which is due to the smaller quantity carried. The percentage of net receipts to gross earnings in 1919 was 42·48.

The earnings of the Motor Transport Service for the year were £17,789 or an increase of £2,680 on the previous year. Expenditure was £19,648 as against £11,721 in 1918, showing an increase of 11·62d. a mile, due principally to war conditions, increasing prices, and wages. The total tonnage handled amounted to 14,976 as compared with 13,748 tons last year. The van mileage shows an increase of 6,000, the figures being 154,431 and 148,193 miles respectively. The number of passengers carried has increased by 7,427.

LAGOS HARBOUR WORKS.

The West Mole was extended to 4,580 ft. of which 490 ft. were constructed during 1919. The total weight of stone deposited to the end of the year was 740,028 tons. The Training Bank was extended to 2,562 ft. of which 46 ft. were constructed during 1919. The total weight of stone in the Training Bank is 265,461 tons. Maintenance and repair work only was carried out on the East Mole. The total weight of stone used in this Mole up to the end of December, 1919, was 528,214 tons. Meridian Point Revetment for the protection of the foreshore between West Mole Wharf and Meridian Point was commenced on the 17th February, 1919. 20,053 tons of stone were used in this work and a length of 3,510 ft. completed during the year.

A total of 190,063 tons of stone was used in the construction of the various works during 1919, as against 172,669 tons in 1918. The total cost of these works was originally estimated at £897,000 (provided by loan), the total expenditure to the end of 1919, being £981,426.

MARINE SERVICES, 1919.

The Lagos-Sapele Mail launch service was maintained throughout the year. The majority of retrenched craft on the Niger were placed in service again and a regular transport service run for the greater portion of the year. An appreciable increase in the transport of both passengers and cargo resulted.

The services on the Cross River were also augmented by the recommissioning of retrenched craft, and it was possible to maintain a weekly run between Calabar and Itu throughout the year and a weekly service to Ikom during the high-water season and fortnightly during the low-water season.

Dredging operations were carried out at the entrance of Lagos Harbour during the year. The bar draught was 21 ft. up to April when it was reduced to 20 ft.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Although hostilities ceased towards the end of last year, very little work could be undertaken during the year under review owing to the difficulty of obtaining material and to the lack of European supervision.

Buildings.—The European hospital at Port Harcourt was completed; the European hospital at Kaduna was well advanced; the

delay in completing the latter was due to the difficulty in obtaining material and tiles from Lagos. Quarters were built for the Resident Medical Officer at Port Harcourt, and a large medical store was also completed there. At Lagos, two quarters type V*a* and one type VI were erected at Five Cowrie Creek and a tile kiln was erected at Ebute Metta, two bungalows type V*a* and one type VI and one type VIII were put up at Ibadan and quarters for 1st and 2nd class clerks and artisans were erected at Port Harcourt. At Enugu two quarters type V*a*, one type VI and one type VIII were also erected. Additional quarters were built for clerks at Zaria and quarters for a telegraph inspector were also completed there. Quarters were also built at Minna for clerks, and quarters were erected for British Non-commissioned Officers at Kaduna; quarters for the Resident Medical Officer at the hospital and quarters for clerks were completed there.

Communications.—The main trunk road between Ilesha and Ifon was finished; this means that it is now possible to motor from Ibadan to Port Harcourt or to the Cross River *via* Benin and Onitsha, cars being ferried across the Niger. The Udi Abakaliki road was advanced but not to any great extent, owing to labour difficulty; the same remark applies to the Zaria-Sokoto road and the Jos Bauchi road.

Customs Shed, Lagos.—The ferro-concrete foundations for "I" shed at the back of the ferro-concrete wharf recently built was completed and foundations for the widening of "E" shed were well advanced.

Sawmill, Apapa.—This continues to supply timber for the requirements of Public Works and other Departments in Nigeria, but it is not able to cope with the demands. The lack of rains this year materially affected the floating down of logs from the forests and caused a reduction in the mill output.

Local Industry.—The manufacture of tiles continues with great success and since the completion of the down-draught kiln, tiles of very excellent quality are being produced. Lime is being burnt at Enugu, in the Ossi River Valley near Benin, at Elebu on the railway line between Ilorin and Jebba and on the Niger south of Lokoja.

GENERAL.

The commencement of the reconstruction period in Nigeria after the War has very fortunately not been marked with any civil disturbances. As in every other country the fall in money values caused demands to be made for increased wages, but no serious stoppage of work was caused by labour unrest.

As the Governor stated in his address to the Nigerian Council on the 29th of December, 1919:—

> "When the universal character of this upheaval is remembered, Nigeria, I think, is to be congratulated upon the fact that the year 1919 has passed for her with little incident of a disturbing nature and has witnessed the perceptible rising of that tide of renewed activity and commercial prosperity and development which, it may confidently be anticipated, will presently be upon her in unprecedented force and volume."

There was a big boom in trade throughout the year due to the increasing demands for oleaginous produce. Unfortunately, the railway which had been starved of rolling stock and engines during the preceding five years was unable to cope with all the produce offering.

Much progress was made in the preliminary survey of the line for the extension of the Eastern Railway north of Enugu. It is recognised that for the development of the interior trade there is urgent need of a second outlet on the coast. During the year, Mr. Coode of the well-known firm of Messrs. Coode, Matthews, Fitzmaurice and Wilson paid a visit to Nigeria to report on a scheme for wharves to Port Harcourt and for the development on ambitious lines of the Port of Lagos.

During the year Committees were appointed to consider schemes for the revision of the salaries of the European and African Staffs. They had not finished their labours at the close of the year under review.

W. SCOTT EVANS,

Acting Central Secretary.

7th October, 1920.

APPENDIX I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS INTO NIGERIA DURING THE SIX YEARS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1919.

Year.	Quantity in gallons.*	Declared value.	Revenue derived from duties.	Duty chargeable.	Remarks.
		£	£		
1914	3,509,344 (1,427,000)	353,637	923,065	From 25th March, duty on spirits was 6s. 3d. the imperial gallon and 2½d. additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1½d. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 5s. the imperial gallon. Sweetened or obscured spirit have been continuously taxed at 10s. the imperial gallon. Brandy, Whisky and Gin, not treated as trade spirits, 5s. per imperial gallon.	Value of spirit imports amounted to 5·12 per cent. of whole inward trade, including specie.

* Imports of spirits at 100° Tralles shown in brackets.

APPENDIX I—(*continued*).

STATEMENT SHOWING IMPORTATION OF SPIRITS—(*continued*).

Year.	Quantity in gallons.*	Declared value.	Revenue derived from duties.	Duty chargeable.	Remarks.
		£	£		
1915	1,972,940 (768,000)	276,614	648,276	From 12th January, 1915, 7s. 6d. the imperial gallon and 2½d. additional for every degree above 50 degrees, 1½d. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 6s. 6d. Brandy, Whisky and Gin, not treated as trade spirits, 7s. 6d. per imperial gallon.	5·51 per cent. as above.
1916	990,034 (394,000)	219,194	372,982	From 1st July, 1916, 8s. 9d. the imperial gallon and 2½d. additional for every degree above 50 degrees, 1½d. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 7s. 6d. Brandy, Whisky, Rum and Gin, not treated as trade spirits, 7s. 6d. per imperial gallon.	3·79 per cent. as above.
1917	234,161 (94,000)	92,905	88,719	.. .. ..	1·03 per cent. as above.
1918	260,448 (106,000)	163,617	100,585	From the 20th November, 1918, 10s. the imperial gallon and 3d. additional for every degree above 50 degrees. 1½d. reduction for every degree below 50 degrees, with a minimum of 8s. 9d. Brandy, Whisky, etc., as above.	1·96.
1919	159,681 (75,039)	99,739	74,700	From 22nd December, 1919, importation of Trade Spirits is prohibited; duty on Spirits, other than Trade Spirits, is increased to 15s. the imperial gallon, with additional duty of 5d. per every degree in excess of 50 degrees Tralles.	·83 per cent. as above.

* Imports of spirits at 100° Tralles shown in brackets.

COLONIAL REPORTS, &c.

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No.	Colony, etc.	Year.
1031	Leeward Islands	1918–1919
1032	Sierra Leone	1918
1033	Bahamas	1918–1919
1034	Gambia	1918
1035	Barbados	1918–1919
1036	Mauritius	1918
1037	St. Vincent	1918–1919
1038	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	,,
1039	St. Helena	1919
1040	Weihaiwei	,,
1041	Nyasaland	1918–1919
1042	Turks and Caicos Islands	1919
1043	Grenada	,,
1044	Bermuda	,,
1045	Basutoland	1919–1920
1046	Cyprus	,,
1047	Fiji	1919
1048	Straits Settlements	,,
1049	Ceylon	,,
1050	Gibraltar	1919–1920
1051	Somaliland	,,
1052	Zanzibar	1919
1053	Gambia	,,
1054	Uganda	1918–1919
1055	Malta	,,
1056	Swaziland	1919–1920
1057	Bechuanaland Protectorate	,,
1058	Ashanti	1919
1059	Bahamas	1919–1920
1060	British Solomon Islands	,,
1061	Seychelles	1919
1062	Mauritius	,,
1063	St. Vincent	April–December ,,

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Colony, etc.	Subject.
82	Imperial Institute	Rubber and Gutta-percha.
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oilseeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

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NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1920.

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No. 1098.

NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1920.

I. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. A small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) has, for purposes of administration, been placed under the Nigerian Government. It is proposed that it shall be administered by Nigeria under a mandate which will be granted to Great Britain.

2. The area of Nigeria is approximately 335,700 square miles and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India and the Self-Governing Dominions. It is nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta, and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lie dense tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

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3. The population of Nigeria is approximately 16¼ millions, which is larger than that of any British Dependency except India. There are about 3,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos, and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri, and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 13th century. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa states were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in the various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves and for over 300 years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the coast to intercept the slave ships. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796–1805), Captain Clapperton (1822–26), Richard Lander (1828–30), Doctor Barth (1850–55) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior had become known, and, after many failures, a successful trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms

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trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. By this Charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, their influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and the remainder of the country was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's Charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern portion being added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both Protectorates being placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally but with British officers, was raised by Sir Frederick Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force, and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu, who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power thay had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former régime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin River, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined

expedition was despatched: Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the city had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe were subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements, and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons and a strong contingent of the Regiment also fought in the East African campaign. The loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the War was very marked, and even the entry of Turkey into the War did not affect the loyalty of the Muhammadan rulers. There was, however, a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

II. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

13. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Lieutenant Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. There is also a larger advisory and deliberative Nigerian Council composed of official and unofficial members, all of whom, with the exception of three representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Mines, are nominated by the Governor. There is a Legislative Council, the powers of which are confined to the Colony, laws affecting the Protectorate being enacted by the Governor. The members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor and there is an official majority.

14. The Protectorate is divided into 23 provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. In the Northern Provinces and the western portions of the Southern Provinces, where there are chiefs of sufficient influence and ability, native administrations have been recognised and supported by Government, the details of administration being left almost entirely in the hands of the paramount chief and his officials. In other parts, however,

where there is no strong native authority capable of governing, the rule of the political officers is a more direct one, but even in such districts a native judiciary with powers limited in proportion to its ability and integrity is made use of with results that are increasingly satisfactory.

15. The standard of administration in most of the Provinces continues to show steady improvement, more particularly in backward communities, where the policy is not to force the pace in regard to social evolution purely for convenience of administration, but to find out what the indigenous method of self-government is, and to build on that. The development of the administrative sense has been marked among these communities by a corresponding decrease in crime, by the facility with which criminals have been brought to justice, and by the opening up of districts hitherto classed as "unsettled." Without doubt these satisfactory results are directly traceable to the increase in the political staff, a sufficiency of which is essential for progress. It is necessary to add here that in spite of the depleted staff during the War, although there was no marked advance neither was there any very noticeable retrogression in this respect. With a full staff there is always a decrease in the number of military patrols and punitive measures generally.

16. In the more advanced communities during the period under review, the efforts of the political staff have been concentrated on increasing the efficiency and justice of the Native Courts, and improving the Native Gaols, resulting, in the latter case, in a pronounced improvement in the health of the prisoners. The Native Treasuries continue to grow in efficiency, and in some parts the methods of accounting and the conduct of public business appear to be developing very rapidly along lines analogous to those of our public departments.

17. In the Southern Provinces the newly organised Native Administrations have made satisfactory progress. The death of the Alake of Egbaland at a period when the country was settling down under his rule after the disturbances of 1919 was most unfortunate. Political intrigues in Lagos resulted in the withdrawal of all official recognition of Eleko, the titular "Prince" of Lagos, who had allowed his position to be exploited by political adventurers. Eleko is the present head of the House of Docemo, the king who ceded Lagos to the British Crown, and as an act of grace an allowance was made to him by the Government for the maintenance of the women and children of the House. This has now been stopped.

18. The provisional readjustment of the boundary line between the French and British spheres of Cameroon, in accordance with the Agreement concluded by the two Governments on the 10th July, 1919, has been carried out by the local officers of both countries without any friction or disturbance.

19. The number of criminal cases brought before the Courts continues to increase but this is probably due to the more efficient administration of the country. In the more backward provinces a great number of murders are committed, many of them for apparently trifling causes. Though a certain amount of trading in young children and ignorant or half-witted adults probably still goes on it may be said that there is now no such thing as a slave in the proper sense of the term. What is now called slavery is merely a definite and reciprocal contract of service which is to a certain extent enforced by the Native Courts of the Northern Provinces but not by the Protectorate Courts. The fact that all persons born since 1901 are free is becoming widely known, even in the most distant parts, and the institution of slavery in the Muhammadan Provinces will shortly die a natural death.

20. The question of an adequate supply of voluntary labour for the public services, which is closely connected with, and, in fact, is inseparable from the transport question, is already serious and likely to become increasingly so with the big construction programmes in view.

21. A great increase has been remarked in the numbers of women who apply to the Native Courts for divorce and are granted it, more especially at large centres where the development of trade and mining or the presence of troops and Government employees has introduced a larger floating population. This is commonly attributed to the increase of Native Courts in numbers and popularity, the consequent decrease in the transaction of matrimonial affairs by family and village Heads, and the facile marriages of soldiery, police, labourers, and other employees of Europeans.

22. While there has undoubtedly been a decrease of crime generally, in the neighbourhood of Government stations and townships the particular crimes of burglary and larceny show a tendency to increase and the thefts of sleepers and sleeper keys from the Railway, in spite of frequent convictions, continue to be a source of anxiety to the Railway authorities. This particular form of theft is most prevalent at the beginning of the farming season, indicating a shortage of iron for farming implements, and arrangements have been made to place steel railway sleepers which have been condemned at the disposal of the communities affected.

23. During the year there was a serious epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis in Sokoto Province, the case mortality being exceedingly high. Towards the end of the year the epidemic invaded the northern portion of Kontagora Province. There was also an epidemic of smallpox throughout the Southern Provinces, which was of a virulent type.

24. The population of Nigeria has, as stated above, been estimated at 16,250,000 natives and 3,000 Europeans. The

census taken in 1921 will probably show that the estimate is too low. There is little immigration or emigration.

III. GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

25. The totals of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

	Revenue.	*Expenditure.*
	£	£
1916	2,943,184 ..	3,609,638
1917	3,492,738 ..	3,219,958
1918	4,014,190 ..	3,459,774
1919	4,959,429 ..	4,529,176
1920	6,819,274 ..	6,493,523

The expenditure for 1916 included £542,868 advanced pending the issue of a loan ; smaller sums were similarly advanced in subsequent years. Separate accounts are kept by the Native Administrations, which receive a proportion, normally 50 per cent. of the sums collected by direct taxation. The total revenue of these Administrations in 1920 exceeded £700,000 There was an excess of assets over liabilities at the end of the year 1920 of £3,296,789. The Public Debt at the same date amounted to £10,245,593 and the Sinking Fund to £557,381. There were no important changes in taxation.

26. During the year a new " mixed-metal " coinage was put into circulation and it has been found possible gradually to withdraw most of the low-value currency notes, which had proved very unpopular with the native population.

IV. ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

27. *Trade.*—The value of the trade of Nigeria during the year 1920 was as follows :—

	£
Imports	25,216,000
Exports	16,987,000
	£42,203,000

The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from Dahomey and the Cameroons) was £312,000.

28. As compared with 1919 the value of the import trade had increased by over £13,000,000 and of the export trade by over £2,000,000. The bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom, which in 1920 supplied 81 per cent. of the imports and took 91 per cent. of the exports. Imports from the United States of America amounted to 11 per cent. of the total. The trade with other foreign countries is comparatively insignificant. There

has been a falling-off in the value of exports to the United States on account of the loss of the market for cocoa, hides and skins.

The prohibition of the importation of trade spirits has resulted in a serious financial loss to the Government, as the revenue derived from the high duties charged on these spirits has disappeared. It has, therefore, been necessary to increase the Import Duties on other goods. Export Duties on produce were first imposed in 1916 and they have also been recently raised.

29. In the early months of 1920 there was an unprecedented boom in trade, very high prices being obtained for the raw products of Nigeria, but in the latter half of the year the demand for, and the prices of, these products fell considerably, and serious losses were experienced by firms on stocks purchased before the slump. The purchasing power of the natives was severely handicapped as they were unable to obtain remunerative prices for their produce.

30. *Agriculture.*—The earlier part of the year witnessed a boom in the ground-nut trade at Kano. Prices rose locally to as high as £40 per ton and heavy losses were in consequence sustained by trading firms who were unable to ship their stocks before the inevitable slump occurred. The high prices resulted in a largely increased area being planted by the natives. Prices have, however, fallen considerably and very little business has in consequence been done in the new crop. The export trade in ground-nuts was created by the extension of the railway to Kano in January, 1912. During the first season thereafter the native willingly took £4 10s. a ton for his ground-nuts.

31. The possibility of producing tobacco of the Virginian type suitable for the home market has been engaging the attention of the Department of Agriculture. The results hitherto have been distinctly promising. Considerable success has also attended the Department's efforts to introduce into the Northern Provinces trees of economic value, and it has now been demonstrated that citrus of various kinds, as well as bananas, pineapples, and other tropical fruits can all be grown there successfully under irrigation. Improved wheat from India, and swamp rice from Ceylon and British Guiana, may also be mentioned among recent successful introductions which have established themselves in local favour.

32. The principal export crops in the Southern Provinces have continued to be cacao, cotton and rubber ; whilst the chief energies of farmers have been devoted to the production of the ordinary tropical food crops, mainly yams, cassava, etc. All these activities are very largely carried out in conjunction with the collection and preparation of palm kernels and palm oil, but it is very rarely that the oil-palm itself has the benefit of any cultivation.

33. The slump in the cacao market, after the great boom of the previous season, seriously discouraged the farmers, and the demand and prices have become so low that those who can produce good cacao are threatening to cease fermentation altogether. If this occurs, Nigeria will practically disappear from the cacao market. The mercantile firms who handle cacao can best assist in the efforts of the Agricultural Department towards sustained improvement by showing a preference, in buying, for fermented cacao, and by offering such a premium for good fermented as the state of the market will permit. The past season has been somewhat unfavourable to production ; but this circumstance is of little importance in the present very depressed state of the market.

34. The high prices guaranteed by the British Cotton Growing Association for cotton, coupled with a good late-planting season for the native kinds, have given so great a stimulus to production and the bringing forward of seed-cotton that would have been otherwise kept for the native weaving industry, that the existing ginneries of the British Cotton Growing Association are finding no little difficulty in dealing expeditiously with the crop. It is certain that the output of the 1920–21 season will exceed all previous records. The future of cotton in Nigeria is bound up with the provision of reasonably cheap transport.

35. The low prices of rubber in recent years for the inferior grades have almost put wild rubber out of the market ; and the small shipments are made up mainly of plantation rubber produced chiefly in the Benin Province. On the more carefully kept of these plantations a comparatively large expenditure is incurred for the combating of rubber diseases, but unfortunately efforts are largely nullified owing to the neglect of owners of neighbouring plantations.

36. The palm oil and kernel trade have shared in the general depression, merchants have ceased temporarily to buy, or have purchased only in small quantities, so that the products of the oil palm have been mainly used for supplying local needs.

37. English poultry have during the last two years been imported with the idea of improving the indigenous domestic fowl. The results so far have been extremely gratifying, the natives being keen to avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing birds of the imported breeds in order to improve their own strain.

38. *Land.*—Under an agreement executed between the Imperial Government and the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the Charter, the latter's successors were allowed to retain certain sites then occupied as trading stations. There are a few such sites in the Southern Provinces too. With

the foregoing exceptions the whole of the land is native land, controlled and administered by the Government.

39. Proprietary rights in land have never been recognised by native law and custom, and legislation enacted since the establishment of the Protectorate provides for the maintenance of that policy. Building and agricultural leases are granted by Government with conditions as to improvements and revision of rent.

40. In making such revision Government is debarred by statute from taking into consideration any improvements made upon a site by the lessee, and from charging more, as rent, for any sites than the amount which is obtainable, as rent, for sites similarly situated and of equal areas. If the rent is raised on revision the lessee may appeal to the Provincial Court or to the Governor, who will appoint an arbitrator. If the occupier is dissatisfied he may surrender his lease, and the Governor may award such compensation for unexhausted improvements as in his discretion he may think fit.

41. In the Southern Provinces native lands are not at the disposal and under the control of the Governor in the same way as in the Northern Provinces, but land may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Large tracts suitable for agriculture are available, but it is essential that anyone who desired to cultivate rubber or any other permanent crop should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions.

V. INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

42. *Forestry.*—Timber is exploited under the selection system with minimum girth limits for the various species. Licences are issued for defined areas (*i.e.*, Concessions) carrying the exclusive right to fell timber on such areas. Forty-two timber licences have been issued covering an area of 3,991 square miles. Hitherto only first grade timbers, such as mahogany, have been worked, but applications are now being received to exploit the secondary timbers.

43. There has been an addition of approximately 80 acres to the area of timber plantations in the Southern Provinces, 48 acres of which are plantations of Opepe (*Sarcocephalus esculentus*) at Akilla, which is showing great promise. The remainder are chiefly fuel species. Opepe yields a valuable timber, of a bright yellow to orange appearance, which is very durable, and the demand for which is steadily increasing. Experiments carried out in the Ibadan Fuel Plantations have shown that fuel plantations can be undertaken as a profitable investment wherever the initial costs of formation are not excessive.

44. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining supplies of timber from the home markets during the War, departmental agency was adopted for the exploitation of suitable local timbers. The whole of this undertaking has now been transferred to private enterprise, and this has resulted in a number of applications being received for licences for similar operations. There can be little doubt that such action will result in a considerable development of the timber industry both for export and local consumption.

45. The total area of all the Forest Reserves in Nigeria is 4,330 square miles.

46. *Mining.* There were 65 Tin Mining Companies operating during the year, and 34 individual workers, the average number of persons employed on the mines being 300 Europeans and 23,000 natives. The output of tin ore was approximately 7,300 tons. The average price of metallic tin was £305 per ton, and the value of the tin ore exported was £1,785,724, but in spite of the high average price, the 1919 output was not reached. The output of wolfram remained very small, being little more than an impurity exported with certain tin ores.

47. The output of gold was only 724 oz., this being all from alluvial river washings. Perhaps the most interesting development undertaken during the year is the prospecting for silver lead at Ameka, in Ogoja Province, where there are the remains of ancient workings.

48. The coal-fields at Enugu are owned and worked by the Government. The staff consists of 26 Europeans and 2,568 labourers. The output during 1920 amounted to 180,831 tons. The main coal seam, which averages 4 ft. 2 in. in thickness, consists of an outcrop and is worked by adits from different points. Rail facilities have been provided for the quick loading of the coal. A scheme of electrification in connection with the colliery has been sanctioned and is now being proceeded with. The coal is of good quality, highly volatile, and free from ash or clinker. It burns very quickly and has a specific gravity of 1·28.

49. The activities of the Geological Survey were continued according to programme on the tinfields in the Northern Provinces and along the western railway in the Southern Provinces. On the tinfields the preliminary survey was completed of that portion of the Bauchi Plateau over which tin mining is being actively carried on, and the principal field and laboratory results of the survey were incorporated in a Bulletin* on the Geology of the Plateau Tinfields which was published early in 1921. In the South the search was continued in Oyo Province for useful minerals and rock in the immediate neighbourhood of the western railway. Numerous occurrences of mica were noted but the plates were of little or no value. Talc, a mineral used in various industries, was found in considerable quantity and of fair

* Copies can be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies

quality, but its market value is probably too low to warrant exploitation in Nigeria. Traces of various other minerals were found but none in economic quantity.

50. *Fisheries.*—The rivers and creeks teem with fish, and a large number of persons are employed in fishing, chiefly for local consumption. Small quantities of fish are crudely cured and traded with the towns distant from the river, where this form of food is highly prized. There is very little sea fishing. Before the War a steam trawler was working off Lagos and a large quantity of fish of excellent quality was obtained.

51. *Water Power* is little used in Nigeria. In the southern parts of Nigeria there is little fall in the rivers, but on the Bauchi Plateau there is a considerable amount of force available.

52. *Manufactures.*—There are no manufactures in Nigeria on a commercial scale. Earthenware and brassware are made for local use and for sale as curios. Leather is worked and a certain amount of cloth is woven from locally-grown cotton. The produce of the country is exported almost entirely in a raw state, such little preparation as is necessary being done by hand.

VI. BANKS.

53. Banking interests are represented in Nigeria by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, which was established in 1894 and now has 14 branches and 7 agencies, and by the Colonial Bank, which extended its operations to this part of the world in 1917 and now has 8 local branches. Both banks undertake all kinds of banking business. No new branches were opened in 1920, but in some of the larger centres the staff was increased.

54. The boom in trade during recent years, together with the spread of education, has disclosed to the African the practical value of banking institutions, with the result that in 1920 there was a marked increase in the number of Africans who utilised the banks and a corresponding increase in the number of accounts opened. There is a Government Savings Bank worked by the Post Office Authorities, and Savings Bank business is also conducted by the Colonial Bank.

VII. LEGISLATION.

55. *Currency.*—West Africa, like other parts of the Empire, has had to resort to an alloy coinage. The Currency Offences Ordinance, 1920 (No. 14 of 1920) extends to this currency the prohibition against discounting, etc.

56. *Restriction of Rent.*—The Profiteering (Rent) Ordinance, 1920 (No. 8 of 1920) adopts the main provisions regarding rent of the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (War Restrictions) Act, 1915, as amended by the Acts passed in 1919. The

" standard rent " means the rent at which a dwelling-house was let on December 31st, 1917, and the Ordinance applies to houses the standard rent of which does not exceed £100.

VIII. EDUCATION.

57. A number of primary schools in Nigeria are conducted by Government, and a good many others, which for the most part belong to the Missionary Societies, receive financial assistance from the Government. All these " Assisted " schools are inspected regularly by officials of the Education Department. There is an increasing demand for schools, but at the same time parents are often unwilling to allow their children to remain longer at school than is sufficient for them to pick up a smattering of education.

58. There are also a great number of elementary schools which are not under Government control and which are sometimes conducted by men who do not possess any real qualifications for the work. For the most part the education given in these schools is of an indifferent character, and in many cases the schools are absolutely valueless, if not indeed harmful.

59. Throughout the Northern Provinces there are thousands of Muhammadan schools in which practically the entire time of the pupils is occupied in learning by heart and in writing portions of the Koran.

60. King's College, Lagos, is the only Government establishment in which the work is entirely of a secondary character, and in the whole country there are only a few hundred pupils receiving such education.

61. The chief difficulty of the Education Department is the lack of sufficient qualified native teachers. It is hoped that a training college for teachers will be opened at Katsena during the current year. Provision is also made for training teachers at the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, the C.M.S. Training College, Oyo, the Wesleyan Training Institute, Ibadan, and the Government Schools at Bonny and Warri. Evening Continuation Classes for teachers are held at King's College, Lagos. Vacation courses for teachers were held in July and December by officers of the Agricultural Department at Calabar and Onitsha.

62. Instruction in Manual Training and Elementary Agriculture is given in the majority of the Government and Assisted Schools. Technical education in the form of Carpentry and Joinery is given at the C.M.S. Industrial School, Onitsha, and the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar. The latter school has also a Printing and a Tailoring department. In the Northern Provinces good progress is being made not only in such semi-exotic work as carpentry, smithing, motor-work, and cart-building, but in the encouragement and improvement of endemic crafts such as tanning, leather working, weaving, basket and other plaiting.

IX. CLIMATE.

63. The seasons in Nigeria depend rather on the rainfall than on temperature. They are as a rule well defined. The "dry season" with its attendant "Harmattan" commences in the north of the country in October, and ends in April. It is of shorter duration in the south, and at Lagos generally lasts from November to March with only intermittent "Harmattan." The "Harmattan" is a dry north-easterly wind which brings with it a thick haze composed of minute particles of dust. During the "Harmattan" the nights and early mornings are cold, but the days are very hot, and it is during this period that the maximum diurnal variations occur.

64. Generally speaking, the lowest mean temperature is in the months of July and August, and the lowest minimum recorded temperature at the beginning and end of the year. The highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in March and April. In most cases the difference in range between the maximum and minimum temperature is greater in proportion to the distance of a station from the coast.

65. At the end of the "dry season" numerous tornados herald the approach of the "rainy season." Before a tornado the air is oppressively close and heavy; the tornado itself, which is scarcely more than a heavy squall, lasts but a short time and is accompanied and followed by a thunderstorm and rain. The "rainy season" lasts until October, with a slight break in August, and is followed by another short tornado season. In the south the prevailing wind during this season is from the south-west, and with it comes the rain, which is remarkably heavy along the coast and decreases rapidly as it travels inland.

66. The average annual rainfall at Akassa, in the Niger Delta, is 160 inches; at Lokoja, situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue it is 48 in.; and at Sokoto, in the north-west of Nigeria, it is only 24 in. The average rainfall at Lagos is 72 in. In the northern parts of Nigeria there is literally no rain whatever for the greater part of the dry season; for 12 years no rain has fallen at Sokoto during the four months, November to February, and over 23 in. out of the average rainfall of 24 is recorded during the five months, May to September. In the south the difference is not so marked, though the average fall at Forcados in the Niger Delta is 119 inches for the six months, May to October, out of an annual average of 151 inches.

X. COMMUNICATIONS.

67. *Railways.*—The Western Division of the Nigerian Railway connects the Port of Lagos with the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna, Zaria, and Kano (705 miles) while the branch line to Bukuru (143 miles) serves the tin fields of the Bauchi Plateau. An outlet at Baro on the Niger

River is provided by the branch line from Minna (111 miles) and ships of 12 ft. draught can be safely navigated from Forcados and Burutu to the former port during the high river season between the months of July and October. During the remainder of the year the Niger River is navigable only by " stern wheelers " and barges. The Eastern Division, terminating at Port Harcourt on the Bonny Estuary, serves the important coalfields at Enugu (151 miles) as well as running through a very rich palm belt supporting an immense population. An extension 417 miles in length of this portion of the system, is now being constructed, and when completed will join up with the Western Division at Kaduna crossing the Benue River close to Abinsi. All the lines are of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, except the Zaria-Bukuru branch line which is of a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. A branch line—42 miles in length, will be constructed from a point on the extension mentioned in the preceding paragraph to Bukuru—the terminus of the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge line from Zaria.

68. The gross earnings during 1920 amounted to £1,626,799; the working expenditure to £1,041,523; net receipts, £585,276. The total number of passengers carried was 2,210,536. 532,335 tons of goods and minerals were handled. There are 126 stations open for the receipt of public traffic. The permanent staff of the Railways includes 458 Europeans. The African salaried staff numbers 1,800, while the artisans and labourers total some 12,000.

69. *Harbours, Rivers, and Creeks.*—The entrance works in Lagos Harbour consist of two main moles to the East and West of the harbour entrance, with a training bank for guidance of the currents. The West Mole was extended with the object of forming its correct relative position in regard to the East Mole; 372 ft. were added to its length during the year, and 213 ft. to the training bank. A total of almost 100,000 tons of stone was employed during 1920 in the construction of the entrance works. The official depth at the harbour bar was maintained at 20 feet.

70. The progress in the extension of the Western Mole and the training bank, coupled with the efforts of the dredgers attached to the Marine Department during 1920, has materially improved the bar and the outer approaches to the harbour. A portion of the old bar has disappeared entirely, and whereas a depth of 18 ft. of water only at L.W.O.S.T. was obtainable on the bar at the close of 1919, the lowest water L.W.O.S.T. at the end of 1920 was 25 ft. Progress on the Harbour Improvement Scheme, commenced in 1914 and paid for from Loan Funds, was greatly retarded during the War. A new and powerful tug was purchased during the year for the harbour.

71. In 1919 the channel connecting Forcados and Burutu, the chief depôt of the Niger Company and of all water-borne imports and exports for the River Niger and Benue and their

tributaries only carried 16 ft. of water, and as vessels can cross the Forcados River bar drawing 18 ft. 6 in. the shallowness of the Burutu Channel was a distinct disadvantage to trade. Dredging operations were undertaken and now vessels can negotiate this channel drawing over 18 feet.

72. A survey of the Bonny bar was continued during 1920 by marine officers and will be completed during 1921. Considerable work was done during 1920 in clearing obstructions on the River Niger, and the sudd region between Lagos and Sapele was kept open throughout the year for the navigation of launches and timber rafts.

73. *Shipping.*—The regular passenger and mail services are maintained by the steamers of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., but a number of other lines are now running to Nigeria. 324 vessels of a total of 604,000 tons entered at the port of Lagos during the year 1920. The mail steamers take about sixteen days on the voyage from Liverpool to Lagos.

74. *Roads.*—The Government has constructed a number of wide motor roads which can be used throughout the year by light cars and in the dry season by heavy lorries, and the whole country is covered with a network of " bush paths " which are seldom wide enough for two persons to walk abreast.

75. *Post Office, Telegraphs, and Telephones.*—There has been a large increase in postal traffic, especially in the number of parcels handled. It has not been found possible, owing to shortage of material, to proceed to any great extent with the construction of new telegraph lines, but both the telegraph and telephone services have been well maintained. All important stations are connected by telegraph, and there are telephone exchanges in all the large towns.

76. The Nigerian telegraph system is connected with the telegraphs of French West Africa by land lines, and there is cable communication between Lagos and other countries. There is a wireless station of small range at Lagos.

77. No flying machines have yet been seen in Nigeria. Investigations were made by Government as to the possibility of establishing a waterplane service between the coast towns but the cost involved made the scheme impossible.

78. *Public Works.*—The wharfage scheme for ocean steamers at Port Harcourt was commenced during the year (a first instalment of 1,050 ft. is being built), and the preliminaries in respect of the Lagos scheme were settled, a contract being let to Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Company early in 1921 for the construction of 1,800 ft. of wharfage for ocean steamers. A contract was let to the same firm for large railway workshops at the headquarters of the Western Division. The road programme was

pushed on with and the route for a main trunk road to the Cameroon Province was surveyed. It is on the extension of transport facilities, railways, roads, and harbours, that the future prosperity of Nigeria depends. A coal and petroleum wharf is also being constructed at the terminus of the Western Division of the Railway and a new electric light and power station for Lagos is in course of erection.

A. C. BURNS,

Assistant Secretary.

Lagos.

27th September, 1921.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

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No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1062	Mauritius	1919–1920
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84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
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86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
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91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.

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No. 1114.

NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1921.

1. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. A small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) has, for purposes of administration, been placed under the Nigerian Government. It is proposed that it shall be administered by Nigeria under a mandate which will be granted to Great Britain.

2. The area of Nigeria is approximately 335,700 square miles and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India and the self-Governing Dominions. It is nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta, and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lie dense tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Farther inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers, as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria is approximately 16¼ millions, which is larger than that of any British Dependency except India. There are about 3,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government, and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid

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tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yoruba occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in the various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves, and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796–1805), Captain Clapperton (1822–26), Richard Lander (1826–30), Doctor Barth (1850–55) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior had become known, and, after many failures, a successful trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered & Limited. By this Charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, their influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

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6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and the remainder of the country was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's Charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern portion being added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both Protectorates being placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally but with British officers, was raised by Sir Frederick Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former régime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin river, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched : Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the City had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had

been included in the West African Settlements and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons, and a strong contingent of the Regiment also fought in the East African campaign. The loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the War was very marked, and even the entry of Turkey into the War did not affect the loyalty of the Muhammadan rulers. There was, however, a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

II. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

13. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. There is also a larger advisory and deliberative Nigerian Council composed of official and unofficial members, all of whom, with the exception of three representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Mines, are nominated by the Governor. There is a Legislative Council, the powers of which are confined to the Colony, laws affecting the Protectorate being enacted by the Governor. The members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor and there is an official majority. The reorganisation of this Council is now under consideration, and it is probable that, in its new form, it will include a certain number of elected members.

14. The Protectorate is divided into 23 provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. In the Northern Provinces and the western portions of the Southern Provinces, where there are chiefs of sufficient influence and ability, native administrations have been recognised and supported by Government, the details of administration being left almost entirely in the hands of the paramount chief and his officials. In other parts, however, where there is no strong native authority capable of governing, the rule of the political officers is a more direct one, but even in such districts a native judiciary with powers limited in proportion to its ability and integrity is made use of with results that are increasingly satisfactory.

15. In the Muhammadan States the year under review has been marked by appreciable progress towards administrative ideals. The increase in the Political Staff, so welcome after the lean years of the War, cannot be expected to have its full effect until the newly appointed officers have emerged from the stage of political infancy, a period which may be said to correspond to at least the first three years of a Political Officer's service. True political insight is not acquired in a day and sometimes not at all, but it is a truism that without it no officer is able to cope successfully with the delicate problems inseparable from the proper administration of Native States.

16. The Native Courts under the close supervision of the Political Staff continue to deal with the great mass of litigation with an ever increasing efficiency. Unshackled by cumbersome procedure and technicalities the Provincial Courts have acquired a reputation for getting at the truth in criminal cases.

17. In the Yoruba Provinces and that of Benin the principle of rule through Native Administrations has been strengthened and extended. It has been found that the system has led in the Yoruba countries to an increase in the interest taken by the Chiefs and the people as a whole in the advancement of their country. By the provision of adequate salaries for the principal Chiefs it has also done something towards checking extortion. The worst feature of the system is the unseemly scramble which occurs from time to time amongst all possible and many impossible aspirants to office whenever a vacancy occurs amongst the better-paid posts.

18. With a few exceptions, generally to be found amongst the head Chiefs of existing Native Administrations, the main political difficulty throughout the Southern Provinces lies in the weakness of the authority of the Native Chiefs. To the East of the Niger, and in other districts where there are no Native Administrations, the Native Courts are not only judicial bodies but serve also as a medium through which the executive orders of the Government are issued.

19. Most of the reports from the Provinces mention the increased efficiency in administration due to the fact that the Political Staff is now up to strength. The effect is particularly noticeable in connection with the Native Courts, where increased supervision has done much to remedy the complaints as to the ideas of justice obtaining amongst the native judges. Appeals are, however, still numerous, but often they are without foundation, and are made in the hope that the higher authority may take a different view of the facts. An increasing number of people spend their time in litigation and in carrying the most trivial complaints to the District Officer and Resident, and failing them to the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor, with the assistance of the ubiquitous letter-writer.

20. In connection with the Pagan or non-Muslim communities of the Northern Provinces it is satisfactory to record a decided

change in their attitude towards the Administration. This can reasonably be ascribed to the proper appreciation by Political Officers of the supreme importance of something more than a superficial knowledge of the customs, language, organisation and affinities of the various peoples with thom they come in contact. It is the ideas at the back of their shibboleths such as Ju-ju, Fetish, human sacrifice and sasswood poisoning which are important, and a study of them, however revolting in origin they may be, will often provide the clue to the successful administration of a tribe. The paramount authority is often, in its essence, religious, and it is the aim of Political Officers to study this authority and deal with pagans only through the man or men whom they recognise as influential. By these methods the young men become accustomed to responsibility, their interest is extended in support of the Administration, and development of a civic sense is initiated. It has been the policy to discover the existing machinery of administration and to utilise it.

21. In Lagos the dispute between the rival factions of the Muhammadans has not yet reached a settlement, but attempts to effect a reconciliation have not been abandoned. A considerable amount of political capital was made out of the arrival of the White Cap Chief Oluwa on the conclusion of his successful appeal to the Privy Council. Towards the end of the year, however, it was becoming evident that less credence was being attached to the misleading promises made by those whose position and prestige are based on misrepresentations of the Government's motives in this and other questions.

22. The census was taken throughout Nigeria during the year, and with the exception of a few sporadic outbursts of discontent with a measure which was generally disliked there was very little trouble. The complete figures are not yet available.

23. The visit of the Emir of Katsina, one of the most progressive and enlightened Muhammadan Emirs, to England, *en route* to Mecca, can have nothing but a beneficial effect politically. Besides being accorded the honour of an audience with His Majesty the King, who personally bestowed on him the King's Medal for Native Chiefs, opportunity was found to give the Emir an insight into the social, public and commercial life of England. It is understood that what impressed the Emir more than anything was the contrast between the order and regularity of Western ways as compared with the more picturesque but less efficient methods of the East with which he became acquainted later.

24. The Sultan of Sokoto has been made an Honorary Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, and nine other chiefs have received the King's Medal.

25. The proportion of crimes of violence which are detected is greater than it was. Cannibalism still occurs and is probably more common than is realised, and during the year at Awka a case

of human sacrifice was brought to the notice of the police. The culprits, who were caught almost *flagrante delicto*, were brought to justice, and the " juju " tree which was the scene of the murders connected with the fetish in question was destroyed. Most Residents note a considerable increase in stealing. Cases of slave dealing are still to be found amongst the tribes to the east of the Niger, and the status of slavery is yet recognised and bears a stigma. Every effort has been made to stamp out the traffic in slaves which breaks out sporadically between Nigeria and the Cameroons; statistics show that the steps taken are meeting with success, and the final settlement of the boundary between the British and French spheres of occupation will go very far to facilitate these efforts.

26. Native marriage customs are, it is generally agreed, being rapidly undermined. Chastity in marriage is little regarded. As a rule, if a woman bears a child, the man who has paid dowry for her cares little who the father may be, and he does not wish to divorce a woman who may still bear children. Women are often attracted away by younger men and to an increasing degree by the fine clothes and idle life which they can enjoy in the larger centres.

27. The supply of labour for public services is generally adequate so far as numbers go, but is inefficient and expensive. Labourers as a rule dislike going far from their homes or leaving them for more than a limited period. It is only fair to add, however, that the construction of the Eastern railway has been made possible only by the generous and regular supply of labour supplied by the chiefs of the Ogoja and Onitsha Provinces.

28. On the recommendation of the Director of Agriculture drawings of various water-lifting appliances have been obtained from Egypt, from which it is proposed to have full-sized models made in the industrial schools. Experiments will then be carried out in Bornu and if successful there these appliances will be generally used for irrigation purposes.

29. As a result of a report by the Imperial Institute on samples of salt and potash from Bornu Province experimental soap-making has been started in several Provinces as a prison industry with any oils obtainable locally. In the Muri Province the experiment has proved most successful, the best soap being made from a mixture of four parts ash water obtained from a common grass, two parts potash water, and two parts of oil made from palm kernels.

30. The general health of the Colony and Protectorate has, throughout the year, been good, with the exception of an outbreak of cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Sokoto and Kontagora Provinces. This outbreak, starting towards the end of 1920, reached its maximum about April and gradually died down as the rains set in. The extent of country affected was in area about

equal to that of Scotland, and the case mortality was high. The customary sporadic outbreaks of small-pox were reported from time to time but the disease did not attain epidemic proportions.

III. GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

31. The totals of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1916	2,943,184	3,609,638
1917	3,492,738	3,219,958
1918	4,014,190	3,459,774
1919	4,959,429	4,529,176
1920	6,819,274	6,493,523

The revenue and expenditure for the period January to March, 1921, amounted respectively to £1,566,748 and £1,674,353. The Nigerian financial year will no longer be identical with the calendar year, and the next annual accounts will be issued in respect of the year April, 1921, to March, 1 22. The latest available figures are for the seven months April to October, 1921. The revenue and expenditure for these months were £2,548,390 and £4,790,502 respectively, and it will be observed that if the revenue for the next five months is in proportion, the total for the financial year will be nearly two and a half million sterling less than the revenue for 1920. The expenditure for 1916 and following years includes large sums advanced to finance Loan Works pending the issue of a loan.

32. Separate accounts are kept by the Native Administrations, which receive a proportion, normally 50 per cent., of the sums collected by direct taxation. The total revenue of these Administrations in 1920 exceeded £700,000, and large sums were invested during 1921 in the Nigerian loan and otherwise.

33. There was an excess of assets over liabilities at the end of the year 1920 of £3,296,789, but the most of this surplus will have disappeared by the end of the current financial year. The Public Debt at the same date amounted to £10,245,593 and the Sinking Fund to £557,381. In October, 1921, the Public Debt was increased by £3,000,000, a 6 per cent. loan being issued at 97 for this amount. The stock (inscribed) is redeemable in 25 years, but the Government has the option of redeeming in or after 15 years.

34. In August the Customs Import Tariff was revised and the duties on spirits, tobacco, and a few other articles were raised. In the case of spirits the increase amounted to 10*s*. a gallon, the duty now being 25*s*. a gallon of 50° Tralles

35. During the year, United Kingdom and British West Africa silver coin to the value of £1,763,700 was withdrawn from circulation and shipped to the United Kingdom. A large number of currency notes was also withdrawn from circulation.

IV. ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE, AND INDUSTRY.

36. *Trade.*—The value of the trade of Nigeria during the year 1921 was as follows :—

	£
Imports	10,550,287
Exports	9,655,915
	£20,206,202

The value of the transit trade (i.e., goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from Dahomey and the Cameroons) was £149,297.

37. As compared with 1920, the value of the import trade has decreased by £14,666,221. Commercial imports, excluding parcels by post, show a decrease of £10,428,398. Imports of Specie decreased by £3,924,430. These figures point to a severe depression, but the comparison is with an exceptionally good year, when abnormally high prices were obtained for goods subject to *ad valorem* duty. The bulk of the trade is with the United Kingdom, which in 1920 supplied 81 per cent. of the imports ; in 1921 this was 80 per cent. Imports from the United States of America fell from 11 per cent. in 1920 to 7·66 per cent., due to the adverse rate of exchange. The imports from Germany increased from £39,296 to £134,573, or 1·27 per cent. of the commercial imports and consist chiefly of hardware, cutlery, beads, cement and copper manufactures.

38. Prices ruling for produce during 1921 were low, in consequence of which there was little inducement for the natives to gather the crops. Nevertheless, export duties yielded £606,000 and compare favourably with the previous year's revenue from this source. The revenue derived from imports fell to the comparatively small sum of £1,037,642, the decrease being due to the slump in goods subject to *ad valorem* duty.

39. *Agriculture.*—The quantity of cocoa exported during 1921 was very little less than that during 1920. This was partly due to the fact that the exports in the calendar year include parts of two buying seasons, but still it does not appear that the present season will compare very badly with the last. The quality of the cocoa brought in to the buying centres, which was very low in the previous season, improved distinctly in 1921. There has been a

considerable quantity of fully fermented cocoa offered for sale, and very large quantities which have been partially fermented. In fact, in the present season the inferior samples appear to have been damaged more through being bagged and transported while still far from dry than through lack of fermentation.

40. For several years the Agricultural Department has made great efforts to induce growers properly to ferment and thoroughly to dry their cocoa. Only a partial success has been attained, owing partly to the difficulty which the individual small producer has in carrying out the instructions, but more to the difficulty of obtaining for him an adequate premium for a superior sample. This year superior cocoa has fetched a premium of some 10 per cent. But there is no doubt that many growers have received nothing in return for the trouble of producing a superior sample. It appears that possibilities of improvements on individualistic lines have been fairly thoroughly exploited with little success hitherto. Further progress appears to depend on an improvement in the conditions under which the cocoa is purchased; or possibly by organised fermenting, drying, and sale, through small central fermentaries managed on co-operative, or partially co-operative, lines with official assistance. There might appear to be an opening for commercial enterprise in the same way; but no such attempt has ever been made.

41. The amount of cotton purchased and exported in the season of 1920–1921 constituted a record: the total amount was 29,000 bales (of 400 lb.), of which amount 5,500 bales consisted of the exotic American cotton. For the export season of 1922 there is every prospect of a record export of this exotic cotton from the Northern area; but the prospects for the Native cotton crop of the Southern Provinces are very poor. To some extent these facts are no doubt connected with transient conditions, the heavy exotic crop in Northern Nigeria being due to the high prices paid during the last season, and the poor crop in the Southern parts to adverse climatic conditions. But, none the less, these facts probably indicate the future course of events in regard to cotton production in Nigeria. The improved cotton of the Northern area is of very good quality, distinctly superior to the bulk of the American crop; and the price of a superior cotton like this is never likely to depreciate to such a relatively great extent as that of the low grade Native cotton of the Southern area. The low yield per acre is undoubtedly heavily against the progress of cotton in any part of Nigeria; but the American cotton has found a definite place in the agriculture of considerable areas of Northern Nigeria, and it is safe now to predict steady progress proportional to the increase of transport facilities, the spread of the activities of the Agricultural Department, and general progress of the country on modern economic lines. In Southern Nigeria, however, the trade has a distinctly less sure foundation. The climatic conditions ordinarily cannot be regarded as favourable to the production of a

high grade of cotton in Southern Nigeria, whilst the recurrence of such seasons as that of 1921 is very detrimental to the progress of this crop. Attempts to introduce an exotic cotton in the Southern Provinces have not yet met with any substantial success.

42. In the case of groundnuts, the quantities exported in 1920 and 1921 are approximately the same, but a considerable portion belonging to the 1920 crop was brought over to 1921. The fall in the price offered for groundnuts for export during 1921 no doubt affected the quantity brought in for sale, but a large proportion of the crop is used for consumption in the country, and it is quite incorrect to suppose that the producer relies entirely on the export market for the sale of this crop.

43. Excepting for the small production of Para rubber on the few estates owned by the European firms, rubber has ceased to be a staple product in this country. The bulk of the rubber previously exported from Nigeria was extracted from planted "Funtumia" trees, or from wild trees of this and similar species. The low prices of 1921 quite prohibited the production of rubber at a profit except by well-organized concerns tapping Para rubber trees.

44. The attempt by the Agricultural Department to introduce and foster the growth of Virginian tobacco suitable for export continues to meet with an encouraging success. In 1921 about 5,000 lb. of such tobacco grown and cured by small farmers were sold at very satisfactory prices at the sale organized by the Department; and after being graded and fermented by the Department were duly exported by the buyer. The prospects for the season 1921–22 are encouraging; but this industry must still be regarded as in the first experimental stage.

45. The minor products introduced or fostered by the Agricultural Department such as kolas, improved wheat and rice, fruits, trees, and English poultry have all continued to make steady progress.

46. *Land.*—Under an agreement executed between the Imperial Government and the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the Charter, the latter's successors were allowed to retain certain sites then occupied as trading stations. There are a few such sites in the Southern Provinces too. With the foregoing exceptions the whole of the land is native land, controlled and administered by the Government. Proprietary rights in land have never been recognised by native law and custom, and legislation enacted since the establishment of the Protectorate provides for the maintenance of that policy. Building and agricultural leases are granted by Government with conditions as to improvements, and revision of rent. In making such revision Government is debarred by statute from taking into consideration any improvements made upon a site by the lessee, and from

charging more, as rent, for any sites than the amount which is obtainable, as rent, for sites similarly situated and of equal areas. If the rent is raised on revision the lessee may appeal to the Provincial Court or to the Governor, who will appoint an arbitrator. If the occupier is dissatisfied he may surrender his lease, and the Governor may award such compensation for unexhausted improvements as in his discretion he may think fit.

47. In the Southern Provinces native lands are not under the control of the Governor in the same way as in the Northern Provinces, but land may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Large tracts suitable for agriculture are available, but it is essential that anyone who desired to cultivate rubber or any other permanent crop should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions.

V INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

48. *Forestry.*—The selection system of exploiting the Forests is still in vogue; the control of the fellings being exercised by fixing a minimum girth limit. The mahogany timber industry has been quite brisk and shows no signs of dying out. Applications for timber licences have been as numerous as ever, and there is also a certain amount of keenness shown towards exploiting secondary woods. There has been no great increase in the area planted during the year. The Teak, Casuarina and Opepe Plantations have done well, and demands for poles of the two former species for house building purposes are still greater than the supply. The area of Forest Reserves in the Northern Provinces has been increased substantially, but, on the other hand, little progress can be reported under the same heading from the Southern Provinces. Samples of various species of the commoner grasses from Nigeria were forwarded to the Imperial Institute for report on their suitability for the manufacture of paper pulp. The reports in most cases were satisfactory and several samples of good strong paper made from these grasses have been received. Further investigation is proceeding.

49. *Mining.*—During the year there were 62 mining companies operating on tin and 36 individual workers; six companies and 21 individuals were also prospecting for or winning gold; the average number of persons employed in the mining industry was 181 Europeans and 14,918 Natives.

50. The output of tin ore from the mines was approximately 7,179 tons, the average price of metallic tin having been £171 16*s*.3*d*. per ton; 7,181 tons of tin ore were exported from Nigeria the value of which is estimated to have been £914,789. In spite of tin averaging such a low price throughout the year the output was very little affected, as the above figures show. There was no wolfram won or exported. The output of gold was 179·5 oz.

During the year there have been some most interesting finds, in three separate localities; these are as yet only in the stage of being prospected, but the finds and indications are distinctly encouraging and worthy of careful investigation.

51. Very considerable concessions were granted to the companies and individuals operating tin in view of the very low price of the metal: these include a reduction of rents to 50 per cent. where ground is being worked and to 2½ per cent. where ground is not being worked; further, all labour obligations are waived and the periods during which titles have not been worked are not being reckoned in the term of the title. A new and more favourable scale of royalty has been adopted.

52. The output of coal from the Udi coalfields for the year 1921 was 212,846 tons, most of which was consumed by the Railway and other Government Departments. The main coal seam, which averages 4 ft. 2 in. in thickness, consists of an outcrop and is worked by adits from different points. Rail facilities have been provided for the quick loading of the coal. A scheme of electrification in connection with the Colliery has been sanctioned and is now being proceeded with. The coal is of a good quality, highly volatile, and free from ash or clinker. It burns very quickly and has a specific gravity of 1·28.

53. The work of the Geological Survey was continued on the tinfields in the Northern Provinces and along the western railway in the Southern Provinces, and the results of the surveys are incorporated in bulletins published during the year. Copies of these bulletins can be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies. The Director reports the discovery of rock phosphates at a point on the railway 30 miles from Lagos, and further investigation is proceeding.

54. *Fisheries.*—The rivers and creeks teem with fish and a large number of persons are employed in fishing, chiefly for local consumption. Small quantities of fish are crudely cured and traded with the towns distant from the river, where this form of food is highly prized. There is very little sea fishing. Before the War a steam trawler was working off Lagos and a large quantity of fish of excellent quality was obtained.

55. *Water Power* is little used in Nigeria. In the southern parts of Nigeria there is little fall in the rivers but on the Bauchi Plateau there is a considerable amount of power available.

56. *Manufactures.*—There are no manufactures in Nigeria on a commercial scale. Earthenware and brassware are made for local use and for sale as curios. Leather is worked, and a certain amount of cloth is woven from locally-grown cotton. The produce of the country is exported almost entirely in a raw state, such ittle preparation as is necessary being done by hand.

VI. BANKS.

57. Banking interests are represented in Nigeria by the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., which was established in 1894 and now has 15 Branches and 7 Agencies, and by the Colonial Bank, which extended its operations to Nigeria in 1917 and now has 8 Branches. Both Banks undertake all kinds of Banking business. The Bank of British West Africa opened one new Branch at Enugu in 1921. The Colonial Bank is erecting extensive new offices in Lagos which are expected to be completed within the year 1922. Owing to a continued depression in trade there was a falling-off locally in the business of the Banks. Towards the end of the year, however, there were signs of improvement.

58. There is a Government Savings Bank worked by the Post Office Authorities, and Savings Bank business is also conducted by both the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., and the Colonial Bank.

VII. LEGISLATION.

59. *Maintenance Orders.*—The Maintenance Orders Ordinance, 1921 (No. 8 of 1921) facilitates the enforcement in Nigeria of Maintenance Orders made in England or Ireland and *vice versa*.

VIII. EDUCATION.

60. A number of Primary Schools in Nigeria are conducted by Government and these have attained a very fair standard of efficiency. There are also very many other schools affording a similar education, on the lines laid down in the Government Education Code, which belong to the important Missionary Societies. These " Assisted " Schools are regularly inspected and and examined by officials of the Education Department and receive annual grants-in-aid from the public funds, the amounts of which are determined by their average attendance, efficiency, etc. In addition, a very large number of elementary schools exists, which are in no way connected with Government or under official inspection, and there is a rapidly increasing number of these schools in the districts opened up by the construction of the Eastern Railway. The majority belong to the various missionary bodies, and others are of a private venture character. For the most part the education given in these schools is indifferent and in many instances valueless, being conducted by youths who possess no real qualifications or competency for such work.

61. There is an increasing demand for schools. Most of the existing schools, especially in Lagos and other large towns, are overcrowded and quite unable to cope with the demand for accommodation. On the other hand, parents in country districts take but little interest in the education of their children. Away from the larger centres, parents rather grudge sending to school

boys who otherwise might be unpaid workers on the farms, and do not encourage them to remain at school long enough to obtain more than a very superficial knowledge.

62. Progress has been made in recent years with regard to the education of girls, and there are several Girls' Schools under European principals in Lagos and in the Yoruba Country, also in the Calabar and the Onitsha districts. With one or two exceptions these schools are " Assisted " and under Government inspection, and have accommodation for boarders.

63. There are numerous Muhammadan schools in the Northern Provinces in which the entire time of the pupils is devoted to writing and learning portions of the Koran. At a few of such schools, however, reading and writing of Hausa, in Roman characters, and arithmetic, are also taught.

64. There are several Mission Schools on the assisted list, which provide secondary education, in which a distinct advance has been made during the last three years. King's College, Lagos, is the only Government establishment in which the work is entirely of a secondary character, and it has reached its limit of accommodation. It is intended, as soon as circumstances will permit, to erect buildings for extra class-rooms and accommodation for boarders. Plans have already been drawn up.

65. The great difficulty experienced in the work and progress of education is the insufficient supply of qualified or competent native teachers. A Training College for Muhammadan native teachers was opened during the year at Katsina and has attracted a promising number of candidates for admission.

66. Provision is also made for training teachers at the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, of the United Free Church of Scotland, the C.M.S. Training College, Oyo, the Wesleyan Training Institute, Ibadan, and the Government Schools at Bonny and Warri. These are all under the inspection and control of the Education Department. There are also two or three other training institutions belonging to the missionary societies which are not connected with Government. Evening continuation classes are held at King's College for Teachers in the Lagos Schools. Teachers' vacation classes in agriculture are held each year in July and December at Calabar and Onitsha ; the courses of instruction, theoretical and practical, are given by officers of the Agricultural Department, and certificates are awarded to those who succeed in passing the examinations.

67. Instruction in manual or agricultural training is given in the majority of the Government and Assisted Schools. The Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, has a carpentry, printing, and tailoring department.

IX. CLIMATE.

68. The seasons in Nigeria depend rather on the rainfall than on temperature. They are as a rule well defined. The " dry season " with its attendant " Harmattan " commences in the north of the country in October, and ends in April. It is of shorter duration in the south, and at Lagos generally lasts from November to March with only intermittent " Harmattan." The " Harmattan " is a dry north-easterly wind which brings with it a thick haze composed of minute particles of dust. During the " Harmattan " the nights and early mornings are cold, but the days are very hot, and it is during this period that the maximum diurnal variations occur.

69. Generally speaking, the lowest mean temperature is in the months of July and August, and the lowest minimum recorded temperature at the beginning and end of the year. The highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in March and April. In most cases the difference in range between the maximum and minimum temperature is greater in proportion to the distance of a station from the coast.

70. At the end of the " dry season " numerous tornados herald the approach of the " rainy season." Before a tornado the air is oppressively close and heavy ; the tornado itself, which is scarcely more than a heavy squall, lasts but a short time and is accompanied and followed by a thunderstorm and rain. The " rainy season " lasts until October, with a slight break in August, and is followed by another short tornado season. In the south the prevailing wind during this season is from the south-west, and with it comes the rain, which is remarkably heavy along the coast and decreases rapidly as it travels inland.

71. The average annual rainfall at Akassa, in the Niger Delta, is 160 in. ; at Lokoja, situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue it is 48 in. ; and at Sokoto, in the north-west of Nigeria, it is only 24 in. The average rainfall at Lagos is 72 in. In the northern parts of Nigeria there is literally no rain whatever for the greater part of the dry season ; for twelve years no rain has fallen at Sokoto during the four months November to February, and over 23 in. out of the average rainfall of 24 in. is recorded during the five months May to September. In the south the difference is not so marked, though the average fall at Forcados in the Niger Delta is 119 in. for the six months May to October out of an annual average of 151 in.

X. COMMUNICATIONS.

72. *Railways.*—The Western Division of the Nigerian Railway connects the Port of Lagos with the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna, Zaria, and Kano (705 miles), while the branch line to Bukuru (143 miles) serves the tin fields of

the Bauchi Plateau. An outlet at Baro on the Niger River is provided by the branch line from Minna (111 miles) and ships of 12 ft. draught can be safely navigated from Forcados and Burutu to the former port during the high river season between the months of July and October. During the remainder of the year the Niger River is navigable only by "stern wheelers" and barges. A service of motor lorries connects the towns of Ibadan, Oyo, Ogbomosho and Oshogbo and there are also similar services between Oshogbo and Ilesha as well as between Bukuru and Ropp.

73. The Eastern Division, terminating at Port Harcourt on the Bonny estuary, serves the important coal fields at Enugu (151 miles) as well as running through a very rich palm belt supporting an immense population. An extension, 417 miles in length, of this portion of the system is now being constructed, and when completed will join up with the western division at Kaduna, crossing the Benue River close to Abinsi.

74. All the lines are of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge except the Zaria–Bukuru branch line which is of a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. A branch line 42 miles in length will be constructed from a point on the extension mentioned in the preceding paragraph to Bukuru—the terminus of the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge line from Zaria.

75. It is estimated that the gross earnings during 1921 amounted to £1,398,000, and the working expenditure to £1,154,000, making the estimated Net Receipt £244,000. The total number of passengers carried was about 1,105,000 and about 266,000 tons of goods and minerals were handled. There are now 127 stations open to the public, of which 110 are on the Western and 17 on the Eastern Division. The permanent staff of the Railway includes 444 Europeans. The African salaried staff numbers 1,956 and 11,768 artisans and labourers are employed.

76. *Harbours, Rivers and Creeks.*—The Entrance Works in Lagos Harbour consist of two main moles to the East and West of the Harbour Entrance, with a training bank for guidance of the currents. During the year the extension of the West mole by 121 ft. to its relative position in regard to the East mole, and the extension of the training bank by 411 ft., combined with the work of the Marine Department dredgers, has resulted in improving navigable conditions considerably. Over 101,000 tons of stone were employed during the year on the extension of the West mole and the training bank. Vessels drawing 20 ft. have been able to enter the harbour throughout the year. The bar itself has maintained a depth of 25 ft., the same as in 1920.

77. A spit which had formed in the entrance between the moles, known as the Eastern spit, which had caused some uneasiness in 1919 and 1920, has been scoured away to a large extent.

78. Within the harbour considerable shoaling has taken place in the channel to the Customs wharf, and constant dredging has been necessary to maintain the draughts of 18 ft. and 19 ft. 6 in.

allowed to vessels at the respective berths at this wharf. The mail steamers have, however, been able to go alongside throughout the year. The new channel across the Apapa shoals which leads to the site of the new wharf on the mainland, and also to the present Railway wharf on Iddo Island, has been maintained at a navigable depth of 19 ft. throughout the year.

79. During the year a new and powerful suction dredger, "The Lady Clifford," arrived at Lagos for work on the bar. Her hopper capacity is 1,800 tons, which she is capable of loading in forty minutes.

80. The survey of Bonny River bar was completed during the year, resulting in the establishment of a new channel carrying 2 ft. more water than the previous one used. This channel has since been buoyed and sailing directions issued for its use, and the Admiralty are issuing a new chart.

81. The launch routes between Lagos and the Benin River were closed to navigation during the year by extensive movements of sudd in that portion of the creeks known as the sudd region. Excessively heavy rains at the end of July and beginning of August caused a phenomenal rise in the rivers and creeks, with the result that enormous masses of sudd were carried down the Siluko River, completely closing it, and incidentally imprisoning two Government launches that were in the vicinity. Efforts to re-open navigation were immediately undertaken by the Marine Department and by September 15th traffic was resumed. By the end of November all the blocks had been dealt with and channels through the sudd had been cut sufficient for all requirements. This work is, however, of a recurrent nature as the sudd grows very rapidly, and it requires attention every year. Clearing work was also carried out in the low water season in the River Niger and the N'doni Creek and a large number of snags dangerous to navigation were removed.

82. *Shipping.*—Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., own the greater part of the shipping and maintain regular services between the United Kingdom and Nigeria for passengers, mails and cargo. The steamers of the Bromport Steamship Co., Ltd., Bull West African Line, Chargeurs Réunis Steamship Company, Holland West Africa Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, and Swedish West Africa Line compete to a certain extent, and a number of vessels have been chartered by the principal firms. During the year 373 steamships and four sailing vessels entered the port of Lagos. The distance from Liverpool to Lagos is 4,200 miles and the time occupied on the voyage about 16 days. The arrival of the R.M.S. "Aba" in Lagos on December 2nd was noteworthy, it being the first occasion on which an internal combustion motor driven liner had visited the port.

83. *Roads.*—The Government has constructed a number of wide motor roads which can be used throughout the year by light

cars and in the dry season by heavy lorries, and the whole country is covered with a network of " bush paths " which are seldom wide enough for two persons to walk abreast.

84. *Post Office Telegraphs and Telephones.*—The general trade depression did not affect the Post Office services to the degree expected. Despite the shortage of European supervising staff, a great improvement was noticed in the telegraph services owing to the reconstruction work being steadily persevered with. A cable 48,000 yards long to connect Bonny and Port Harcourt was laid at a cost of £10,000. High speed automatic telegraphy was introduced between Lagos and Onitsha and a working speed of 200–250 words a minute obtained. The expansion of the telephone services was again delayed by lack of materials. The renewing and modernizing of the Lagos system was commenced.

85. *Public Works.*—Work was proceeded with on the first instalment (1,065 ft.) of the wharfage scheme for ocean steamers at Port Harcourt, and piling over a length of 300 ft. was completed. Work was commenced on the Lagos wharfage scheme for which a contract was let to Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Company. The contract provides for the construction of 1,800 ft. of wharfage for ocean steamers, and a contract has been let to the same firm for large railway workshops at Ebute Metta, the headquarters of the Western Division. A coal and petroleum wharf is also being constructed, and the Ebute Metta station is being remodelled to meet the changes involved by the contruction of the Apapa wharf. A large power station is being erected at Iddo. The construction of a motor road between Zaria and Sokoto was continued, and the road from Lagos to Abeokuta was completed. Serious strikes among the Railway and Public Works artisans affected the construction work in hand, but these strikes have now come to an end.

A. C. BURNS,
Assistant Secretary.

Lagos,
30th January, 1922.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent Reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions, have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

ANNUAL.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Year.*
1077	Bermuda	1920
1078	Grenada	"
1079	Uganda	1919–1920
1080	Fiji	1920
1081	Gibraltar	"
1082	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1919
1083	Bechuanaland	1920–1921
1084	St. Helena	1920
1085	Basutoland	1920–1921
1086	Ceylon	1920
1087	Barbados	1920–1921
1088	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	1919–1920
1089	East Africa Protectorate	"
1090	Sierra Leone	1920
1091	Zanzibar	"
1092	Cayman Islands	1918–1919
1093	Cyprus	1920
1094	St. Vincent	"
1095	Bahamas	1920–1921
1096	Nyasaland	1920
1097	Weihaiwei	"
1098	Nigeria	"
1099	New Hebrides	"
1100	Somaliland	"
1101	Straits Settlements	"
1102	Swaziland	1920–1921
1103	Trinidad and Tobago	1920
1104	Turks and Caicos Islands	"
1105	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	"
1106	Seychelles	"
1107	Ashanti	"
1108	Hong Kong	"
1109	British Guiana	"
1110	British Honduras	"
1111	Malta	1920–1921
1112	Uganda	1920
1113	Leeward Islands	1920–1921

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-Seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the Northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific.

COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1155.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1922.

(For Report for 1921 see No. 1114.)

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No. 1155.

NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1922.

1. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has recently received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so, for all practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria is approximately 335,700 square miles, and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India and the self-governing Dominions. It is nearly three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lie dense tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers, of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria is approximately 18¾ millions, larger than that of any British dependency except India. There

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are about 4,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom, and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria, and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland, and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in the various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves, and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm-oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships and, later, of the British Consul at Fernando Po gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coasts of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861, and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796–1805), Captain Clapperton (1822–26), Richard Lander (1826–30), Doctor Barth (1850–55) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their

lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior had become known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists eager to strangle the slave trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful, and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered & Limited. By this charter the company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, their influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the chartered company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The company's charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern portion being added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both Protectorates being placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally but with British officers, was raised by Sir Frederick Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force, and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu, who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding, and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country

according to local law and tradition but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former regime. British residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states, and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin river, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched : Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the city had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements, and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated, and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons, and a strong contingent of the regiment also fought in the East African Campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the War was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

II. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

13. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria and two groups of Provinces known as the Northern and Southern Provinces which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. There is also a larger advisory and deliberative Nigerian Council composed of official and unofficial members, all of whom, with the exception of three representatives of the Chambers of Commerce and Mines, are nominated by the Governor. There is a Legislative Council, the powers of which are confined to the Colony, laws affecting

the Protectorate being enacted by the Governor. The members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the Governor and there is an official majority.

14. An alteration in the constitution has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies which involves the abolition of the present Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council of the Colony and the substitution for them of a larger and more representative Legislative Council. This council will legislate only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate (laws affecting the Northern Provinces will continue to be enacted by the Governor), but all public expenditure will come within the scrutiny of the Council and any matter of public interest affecting any part of Nigeria may be discussed. A new departure, so far as Nigeria is concerned, is the decision to include, among the non-official members of the Council, three members elected by the ratepayers of Lagos and a member elected by the ratepayers of Calabar. Other interests will be represented by members selected by Chambers of Commerce and the Chamber of Mines and by members nominated by the Governor. There will be an official majority on the Council. It had been hoped that the new Council would be inaugurated early in 1923, but various reasons have delayed the issue of the Royal Letters Patent and the Order-in-Council setting up the new constitution. In the circumstances it is unlikely that the Council will meet before September.

15. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-four provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. During the year the delimitation of the natural ethnographical boundaries between the Munshi and Ogoja Provinces was undertaken. In the Northern Provinces and the western portions of the Southern Provinces, where there are chiefs of sufficient influence and ability, native administrations have been recognised and supported by Government, the details of administration being left almost entirely in the hands of the paramount chief and his officials. In other parts, however, where there is no strong native authority capable of governing, the rule of the political officers is a more direct one, but even in such districts a native judiciary with powers limited in proportion to its ability and integrity is made use of with results that are increasingly satisfactory.

16. In the Muhammadan Emirates of the north and, in the south, among the Yorubas and Benis, the general progress in orderly administration has been well maintained. Everywhere throughout these States are to be found a peaceful, diligent, prosperous and thriving peasantry, tilling their fields in complete confidence and security, governed by their own hereditary rulers, and living under forms of government which are the natural growth of their own political genius.

17. For the most part these hereditary rulers fully justify the confidence placed in them, but there are, of course, cases in which they do not fulfil expectations. In those cases steps are taken to provide the people with rulers who can be trusted.

18. Armed escorts for the protection of Political Officers in the country of the more remote and primitive pagan tribes are still required, though recourse to force is seldom necessary. This is due in a great measure to the very encouraging attitude of the chiefs, who are now realising the immense benefits of peaceful administration and who are willing and even anxious to accept the responsibilities of office.

19. The peaceful state of the country may be ascribed to the efficient control exercised by the Political Staff. The increase in the establishment in recent years has made it possible to station officers in outlying districts and, consequently, to bring certain of the less advanced tribes under closer control.

20. The slump in trade has had an injurious effect on the payment of direct taxation. Though the actual tax-payer can still pay his dues without any difficulty, he can no longer afford to give additional presents to headmen, who have, in consequence, been tempted in many cases to misappropriate the taxes passing through their hands. The assessment of the general tax payable under the Native Revenue Ordinance is a matter which is subject to the closest scrutiny, in order to check any tendency to over-taxation and to introduce uniformity in areas in which economic conditions are similar.

21. In Lagos the long drawn out dispute between the rival factions of the Muhammadans seems to be no nearer to a settlement. Certain prominent members of one of the factions are at present undergoing terms of imprisonment for participating in disturbances in connexion with this dispute.

22. A petition praying for the reconsideration of the case of Eshugbayi (the titular ex-king of Lagos), who has ceased to be recognised by the Government as the head of the house of Docemo, was presented to the Governor towards the end of the year. In his reply His Excellency stated that the petition contained "many statements which are inaccurate or untrue . . . . that many leading men in Lagos, who in the past have been keen critics of the Government, have refused to sign it or to be in any way associated with it." The Governor reminded the petitioners that a similar petition to His Majesty the King had been refused after full consideration, and informed them that any further communication asking for the reconsideration of Eshugbayi's case will receive neither acknowledgment nor reply. It is to be hoped that this plain-spoken reply will put a stop to the intrigues which centred round the person and the doubtful position of this misguided man.

23. Abubakr Garbai, C.B.E., Shehu of Bornu, died on the 20th January, 1922. He was recognised as Shehu when British rule was introduced into Bornu in 1902, and during the twenty years of his reign he never failed in his friendship and loyalty to the British, nor in his duty to his people. He was awarded the Companionship of the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his services during the anxious months which followed the outbreak of war in 1914.

24. During the past year the infantry battalions of the Nigeria Regiment were honoured by the award of Colours in recognition of their distinguished services in the Cameroons and East African Campaigns. The new colours were presented to each unit by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief in person.

The Regimental Colours are of Muhammadan green and bear the motto, in Arabic, "Victory is from God alone," and the battle honours, Ashantee 1873–4, Ashanti 1900. It is hoped that these may be augmented shortly by some permanent record of the many engagements in which the regiment participated during the late war. There is no doubt that the significance of the Colours is appreciated fully by the rank and file, and that their possession has instilled in all ranks a splendid spirit which will further fighting efficiency, and prove an added incentive to surpass previous achievements when, and wherever, they are called upon to fight for the Empire in the future.

25. In the more backward communities cannibalism still occurs and is probably more common than is realised, and cases of slave dealing are still to be found amongst the tribes to the east of the Niger, where the status of slavery is yet recognised and bears a stigma. Every effort has been made to stamp out the traffic in slaves which breaks out sporadically between Nigeria and the Cameroons, but it must be some time before the spread of civilisation puts a definite stop to these evils.

26. In the Hausa states and Bornu Muhammadanism was established at an early date, probably during the 9th century, but in the forest country of the south and in the broken country of the Bauchi plateau paganism has survived to the present day. The Christian religion is making some progress among the pagan tribes, and, among the Yorubas, Muhammadanism is spreading southwards. The bulk of the pure negro tribes, however, have retained their pagan beliefs, and although the vigilance of British officials has curtailed or stamped out the worst evils of cannibalism and human sacrifice, several millions of the inhabitants remain the victims of a barbarous and degrading fetish-religion, in which the juju-priest or witch-doctor exercises a baneful influence.

27. Muhammadanism in Nigeria has little of the fanaticism that distinguishes it in other countries. The Fulani *jihad*, led by

Othman dan Fodio at the beginning of the 19th century, was largely political in its results (if not in its origin) and the ambitious leaders of this " holy war " did not scruple to attack the rival Muslim state of Bornu. The self-styled Mahdis who have arisen from time to time since the establishment of the British Protectorate have been quickly and severely dealt with by the Muhammadan chiefs, and the entry of the Turks into the War on the side of Germany evoked only spontaneous protestations of loyalty to the British cause from their co-religionists in Nigeria. Within the last couple of years Indian missionaries of the Ahmadia movement have gained some adherents.

28. One of the principal religious obstacles to the advance of Christianity in tropical Africa is the prevalence and popularity of polygamy. Among the followers of Islam this institution has, of course, the sanction of religion. Among the non-Muslim tribes it has the equally strong sanction of immemorial custom. In West Africa children are assets rather than liabilities, the daughters being easily marketable as wives at an early age and the sons providing an unpaid labour supply ; wives, besides their value as mothers, perform most of the manual labour in the home and on the family farms, but the custom which requires a mother to deny herself to her husband for the period during which she is nursing her child, often from two to three years, is, perhaps, the greatest cause of polygamy. The " Native African Church," modelled in other respects on the Church of England, but allowing to its members a plurality of wives, has met the difficulty of those who wished to adopt the Christian creed without abandoning one of the most cherished of their ancestral customs.

29. The general health of the Colony and Protectorate has throughout the year been good. The gravest problem of the year was a recrudescence of cerebro-spinal meningitis in epidemic form. The outbreak declared itself in the north-eastern region of the Kontagora Province, i.e., immediately south of the eastern limit of the epidemic of the previous year ; at first, its aspect was gravely menacing, but all available precautions were taken, and, in the end, the advent of the rains found it happily still localised within the region of recrudescence, wherein it finally subsided. In the autumn the Emir of Katsina reported its existence in the French territory across his northern boundary, but the end of the year left Nigeria free from the visitation.

30. A " Health Week " was organised in Lagos in November, and prizes were offered for the healthiest babies and the best-kept compounds. The people were much interested, and an immense quantity of accumulated refuse was disposed of during the week.

31. Nigeria is participating in the British Empire Exhibition in 1924, and an area of 19,000 superficial feet has been taken for the Nigerian section.

III. GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

32. The totals of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1917	3,492,738	3,219,958
1918	4,014,190	3,459,774
1919	4,959,429	4,529,176
1920	6,819,274	6,493,523
Jan.–March, 1921 ..	1,566,748	1,674,353
1921–22 ..	4,876,246	7,171,997

The Nigerian financial year, formerly identical with the calendar year, now begins in April. The latest available figures are for the six months April to September, 1922. The revenue and expenditure for these months were £2,675,565 and £3,521,224 respectively, and it will be observed that if the revenue for the remainder of the financial year is in proportion, the total for the financial year would exceed that of the previous year by some £474,000.

33. There was an excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1922, of £1,315,101. The public debt at the same date amounted to £13,609,209 and the sinking fund to £69[illegible]6. The latest loan, issued in October, 1921, at 97, was for £3,000,000 at 6 per cent. The stock is now quoted at 107 and the stock of an earlier (1919) 6 per cent. loan now stands at over 111.

34. Separate accounts are kept by the Native Administrations, which receive a proportion, normally 50 per cent., of the sums collected by direct taxation. The various Native Administrations have manifested much keenness in devoting their surplus funds to permanent public works within their own areas.

35. In April the customs import tariff was revised, the *ad valorem* duty being raised from 12½ per cent. to 15 per cent., and many articles were added to the dutiable list; chief of these were provisions and corrugated iron, on which duties of 15 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively were imposed. Specific duties were also increased in many cases. The duty on spirits remained at 25s. a gallon of 50° Tralles.

36. In July the export duty on hides and skins was considerably reduced, and during the same month the "preferential" export duty on palm kernels exported to countries outside of the British Empire was abolished.

37. During the year, United Kingdom and British West Africa silver coin to the value of £1,748,500 was withdrawn from circulation and shipped to the United Kingdom. A large number of currency notes also was withdrawn from circulation.

IV. ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

38. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria during the year was as follows :—

	£
Import	10,689,000
Export	10,421,000
Total	£21,110,000

an increase of about one million sterling on the trade of the previous year.

The value of the transit trade (i.e. goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from Dahomey and other French Territory) amounted to £103,000, representing roughly a decrease of 30 per cent. compared with 1921.

39. The value of the import trade has remained practically stationary though the tonnage imported has increased considerably. Commercial imports accounted for £8,162,000 and specie £603,000, an increase of 4·2 and 14 per cent. respectively. As in 1921 the United Kingdom is responsible for 80 per cent. of the import trade ; the United States of America shows a further decrease at 6 per cent. as opposed to 7·66 per cent. in 1921, and Germany with 3½ per cent. shows a slight increase. Goods from Germany in the early part of the year were distinctly undervalued when compared with prices of similar goods from countries with an undepreciated or but slightly depreciated currency, but there was a gradual improvement throughout the year, and to-day the prices of German goods compare favourably with those of other countries.

40. An attempt has been made to re-introduce Dutch gin of a quality superior to that of the old pre-war Trade Gin. It cannot be said to have met with much success, as the heavy duty of 25s. per gallon puts it beyond the reach of the average native, and the best English gins can be placed on the market at a price only a little higher. It is said that the firms which took up the first two consignments are selling to-day at 55s. to 56s. per case, or a loss of 10s. per case, at which price they find a ready sale.

41. The basis for duty introduced in June, 1921, viz., the current market value of the goods in the country of exportation, is still in force, and the period of its duration has been extended to the end of 1923 at the request of the chambers of commerce in the United Kingdom. This points to the fact that many of the firms still have large commitments in the staple lines of trade, chiefly cottons, and the result is being felt in the Nigerian market to-day, where cottons are being sold at less than to-day's replacement prices. Until these commitments are wiped off, trade cannot be expected to become stabilised, as firms cannot compete

with the prices at which the committed firms are prepared to sacrifice their goods. It is reported that many of the firms have endeavoured to cut their losses by paying lump sums for the cancellation of their forward contracts.

42. Produce prices on the whole have been fairly steady throughout the year. There have been slight improvements from time to time, but these were not maintained, though prices have shown signs of hardening in the last month or two of the year. The total value of the export trade amounted to £10,421,000, representing an increase of 8 per cent. over 1921. The tonnage of palm oil, kernels, and cocoa exported showed considerable increase, but groundnuts at 24,000 tons showed a decrease of 53 per cent. There was little improvement in the skin and hide trade, though the export duties were reduced in July in some instances by as much as 50 per cent. There has recently been a demand for the best quality raw goat skins. The United Kingdom took 78 per cent. of the total exports, the United States of America 7·4 per cent. and Germany 5 per cent.

43. The prices offering at home allowed no margin for profit to the exporter ; in fact, losses on shipments were quite common with the exporter who had to place his produce on the open market. Such firms as Lever Brothers, The African and Eastern Trade Corporation and The Co-operative Wholesale Society were not at such disadvantage as, though their actual produce trading showed a loss, they were in a position to absorb their own produce in the manufacture of soap, etc., in the retail of which handsome profits were realised. The prices paid locally have not offered much inducement to the native to bring in produce, but no doubt the extremely low figure at which he has been able to purchase the staple lines in imports has enabled him to do so ; another factor, of course, which he is experiencing in common with others, is lack of money. Many of the large middlemen are to-day carrying considerable stocks of cottons purchased locally at bed-rock prices.

44. The preferential duty on kernels shipped to countries other than the United Kingdom having been removed, palm kernels are being exported to Germany in gradually increasing quantities.

45. The competition in freights between the various shipping companies has been very keen, with the result that to-day export freights in many instances are being quoted at rates which are very little higher than those existing pre-war.

46. *Agriculture.*—The production of cocoa during 1922 has shown a great increase, partly the result of the steady increase in the cultivation of this crop, partly the result of a favourable season. The return to more normal prices has caused a marked decrease in the export of groundnuts and cotton.

47. In regard to cotton it should be noted that the decrease affected only the export of native cotton from the Southern Provinces. There is no reason to believe that there has been any decrease in the local hand spinning and weaving or in the overland export from the Northern Provinces.

48. The export of American cotton continues steadily to increase. In spite of a greatly reduced price, the production in the season 1921–22 was 10,000 bales as against 5,400 last year and 3,500 in the preceding year. The cultivation of this cotton was initiated by Government, and the maintenance of the quality of the cotton at a level at which it is suitable for export is due to the annual distribution of very large quantities of pure seed provided by Government, and to the inspection of all the cotton by Government examiners to prevent the export of mixed or inferior parcels. The regulations concerning this inspection have been slightly modified during the year by a slight change which it is hoped will reduce the interference with the trade in this product to the minimum consistent with efficient inspection.

49. *Land.*—Under an agreement executed between the Imperial Government and the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the Charter, the latter's successors were allowed to retain certain sites then occupied as trading stations. (There are a few such sites in the Southern Provinces, too.) With the foregoing exceptions the whole of the land in the Northern Provinces is native land, controlled and administered by the Government. Proprietary rights in land have never been recognised by native law and custom, and legislation enacted since the establishment of the Protectorate provides for the maintenance of that policy. Building and agricultural leases are granted by Government with conditions as to improvements and revision of rent. In making such revision Government is debarred by statute from taking into consideration any improvements made upon a site by the lessee, and from charging more, as rent, for any sites than the amount which is obtainable, as rent, for sites similarly situated and of equal areas. If the rent is raised on revision the lessee may appeal to the Provincial Court or to the Governor, who will appoint an arbitrator. If the occupier is dissatisfied he may surrender his lease, and the Governor may award such compensation for unexhausted improvements as in his discretion he may think fit.

50. In the Southern Provinces native lands are not at the disposal and under the control of the Governor in the same way as in the Northern Provinces, but land may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Large tracts suitable for agriculture are available, but it is essential that anyone who desires to cultivate rubber or any other permanent crop should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions.

V.—INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

51. *Forestry.*—There has been no change in the system of exploiting timber. Selection fellings controlled by a minimum girth limit are still in vogue. The home market for mahogany and other furniture woods has on the whole been fair for good quality timbers, but, on the other hand, probably owing to the general slackness of trade in Nigeria during the period under review, the local response to favourable timber markets in Europe has not been very marked.

52. Irregular and late rains interfered to a considerable extent with planting operations and the results have not been as good as those achieved in normal years. Good progress has been made in the Northern Provinces in the constitution of forest reserves, the total area of which has been largely extended.

53. Samples of local timber suitable for the manufacture of boot lasts have been favourably reported on by the Imperial Institute, but owing to the sparsely scattered distribution of the species yielding such woods, it is unlikely that the latter will be able to compete with foreign timbers used for the same purpose.

54. There has been but little activity shown in the exploitation of minor forest products such as rubber, fibre, etc.

55. *Mining.*—During the year there were fifty mining companies operating on tin and forty-one individual workers; two companies and twelve individuals were also prospecting for or winning gold; the average number of persons employed throughout the year in the mining industry was 134 Europeans and 13,512 natives.

56. The output of tin ore from the mines was approximately 7,300 tons; 8,127 tons of ore were exported from Nigeria, the value of which is estimated to have been £932,610. The average price of the metal based on the quarterly quotation was £157 13s. 1½d., a decrease of over £14 on that of 1921. There was a recovery towards the end of the year to a figure which, it is hoped, will be maintained. In spite of the low price of the metal, the output showed a small increase over that of the previous year.

57. The concessions granted by Government to enable the tin-mining industry to tide over the slump continued in force throughout the year. There can be no doubt that the object in view has been attained, and everything points to a more successful year in 1923.

58. The output of gold was 748 ounces, as against 179·5 ounces in 1921. A considerable amount of work has been done by one company on a lode deposit, with encouraging results. Gold has been discovered in two new districts, but of the value of the discoveries little or nothing is known as yet.

59. The output of coal from the Udi coalfields for the year 1922 was 110,785 tons, most of which was consumed by the Railway and other Government Departments. The main coal seam, which averages 4 ft. 2 in. in thickness, consists of an outcrop, and is worked by adits from different points. Rail facilities have been provided for the quick loading of the coal. A scheme of electrification in connection with the colliery has been sanctioned and is now being proceeded with. The coal is of a good quality, highly volatile and free from ash or clinker. It burns very quickly and has a specific gravity of 1·28.

60. The work of the Geological Survey was continued on the tinfields of the Northern Provinces and on the phosphatic deposits of Abeokuta Province. A preliminary survey of the eastern railway between Port Harcourt and Enugu was begun and more detailed investigations carried out in the neighbourhood of the Government colliery. Two bulletins were published during the year, one on the geology of the western railway between Iddo and Okuku, and the other on Eocene fossils from Ameki on the eastern railway. Copies of these bulletins can be obtained from the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

61. *Fisheries.*—The rivers and creeks teem with fish, and a large number of persons are employed in fishing, chiefly for local consumption. Small quantities of fish are crudely cured and traded with the towns distant from the river, where this form of food is highly prized. There is very little sea fishing. Before the War a steam trawler was working off Lagos, and a large quantity of fish of excellent quality was obtained.

62. *Water Power* is little used in Nigeria. In the Southern parts of Nigeria there is little fall in the rivers, but on the Bauchi Plateau there is a considerable amount of power available.

63. *Manufactures.*—There are no manufactures in Nigeria on a commercial scale. Earthenware and brassware are made for local use and for sale as curios. Leather is worked, and a certain amount of cloth is woven from locally-grown cotton. The produce of the country is exported almost entirely in a raw state, such little preparation as is necessary being done by hand.

VI.—BANKS.

64. Banking interests are represented in Nigeria by the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., which was established in 1894 and now has fifteen branches and seven agencies, and by the Colonial Bank, which extended its operations to Nigeria in 1917 and now has eight branches. Both Banks undertake all kinds of banking business. The Colonial Bank opened extensive new offices in Lagos during the year 1922.

65. There is a Government Savings Bank worked by the Post Office Department. Savings Bank business is also transacted by the Bank of British West Africa and by the Colonial Bank.

VII.—LEGISLATION.

66. The Reciprocal Enforcement of Judgments Ordinance, 1922 (No. 8 of 1922), provides for the enforcement in Nigeria of judgments obtained in a superior court in the United Kingdom and vice versa, and also for the enforcement of judgments obtained in a superior court in any part of His Majesty's Dominions (including Protectorates and Mandated Territory), the legislatures of which have made reciprocal provision for the enforcement of judgments obtained in the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

67. The Boy Scouts Association Ordinance, 1922 (No. 21 of 1922), was enacted at the request of the Chief Scout in order to put the Boy Scout movement in Nigeria on a proper footing.

68. The Palm Kernels (Export Duty) (No. 2) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1922 (No. 22 of 1922), abolished the differential duty on kernels exported to places outside the British Empire and Protectorates.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

69. There is in Nigeria a number of primary schools which have been established and are conducted by Government. These have for the most part attained a very fair standard of efficiency. In addition a large number of schools belonging to the important missionary societies afford a similar education on lines laid down in the Government Education Code. These are known as "Assisted Schools," and are regularly inspected and examined by officers of the Education Department. Annual grants are made to them from the public funds, the amount being determined according to the reports of Inspectors on the efficiency of the school, and its average attendance.

70. There also exists a large number of schools which are not inspected or controlled in any way by Government. Most of them are connected with the several missionary bodies, and some are of a private venture character. Speaking generally, the education afforded by these schools is of little or no value, being carried on by teachers who have no real qualifications or competency to undertake such work. Many of the private schools which are of local growth and not connected with the well-known missionary societies, are not only valueless, but often detrimental to the work of education.

71. The demand for schools is great throughout the country. Most of the existing schools in Lagos and other large towns are overcrowded, and the supply by no means meets the demand. As a rule parents in country districts are apathetic with regard to the education of their children, and decline to make any provision to enable them to attend school. This apathy, however, is slowly breaking down in the immediate neighbourhood of the more efficient schools.

72. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the matter of female education. There are several girls' schools in Lagos and the Yoruba country, and in the Calabar and Onitsha districts, which are conducted by European principals. With one or two exceptions these schools are on the assisted list and under Government inspection. The majority provide accommodation for boarders, and are doing excellent work.

73. Numerous Muhammadan schools exist in which the entire time of the pupils is given to writing and learning portions of the Koran. In a few of them the reading and writing of Hausa, in Roman character, and arithmetic, are also taught.

74. King's College, Lagos, is the only Government establishment which is confined to secondary education. It has reached its limit of accommodation, and plans and estimates have been drawn up for additional class rooms, etc., and accommodation for boarders. There are also mission schools in Lagos, Calabar, Ibadan and Abeokuta, which have a secondary department in addition to the primary.

75. Progress has been made during the last few years in the matter of training teachers. The Training College for Native Muhammadan Teachers, which began its work at the end of 1921, was formally opened by the Governor on March 5th, and is expected to put out its first products in 1926. The Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar (United Free Church of Scotland Mission), the C.M.S. Training College, Oyo, the Wesleyan Training Institute, Ibadan, the C.M.S. Training College, Awka, and the Government schools at Warri and Bonny, afford facilities for training a certain number of residential students. They are under the direction of European principals and are conducted in accordance with the regulations laid down for the training of teachers in the education code. There are also two or three other training establishments belonging to missionary societies which are not connected with Government or in receipt of a grant from public funds. Evening continuation classes for teachers in the Lagos schools are regularly held at King's College. Vacation classes for teachers in elementary agriculture are held in July and December at Calabar and Onitsha. The instruction, both theoretical and practical, is given by officers of the Agricultural Department, and certificates are awarded to those who succeed in passing the examinations. In the majority of the Government and assisted schools such instruction as is possible is given in manual and agricultural training. The Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, has departments for carpentry, printing, and tailoring.

IX.—CLIMATE.

76. The seasons in Nigeria depend rather on the rainfall than on temperature. They are as a rule well defined. The "dry season" with its attendant "Harmattan" commences in the north of the country in October, and ends in April. It is of

shorter duration in the south, and at Lagos generally lasts from November to March with only intermittent " Harmattan." The " Harmattan " is a dry north-easterly wind which brings with it a thick haze composed of minute particles of dust and shell. During the " Harmattan " the nights and early mornings are cold, but the days are very hot, and it is during this period that the maximum diurnal variations occur.

77. Generally speaking, the lowest mean temperature is in the months of July and August, and the lowest minimum recorded temperature at the beginning and end of the year. The highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in March and April. In most cases the difference in range between the maximum and minimum temperature is greater in proportion to the distance of a station from the coast.

78. At the end of the " dry season " numerous tornados herald the approach of the " rainy season." Before a tornado the air is oppressively close and heavy; the tornado itself, which is scarcely more than a heavy squall, lasts but a short time and is accompanied and followed by a thunderstorm and rain. The " rainy season " lasts until October, with a slight break in August, and is followed by another short tornado season. In the south the prevailing wind during this season is from the south-west, and with it comes the rain, which is remarkably heavy along the coast and decreases rapidly as it travels inland.

79. The average annual rainfall at Bonny, on the coast, is 163 inches. (In 1921, 245 inches were registered.) At Lokoja, situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, it is 48 inches; and at Sokoto, in the north-west of Nigeria, it is only 25 inches. The average rainfall at Lagos is 72 inches. In the northern parts of Nigeria there is literally no rain whatever for the greater part of the dry season; for twelve years no rain has fallen at Sokoto during the four months November to February, and over 24 inches out of the average rainfall of 25 is recorded during the five months May to September. In the south the difference is not so marked, though the average fall at Forcados in the Niger Delta is 119 inches for the six months May to October out of an annual average of 150 inches.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

80. *Railways.*—The western division of the Nigerian Railway connects the port of Lagos with the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna, Zaria and Kano (705 miles), while the branch line to Bukuru (143 miles) serves the tin fields of the Bauchi Plateau. An outlet at Baro on the Niger River is provided by the branch line from Minna (111 miles) and ships of 12 feet draught can be safely navigated from Forca and Burutu to the former port during the high river seasor en

the months of July and October. During the remainder of the year the Niger River is navigable only by "stern wheelers" and barges.

81. A service of motor lorries connects the towns of Ibadan, Oyo, Ogbomosho and Oshogbo, and there are also similar services between Oshogbo and Ilesha as well as between Bukuru and Ropp.

82. The eastern division, terminating at Port Harcourt on the Bonny estuary, serves the important coal fields at Enugu (151 miles) as well as running through a very rich palm belt supporting an immense population. An extension, 417 miles in length, of this portion of the system is now being constructed, and when completed will join up with the western division at Kaduna, crossing the Benue River close to Abinsi.

83. All the lines are of 3 ft. 6 in. gauge except the Zaria–Bukuru branch line, which is of a 2 ft. 6 in. gauge. A branch line 42 miles in length will be constructed from a point on the extension mentioned in the preceding paragraph to Bukuru—the terminus of the 2 ft. 6 in. gauge line from Zaria.

84. It is estimated that the gross earnings during 1922 amounted to £1,345,000, and the working expenditure to £1,040,000, making the estimated net receipts £305,000. The total number of passengers carried was about 1,317,000, and about 520,000 tons of goods and minerals were handled.

85. There are now 129 stations open to the public, of which 111 are on the western and 18 on the eastern division. The permanent staff of the railway includes 417 Europeans. The African salaried staff numbers 1,839, and 10,692 artisans and labourers are employed.

86. *Harbours, Rivers and Creeks.*—All but maintenance work was closed down on the Lagos harbour entrance works in June, the moles and training banks having then reached a point when, in the opinion of the Consulting Engineers, it was deemed advisable to pause and watch developments. "The Lady Clifford" was employed throughout the year dredging on the Eastern Spit when weather conditions permitted, and this, combined with the scouring effect due to the flow of water past the moles, has resulted in considerably diminishing the area of this dangerous spit, and improving navigable conditions appreciably over those prevailing last year. The official bar draught for vessels entering and leaving the port was raised from 20 ft. to 21 ft. in July. The actual depth on the bar itself remains at about 25 ft.

87. Within the harbour the principal work undertaken has been the dredging of the customs swinging basin by the "Child," resulting in an official draught of 21 ft. being maintained alongside the wharf since [illegible] "Queen Mary," which had been fitted with side chutes for loading of reclamation barges, carried

out exceptionally good work on the Apapa crossing, in the Oyster Bank channel, and off the new coal wharf at Iddo; navigable conditions have in consequence much improved in these areas. The spoil from dredging operations within the harbour has been deposited ashore behind the new coal wharf under construction at Iddo. Dredging off the face of this wharf was commenced in November.

88. A survey of Forcados bar was carried out during the early part of the year. The survey report showed considerable extension of the bar since the survey in 1913, but the depth across the bar remains about the same.

89. The launch routes, Lagos to Sapele and Forcados to Opobo via Akassa, Brass, Degema, have been kept open, and the Niger River has been cleared of snags dangerous to navigation. The improvement of the channel through the rapids above Leaba has much facilitated canoe traffic, and the trade between western Sokoto and Jebba has been improved.

90. *Shipping.*—Messrs. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd., own the greater part of the shipping, and maintain regular services between the United Kingdom and Nigeria for passengers, mails and cargo. The steamers of the Bromport Steamship Co., Ltd., Bull West African Line, Chargeurs Reunis Steamship Company, Holland West Africa Line, Société Navale de l'Ouest, Deutscher Afrika-Dienst (Woermann Line), John Holt & Co., Ltd., and Swedish West Africa Line compete to a certain extent, and a number of vessels have been chartered by the principal firms. During the year 399 steamships entered the port of Lagos. The distance from Liverpool to Lagos is 4,200 miles, and the time occupied on the voyage about 16 days. In October the first German passenger steamer since 1914 arrived at Lagos.

91. *Roads.*—The Government has constructed a number of wide motor roads which can be used throughout the year by light cars and in the dry season by heavy lorries, and the whole country is covered with a network of " bush paths " which are seldom wide enough for two persons to walk abreast, but along which, nevertheless, it is possible to ride bicycles or motor-bicycles.

92. *Post Office, Telegraphs and Telephones.*—The various Post Office services have been well maintained, and the revenue of the department has not been seriously affected by the general trade depression. The work of reconstruction of telegraph lines is within reasonable distance of completion. The laying of the underground cable for telephone traffic at Lagos has been completed, and new exchanges have been installed at Kano and Port Harcourt. The department is still seriously handicapped by the shortage of telegraph engineers.

93. *Public Works.*—The work on the first instalment (1,065 ft.) of the wharfage scheme for ocean steamers at Port Harcourt

proceeded satisfactorily; it is hoped that berthage for one vessel will be ready about the middle of 1923, and that the whole of the first instalment, including sheds, etc., will be completed by March, 1924. The contract for 1,800 ft. of wharfage at Apapa, let to Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Company, provides for the completion of this work by May, 1924. The same firm is constructing new railway workshops at Ebute Metta which will be completed in 1923. The new electric power station at Iddo should be ready to begin work within a few months. Work on the coal wharf at Iddo is well in hand. A considerable amount of work has been done on the Zaria–Sokoto road and on the roads between Bukuru and Jemaa and Jos and Bauchi. Several new motor roads have been opened up in the Southern Provinces. It is unfortunate that, for financial reasons, the Kano waterworks scheme has had to be postponed. Water-boring operations have been begun at Potiskum in the Bornu Province.

A. C. BURNS,
Assistant Secretary.

Lagos,
16th January, 1923

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

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85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913
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92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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REPORT FOR 1923.

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1923.

1. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has recently received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so, for all practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 367,928 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,894 square miles; Northern Provinces 276,034 square miles), and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India, and the self-governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp intersected by the branches of the Niger delta, and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lie dense tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers, of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the 1921 census is 18,631,442* (Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,371,459;

* Includes population of the mandated area of the Cameroons.

Northern Provinces, 10,259,983), larger than that of any British dependency except India. There are about 4,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom, and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria, and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland, and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in the various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves, and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm-oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships and, later, of the British Consul at Fernando Po gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coasts of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861, and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796–1805), Captain Clapperton (1822–26), Richard Lander (1826–30), Doctor Barth

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(1850–55) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior had become known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists eager to strangle the slave trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful, and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered & Limited. By this charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, their influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the chartered company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern portion being added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both Protectorates being placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally but with British officers, was raised by Sir Frederick Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force, and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu, who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding, and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country

according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former regime. British residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states, and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin river, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched : Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the city had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements, and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated, and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons, and a strong contingent of the regiment also fought in the East African Campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the War was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

II. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

13. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria and two groups of Provinces known as the Northern and Southern Provinces which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council, dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council have been abolished and a larger and more representative Legislative Council has been substituted

for them. The new Legislative Council consists of :—The Governor, as President ; twenty-six Official Members ; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar ; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt and Kano, of the Local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council will legislate only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, and the Governor will continue to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces has been left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. For the first time in the history of British West Africa a portion of the people is directly represented by persons elected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

14. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 1st of October, 1923.

15. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into 23 provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. An important change in the Political Administration of the Northern Provinces, which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State and partially undertaken during the year under review, is the reduction in the number of Provinces by the partition of the Kontagora Province between those of Nupe, Ilorin, and Sokoto. Simultaneously with this assimilation, the Birnin Gwari District of Nupe Province is being incorporated with the Zaria Province. The delimitation of the natural ethnographical boundaries between the Munshi and Ogoja Provinces has been completed, while that between Munshi and Muri has recently been undertaken, the District of Kassimbilla having already been transferred from the former to the latter Province. The boundary between the Yola and the Cameroons Provinces has also been delimited during the past year.

16. In the Northern Provinces and the western portions of the Southern Provinces, where there are chiefs of sufficient influence and ability, native administrations are recognised and supported by Government, the details of administration being left almost entirely in the hands of the paramount chief and his officials. In other parts, however, where there is no strong native authority capable of governing, the rule of the Political

Officers is a more direct one, but even in such districts a native judiciary with powers limited in proportion to its ability and integrity is made use of with results that are increasingly satisfactory. In the Muhammadan Emirates of the north and, in the south, among the Yorubas and Benis, the general progress in orderly administration has been well maintained. Everywhere throughout these States are to be found a peaceful, diligent, prosperous and thriving peasantry, tilling their fields in complete confidence and security, governed by their own hereditary rulers, and living under forms of government which are the natural growth of their own political genius. For the most part these hereditary rulers fully justify the confidence placed in them, but there are, of course, cases in which they do not fulfil expectations. In those cases steps are taken to provide the people with rulers who can be trusted. No retrospect of the work of the Muhammadan Emirates of the North would be complete without paying a tribute to the personal efforts of the leading Emirs whose efficiency and increased interest in all that tends towards administrative progress have been amply demonstrated.

17. The Mandates for the British Sphere of the Cameroons have been received and it will be possible to apply the Nigerian Laws almost *en bloc* to this area within a very short time. The country is being regularly toured by the political staff and the results of their labours are producing much information about many of the hitherto unknown pagan peoples who inhabit the mandated areas. Especially worthy of note has been the bringing into touch with the administration during the year of the whole of the primitive Daladiba pagan tribes in the Dikwa Emirate, adjoining the Bornu Province, with a population numbering upwards of 25,000, without the firing of a single shot. Some of these tribes were visited at a later date by the Shehu of Dikwa and the Resident in a motor car without any escort.

18. In the early part of the year it was found possible to dispense with the military escort which accompanied the Political Officer who was engaged in bringing the lawless pagan tribes of the Ikerri-Egedde District of the Munshi Province under administration and its place has been taken by a small escort of Police. Minor local troubles may recur in that District, but the whole of this area may now be said to have been brought under effective administrative control. Armed escorts and patrols are still found necessary amongst some of the primitive hill tribes in the Bauchi, Nassarawa, and Munshi Provinces. The Police patrol of 50 Rank and File in the Mama District of the Nassarawa Province, which began at the end of November, 1922, was not finished until the middle of February, 1923. Altogether 284 miles were covered by the patrol which achieved its objects without any fighting. Robbery, murder, and slave dealing had for long been rife in this District and, although it was inevitable that many of the 'wanted' persons should escape, yet the fact that two murderers and three slave dealers were brought to

trial, coupled with the sympathetic attitude of the political staff entrusted with the charge of these pagan areas, should do much to pacify this District.

19. The promise of an excellent harvest and signs of a revival in trade have combined to facilitate the collection of direct taxation and the number of cases of misappropriation of public funds by District Chiefs and Headmen has considerably diminished. Meanwhile the strong financial position of the leading Muhammadan Emirates is a matter for congratulation and the Reserves of the combined Native Treasuries of the Northern Provinces now total nearly £900,000. Much of the Revenue of these Treasuries—as also a portion of their Reserves—is being devoted to the development of land communication schemes which have been pursued with considerable activity during the past twelve months, and in Bauchi, Ilorin, Nassarawa, Sokoto and Kano Provinces large expenditure is being incurred on roads and bridges. The greater part of the Zaria-Sokoto Road, which is rapidly approaching completion, has already been handed over to "Maintenance." It is now possible to make almost a complete tour of all the Northern Provinces by car and—for local work—motor transport has practically everywhere superseded slower and more primitive methods.

20. The extensive well-boring operations, which were begun in the Bornu Province during 1922 at the expense of the Native Administration, have unfortunately proved unsuccessful and it has been reluctantly decided to abandon the work pending further geological investigation. It is hoped, however, that the valuable plant may yet be used with more satisfactory results elsewhere.

21. Serious consideration is being given to the possibilities of irrigation in the Sokoto Province, and the Native Administration has secured the services of a European expert to investigate and report thereon.

22. Encouraging news comes from Kano in connexion with the groundnut trade and thousands of tons are now awaiting railway transport to the Coast for shipment. At the present price the producer is able to obtain a reasonable return for his labours and a very vast community will be directly benefited thereby.

23. Contagious disease of various kinds—chiefly Rinderpest and Pleuro-Pneumonia—continues annually to take a very serious toll of the cattle in the most northerly Provinces. A Veterinary Laboratory is therefore in course of erection near Vom on the Bauchi Plateau and it is hoped that, during the coming year, it will be possible to undertake extensive scientific investigation of cattle diseases with a view to the manufacture of sera and vaccines for their control and ultimate prevention.

24. For the first time for many years the European Establishment of the Police Force in the Northern Provinces has attained its full complement, while the numbers of the native rank and file

have also been kept up to strength. At the Depot Training School 106 recruits have been enlisted and of these 61 have passed out and been sent to Provincial detachments. The course of instruction is made as practicable as possible and includes not only Law, Drill and Physical Exercises, but General Knowledge, Traffic Regulations, Observations, Self Defence and Court Procedure. This Depot has been very much needed for many years both for the progress of the Force and the proper training of the recruits, and it is of the greatest value and assistance towards efficiency. Provision has also been made at the Depot for an advanced course of training for Sub-Instructors.

25. A source of gratification to the Europeans in the Northern Provinces has been the appointment, through the Colonial and Continental Missionary Society, of an English Chaplain to the Northern Provinces.

26. Abubakr, Emir of Keffi, died on the 31st July, 1922. He was appointed Emir on the 1st September, 1921. He has been succeeded by Abdullahi.

Ibrahim, Emir of Lapai, died on the 26th September, 1923, after a reign of 16 years, having been appointed in 1907. He has been succeeded by Aliu Ganna.

Maazu Isa, Etsu of Pategi, died at Ladi on the 15th December. Throughout a reign of over twenty years, this Chief had proved himself a loyal supporter of the British Government.

27. In the more backward communities cannibalism still occurs and is probably more common than is realised, and cases of slave dealing are still to be found amongst the tribes to the east of the Niger. Every effort has been made to stamp out the traffic in slaves which breaks out sporadically between Nigeria and the Cameroons, but it must be some time before the spread of civilisation puts a definite stop to these evils.

28. In the Hausa states and Bornu, Muhammadanism was established at an early date, probably during the 9th century, but in the forest country of the south and in the broken country of the Bauchi plateau paganism has survived to the present day. The Christian religion is making some progress among the pagan tribes, and, among the Yorubas, Muhammadanism is spreading southwards. The bulk of the pure negro tribes, however, have retained their pagan beliefs, and although the vigilance of British officials has curtailed or stamped out the worst evils of cannibalism and human sacrifice, several millions of the inhabitants remain the victims of a barbarous and degrading fetish-religion, in which the juju-priest or witch-doctor exercises a baneful influence.

29. Muhammadanism in Nigeria has little of the fanaticism that distinguishes it in other countries. The Fulani *jihad*, led by Othman dan Fodio at the beginning of the 19th century, was largely political in its results (if not in its origin) and the ambitious leaders of this " holy war " did not scruple to attack the

rival Muslim state of Bornu. The self-styled Mahdis who have arisen from time to time since the establishment of the British Protectorate have been quickly and severely dealt with by the Muhammadan chiefs, and the entry of the Turks into the War on the side of Germany evoked only spontaneous protestations of loyalty to the British cause from their co-religionists in Nigeria. Within the last couple of years Indian missionaries of the Ahmadia movement have gained some adherents.

30. One of the principal religious obstacles to the advance of Christianity in tropical Africa is the prevalence and popularity of polygamy. Among the followers of Islam this institution has, of course, the sanction of religion. Among the non-Muslim tribes it has the equally strong sanction of immemorial custom. In West Africa children are assets rather than liabilities, the daughters being easily marketable as wives at an early age and the sons providing an unpaid labour supply; wives, besides their value as mothers, perform most of the manual labour in the home and on the family farms, but the custom which requires a mother to deny herself to her husband for the period during which she is nursing her child, often from two to three years, is, perhaps, the greatest cause of polygamy. The "Native African Church," modelled in other respects on the Church of England, but allowing to its members a plurality of wives, has met the difficulty of those who wished to adopt the Christian creed without abandoning one of the most cherished of their ancestral customs.

31. In the Southern Provinces there has been no serious disturbance involving bloodshed during the year. Towards the end of 1922, however, it became necessary to take measures to restore law and order in the Nkanu area of the Enugu Division of Onitsha Province, the people in that district having got entirely out of hand. Native Courts had ceased to function and warrants of arrests for murders and other crimes could not be executed by Police or Court Messengers owing, not only to the passive, but in some cases to the active, resistance of the people of this neighbourhood. The trouble was due to a controversy which had arisen between the descendants of the freeborn and the descendants of slaves. The latter had declined to continue the customary payments to the Chiefs for the land they were allowed to till, and the former were evicting them wholesale. The result was the situation described above. On the 8th of December, 1922, a police escort of an officer and 50 rank and file was detailed to accompany the Political Officer to restore order, hear complaints and adjust grievances. By February it had become evident that the people had adopted generally an attitude of passive resistance, and the Political Officer found it impossible to achieve the object of his mission. It also became clear that the natives regarded the Government as incapable of enforcing its decisions, and in order to disabuse their minds on this point it became necessary to add two platoons of troops to the police force, and convert the escort into a patrol. The troops arrived in the area on February

16th and remained there till the 14th of June. No active opposition was experienced, and there were no casualties amongst the troops or natives. The general effect of the patrol has been to restore law and order, to lead to the re-establishment of the Native Courts, and to prove to the natives in this neighbourhood that the removal of a garrison from a particular area does not mean that they are to be left to their own devices. The Political Officers have been enabled to get into closer touch with, and bring together, the freeborn and the descendants of the slaves. It has been brought home to the former that the status of slavery no longer exists, and the latter have been made to realise that their claim for freedom is not recognised by Government as entitling them to deprive the descendants of the original owners of the soil of the customary acknowledgments that are their due.

32. Two police escorts were also required in the Ogoja Province to enable the Political Officers to obtain the surrender of certain murderers in the Bende country, and to keep the peace while the settlement of the Obubra-Afumbonga land case was in progress. In the latter instance an effort was made to intimidate the police, but this was soon abandoned and the objects of both escorts were achieved without incident.

33. It is satisfactory to report that the condition of the Abeokuta Province is now such as to justify the removal in February, 1924, of the troops stationed at Abeokuta.

34. In the Benin Province the reconstruction of the Native Administration has been consolidated, and the system is now working smoothly. The Resident has commented on the loyalty and assistance rendered to Government by all sections of the African community, and the keen interest taken in the development of their country.

35. About 260 labourers from the Oyo Province volunteered for work on certain of the Gold Coast Mines for a period of 13 months. The recruiting of these people was controlled by the Nigerian Government and arrangements were made to secure payment of a proportion of their wages on their return to Nigeria.

36. A pleasing incident took place at Abak in the Calabar Province where a bronze memorial to the late Mr. G. F. Hodgson, District Officer, was set up in the Native Court house. The memorial had been suggested by the Chiefs themselves and was paid for by their own subscriptions.

37. The Resident of the Cameroons Province reports that the mandated territory has enjoyed profound peace, and that good progress has been made in consolidating the Native Administrations. Numerous detailed enquiries have been made by Political Officers into the customs of the various tribes living in their districts, and these have been embodied in a series of carefully compiled Assessment reports.

38. No further developments have taken place in connexion with Eshugbayi, the late Head-Chief of Lagos, but it is to be

feared that there are still some ill-advised persons who hope to secure a reconsideration of his case by agitation.

39. It was hoped at the beginning of the year that the Muhammadan dispute was on the way to complete settlement. That, unfortunately, has proved not to be the case, and the recent death of the Lemomu Brimah has led to the appointment of a successor by each of the opposing factions. It has been made plain to both that this is a matter which concerns only those Muhammadans who are resident in Lagos, and that any settlement that may be reached must be achieved by mutual arrangement, and without any interference by Government, whose sole interest in this regrettable dispute is the maintenance of law and order.

40. The decision of the Full Court on the question of the compensation payable for the land expropriated at Apapa in 1913 was given in April. The principal claimant in this area is the White Cap Chief Oluwa, who has intimated that he intends to appeal to the Privy Council. Government was prepared to accept the decision of the Full Court, and to pay those concerned at the rates awarded, but the majority have preferred to await the recommendations of the Privy Council. The decision of the Full Court has, however, enabled Government to arrive at a suitable basis for compensation in the case of the larger acquisition of 1917. This acquisition covered an area of approximately 720 acres. There were sixty-one claimants of whom the majority held plots varying in size from ¼ of an acre to 2 acres, and 90 per cent. of them, accounting for over 70 per cent. of the actual value involved, have accepted the Government valuation and have been paid.

41. The Colony and Protectorate have throughout the year enjoyed comparative freedom on the whole, from epidemic diseases and from the attendant mortality that follows the progress of an epidemic through a country. The outbreak of Cerebrospinal Meningitis that prevailed in the Kontagora Province during 1922, recurred in the month of February, but the infection expended itself by March and April, tailing off with the occurrence of some cases at Katsina and Kano in the north, and likewise a few cases at Jebba in the south which formed the limit of its march in a southward course. The country has been particularly free from any severe outbreaks of Smallpox, though during the first six months of the year a small recrudescence of the disease took place in its old haunts, comprising the Okigwi and Enugu Districts, to which the disease was restricted. In the Northern Provinces, it made its presence felt along the Benue River in the Muri and Yola Provinces. In the Cameroons, a moderate outbreak of the disease occurred in the districts of Buea, Mamfe and Bamenda. It is of some interest to record that a few cases of relapsing fever occurred in Lagos mainly during the month of September this year.

42. "Health Week," initiated in Lagos in 1922, was held for the second time in December, 1923. Self help being the principle,

much of the organisation was left to the people themselves who had gained experience of its working previously. It is to be hoped that, as the years go by and as the people become better educated, more and more will interest themselves in assisting to promote the health of the community. A visit to the Iju Water Works was a real success, for over 1,000 persons availed themselves of the opportunity of seeing how the town water was purified.

43. Nigeria is participating in the British Empire Exhibition in 1924 and an area of 19,000 superficial feet has been taken for the Nigerian section. The buildings, costing more than £20,000, take the form of a West African Walled City and consist of the Nigerian Pavilion, Cinema, Tea-Chalet, and Native Village. Space within the Pavilion has been allocated for the display of agricultural raw products, native industries and curios, palm-oil extracting machinery, and exhibits connected with the Survey, Mines, Colliery, Forestry, Marine, Railway, Prisons, Printing, and Public Works Departments and various Missions. The Native Village has been laid out in the form of Hausa and Yoruba compounds with round and rectangular thatched mud huts which will accommodate some fourteen craftsmen and their families. 24,000 feet of cinematograph film, representing life and industries in Nigeria, have been taken and will be shown daily in the Cinema Theatre.

III. GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

44. The totals of revenue and expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

	True Revenue.	Recoveries in respect of Loan Expenditure (Eastern Railway).	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£	£
1918	4,013,987	203	3,429,183	30,591
1919	4,911,470	47,959	4,352,937	176,239
1920	6,738,042	81,232	6,020,739	472,784
Jan.–Mar., 1921 ..	1,566,748	—	1,431,271	243,082
1921–22	4,869,220	7,026	6,556,510	615,487
1922–23	5,505,465	700	5,410,983	1,098,261

The latest available figures are for the six months, April to September, 1923. The revenue and expenditure for these months were £2,994,873 and £2,614,280 respectively, and it will be observed that if the revenue for the remainder of the financial year is in proportion, the total for the year will exceed that of the previous year by some £484,000.

45. There was an excess of assets over liabilities on the 31st March, 1923, of £312,022. In addition there is a sum of £1,991,994, representing the amount advanced from revenue

up to 31st March, 1923, for various Loan Works, which, when recovered, will bring the surplus Assets up to £2,304,016. The Public Debt at 31st March, 1923, stood at £13,609,209 and the Sinking Fund amounted to £810,754. A new 4 per cent. loan was issued in London in October, 1923, for £5,700,000 at 88 per cent.

46. Separate accounts are kept by the Native Administrations, which receive a proportion, normally 50 per cent., of the sums collected by direct taxation. The various Native Administrations have manifested much keenness in devoting their surplus funds to permanent public works within their own areas.

47. During the year, silver coin to the value of £1,349,064 was withdrawn from circulation and £1,548,408 was shipped to the United Kingdom. The total amount of alloy coin in circulation is more than double the total of a year ago. A large number of currency notes were also withdrawn from circulation.

IV. ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

48. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria during the year was as follows :—

	£
Imports	11,457,000
Exports	11,672,000
Total	£23,129,000

an increase of nearly two million sterling on the trade of the previous year.

The value of the transit trade (*i.e.* goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from Dahomey and other French Territory) was £273,000, an increase of roughly 160 per cent.

49. Commercial imports show a very slight increase in value, but exports at £10,848,000 are nearly two million to the good. Specie imported amounted to approximately one and a half millions sterling, and exports to well over three quarters of a million, practically a reversion of the 1922 figures. The bulk of the trade was, as usual, with the United Kingdom, which accounted for 75 per cent. of the total, supplying 80 per cent. of the imports and taking 69 per cent. of the exports. The United States of America with 8 per cent. of the total shows a slight increase, and Germany with 8 per cent. shows an increase of over 100 per cent. Of the total value of trade, 79 per cent. was carried in British ships, the percentages for import and export being the same as for 1922, viz., 87 per cent. and 72 per cent. respectively.

50. Palm produce prices showed considerable variation, opening fairly well in the beginning of the year and gradually improving up to April, when they started to fall away reaching their minimum in August, local prices then being palm oil £20, and palm kernels £10, the ton. Markets were very depressed during July, August, and September and little or no business was done during those months. From October to the end of the year markets showed steady improvement, palm oil finishing at the end of the year in the neighbourhood of £27 the ton and kernels at £14 to £15 the ton. The quantity of palm kernels shipped (223,000 tons) establishes a record, being 6,000 tons in excess of the previous best year, 1919. The quantity of palm oil shipped was slightly under 99,000 tons, and has been exceeded once only since 1900, *i.e.*, in 1919, when approximately 101,000 tons were shipped. The market for tanned hides and skins has been dull, but there has been a marked expansion in the untanned hide and skin trade and prices have remained very steady throughout the year. The market for cocoa has been unusually depressed, the price falling as low as £14 a ton in November, although in the last month of the year there were signs of improvement. Substantial reductions in the export duties on palm oil, palm kernels, and groundnuts became effective as from the 1st of November, but it is too early to be able to give any indication of their effect on trade generally.

51. *Legislation.*—A considerable amount of legislation affecting Customs procedure and practice is at present under consideration involving *inter alia* a revision of (*a*) the Tariff (*b*) the Regulations governing the importation of spirits, and (*c*) the basis of the assessment of *ad valorem* duty. As regards the last named, the basis is to be "purchase price," except in the case of goods consigned by the manufacturer to his agent, when "current domestic value" in the country of consignment will form the basis.

52. *Agriculture.*—The figures relating to all the important items in the exports in 1923 of Agricultural produce—palm products, cocoa, groundnuts, cotton—are high. Except in the case of cocoa, prices have improved, especially in the later part of the year. The increased export of palm products is to be ascribed in part to this fact, and also, it may reasonably be hoped, in part to the general readjustment of trade to "post-boom" conditions; the same factors have had an important influence on the exports of cotton and groundnuts, though in these cases the climatic conditions in the producing areas must affect the figures in some degree: the 1922-1923 cotton season and the 1923-24 groundnut seasons were undoubtedly favourable ones. The export of cocoa during the calendar year consists of parts of two successive crops, in almost equal proportion. So far as can be judged the crop of 1922–23 was a little above, and the crop of 1923–24 a little below, normal. The slight increase in the export, in spite of a falling price, is due to young areas coming into bearing.

53. In two particulars there is ground for satisfaction in regard to the quality of the produce. The export of American cotton from the Northern Provinces increased by about 1,000 bales, and the quality of the cotton is reported by the home buyers to show an all-round improvement, which can only in part be accounted for by the favourable season. In the Katsina Emirate alone there was an increased purchase of nearly 2,000 bales for export. The amount of seed-cotton actually brought for sale to the European firms in proportion to the seed distributed amongst the farmers is still remarkably low; much of the cotton produced, however, is not only consumed locally, but also finds its way into French territory where there is always a great demand for this commodity. Thus, although the European markets are not at present benefiting directly to any large extent from Nigerian cotton, we are at least contributing annually more and more to the supply of the world's demand. The prospects for the next season's crop are promising, and the amount of seed distributed in the Northern belt shows an increase of 50 per cent. over that supplied in any previous year. Again, the quality of cocoa in the "Ibadan area" is reported to be improving, and this is reflected in a distinct change in the relation between the Ibadan and Lagos prices. As these matters, and these areas, are those in which alone the Agricultural Department has as yet been able to attempt "extension work" on any important scale, the improvements noted represent a response to that work which, in view of all the circumstances, may fairly be regarded as satisfactory.

54. The native food crops in the North, which are susceptible in a considerable degree to the vagaries of the climate, have been good this year. In some of the Southern Districts the food crops are believed to be slightly below normal, but there the limits of the variation from year to year are comparatively small. On the whole, therefore, the year can be regarded as having been a prosperous one for the local farmers.

55. *Land.*—Under an agreement executed between the Imperial Government and the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the Charter, the latter's successors were allowed to retain certain sites then occupied as trading stations. There are a few such sites in the Southern Provinces, too. With the foregoing exceptions the whole of the land in the Northern Provinces is native land, controlled and administered by the Government. Proprietary rights in land have never been recognised by native law and custom, and legislation enacted since the establishment of the Protectorate provides for the maintenance of that policy. Building and agricultural leases are granted by Government with conditions as to improvements and revision of rent. In making such revision Government is debarred by statute from taking into consideration any improvements made upon a site by the lessee, and from charging more, as rent, for any sites than the amount which is obtainable, as rent, for sites

similarly situated and of equal areas. If the rent is raised on revision, the lessee may appeal to the Provincial Court or to the Governor, who will appoint an arbitrator. If the occupier is dissatisfied he may surrender his lease, and the Governor may award such compensation for unexhausted improvements as in his discretion he may think fit.

56. In the Southern Provinces native lands are not at the disposal and under the control of the Governor in the same way as in the Northern Provinces, but land may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Large tracts suitable for agriculture are available, but it is essential that anyone who desires to cultivate rubber or any other permanent crop should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions.

V.—INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

57. *Forestry.*—The system of exploiting timber is by selection fellings, subject to a minimum girth limit. The home market for mahogany and other furniture woods has improved slightly for good quality timbers. There has been a certain amount of exploitation of secondary timbers for local use, but up to the present the condition of the European timber market has not warranted their being exported from Nigeria. It is hoped, however, that the British Empire Exhibition may bring these lower grade timbers to the notice of merchants, and with this object in view logs and hand specimens of species which are considered suitable for building and other purposes have been shipped. It has also been arranged that in the Forestry Exhibit not only will hand specimens of the various woods be displayed, but a furnished board-room and bed-room constructed of local timbers will be shown and pamphlets relating to the uses of the timbers will be available for distribution.

58. The planting season on the whole was not a favourable one, deficient rains and a prolonged drought resulting in a good many failures in the various plantations; nevertheless the final percentage of successes to failures was fairly high.

59. Progress has been made in the constitution of Forest Reserves in both the Northern and Southern Provinces. At the present time a considerable number of proposed Reserves are awaiting settlement.

60. Samples of timber sent home for the manufacturing of boot lasts were favourably reported on so far as their suitability for that purpose was concerned, but, now that the usual sources of commercial supply have again become available, there is no demand for the Nigerian product.

61. Little or no interest has been shown in the exploitation of minor forest products such as rubber, fibre, etc. At one time it appeared that there might be a recrudescence of activity in rubber tapping, but these expectations were not fulfilled.

62. *Mining.*—During the year there were 54 mining companies and 45 individual workers operating on tin ; two companies and five individuals were also prospecting for, or winning, gold. The average number of persons employed throughout the year in the mining industry was 154 Europeans and 18,165 natives, a satisfactory increase of over 33 per cent. in the number of natives working on the field in 1922.

63. The output of tin ore from the mines was approximately 8,374 tons, and 8,475 tons of ore were exported from Nigeria during the year, the value of which is estimated to have been £1,190,313. The average price per ton of the metal based on the quarterly quotation was £195 4s. 4½d., an increase of over £37 on that of 1922. This increase is reflected in the output, which exceeds that of the previous year by 1,000 tons. Towards the end of the year the price of the metal rose to well over £200 a ton, and the outlook is more promising than it has been for the last three years.

64. Owing to the rise in price of tin, the concessions, granted by Government to enable the industry to tide over the slump, were removed as from the 1st of April. It is very satisfactory to record that, largely owing to those concessions, practically all the companies and individuals operating in Nigeria weathered a period of extreme difficulty. Owing to the recovery in price, and the extension of the known area of tin-bearing ground, the industry must be regarded as in a very healthy state.

65. The output of gold was 956 ounces, as against 745 ounces in 1922. But little work was done in two districts in which it is known that gold-bearing ground exists. One prospector won 574 ounces, of which 450 ounces came from tributaries of the Niger in Kontagora Province. It is hoped that greater activity in prospecting for the precious metal will be shown during 1924.

66. The output of coal from the Udi Coalfields for the year 1923 was 170,683 tons.

67. The main coal seam is worked by two separately ventilated mines, one situated at Enugu and the other in the Iva Valley. The average thickness of this seam has increased to four feet six inches and the coal is improving as the working faces advance from the outcrop. Each mine has its own railway sidings connecting with the main line which runs between Port Harcourt and the Benue River. Underground haulage is done by four main haulage gears and the ventilation is produced by mechanical fans. The coal is sub-bituminous in nature and of good quality. The volatile percentage is high. There is very little ash and the coal does not clinker. Specific gravity is 1·28.

68. The investigations of the Geological Survey were continued in both the Northern and the Southern Provinces. The field work on the Nassarawa and Ilorin tinfields, on the Enugu coalfield, and on the Oshosun phosphates was completed during the season and good progress was made with the survey of the

eastern railway between Port Harcourt and Enugu. The collection of material for the British Empire Exhibition entailed visits by officers of the Survey to various other parts of the country. A bulletin on the geology of the Northern Tinfields of Bauchi Province was published in the course of the year.

69. *Fisheries.*—The rivers and creeks teem with fish, and a large number of persons are employed in fishing, chiefly for local consumption. Small quantities of fish are crudely cured and traded with the towns distant from the river, where this form of food is highly prized. There is very little sea fishing. Before the War a steam trawler was working off Lagos, and a large quantity of fish of excellent quality was obtained.

70. *Water power* is little used in Nigeria. In the Southern parts of Nigeria there is little fall in the rivers, but on the Bauchi Plateau there is a considerable amount of power available.

71. *Manufactures.*—There are no manufactures in Nigeria on a commercial scale. Earthenware and brassware are made for local use and for sale as curios. Leather is worked, and a certain amount of cloth is woven from locally-grown cotton. The produce of the country is exported almost entirely in a raw state, such little preparation as is necessary being done by hand.

VI.—BANKS.

72. Banking interests are represented in Nigeria by the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., which was established in 1894 and now has sixteen branches and two agencies, and by the Colonial Bank, which extended its operations to Nigeria in 1917 and now has eight branches. Both Banks undertake all kinds of banking business.

73. *Savings Banks.*—A Government Savings Bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. Savings Bank business is also transacted by the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank. The Government records show a small increase in the number of depositors and of the sum deposited.

VII.—LEGISLATION.

74. The Loan Ordinance, 1923 (No. 1 of 1923) provided for the raising of a loan of £10,528,730 for the purpose of carrying out various public works.

75. The Colonial Church Council (Incorporation) Ordinance, 1923 (No. 2 of 1923) incorporated the Colonial Church Council and vested the Colonial Church and other Church property in the Council.

76. The Trade Marks Ordinance, 1923 (No. 4 of 1923) made further provision for the registering of trade marks.

77. The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1923 (No. 6 of 1923) repealed those provisions of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance which related to alien missionaries and teachers.

78. The Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1923 (No. 7 of 1923) provided for the preparation and publication of a revised edition of the laws of Nigeria. The revised edition was duly prepared in accordance with the provision of the Ordinance and was brought into force on the 1st November, 1923.

79. The Lagos Diocesan Synod Ordinance, 1923 (No. 8 of 1923) incorporated the Diocesan Synod of Lagos and repealed the Diocesan Synod Ordinance which had incorporated the Diocesan Synod of Western Equatorial Africa.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

80. There is in Nigeria a number of primary schools which have been established and are conducted by Government. These have for the most part attained a very fair standard of efficiency. In addition a large number of schools belonging to the important missionary societies afford a similar education on lines laid down in the Government Education Code. These are known as "Assisted Schools," and are regularly inspected and examined by officers of the Education Department. Annual grants are made to them from the public funds, the amount being determined according to the reports of Inspectors on the efficiency of the school, and its average attendance.

81. There also exists a large number of schools which are not inspected or controlled in any way by Government. Most of them are connected with the several missionary bodies, and some are of a private venture character. Speaking generally, the education afforded by these schools is of little or no value, being carried on by teachers who have no real qualifications or competency to undertake such work. Many of the private schools which are of local growth and not connected with the well-known missionary societies, are not only valueless, but often detrimental to the work of education.

82. The demand for schools is great throughout the country. Most of the existing schools in Lagos and other large towns are overcrowded, and the supply by no means meets the demand. As a rule parents in country districts are apathetic with regard to the education of their children, and decline to make any provision to enable them to attend school. This however, is slowly breaking down in the immediate neighbourhood of the more efficient schools.

83. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the matter of female education. There are several girls' schools in Lagos and the Yoruba country, and in the Calabar and Onitsha districts, which are conducted by European principals. With one or two exceptions these schools are on the assisted list and under Government inspection. The majority provide accommodation for boarders, and are doing excellent work.

84. Numerous Muhammadan schools exist in which the entire time of the pupils is given to writing and learning portions of the Koran. In a few of them the reading and writing of Hausa in Roman character, and arithmetic, are also taught.

85. King's College, Lagos, is the only Government establishment which is confined to secondary education. It has reached its limit of accommodation, and plans and estimates have been drawn up for additional class rooms, etc., and accommodation for boarders. It is hoped that the work will be commenced in 1924. There are also Mission schools in Lagos, Calabar, Ibadan and Abeokuta, which have a secondary department in addition to the primary.

86. In the southern provinces the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar (United Free Church of Scotland Mission), the C.M.S. Training College, Oyo, the Wesleyan Training Institute, Ibadan, the C.M.S. Training College, Awka, and the Government schools at Warri and Bonny, afford facilities for training a certain number of residential students. They are under the direction of European principals and are conducted in accordance with the regulations laid down for the training of teachers in the education code. There are also two or three other training establishments belonging to missionary societies which are not connected with Government or in receipt of a grant from public funds. Evening continuation classes for teachers in the Lagos schools are regularly held at King's College. Vacation classes in elementary agriculture for teachers are held in July and December at Calabar and Onitsha. The instruction, both theoretical and practical, is given by officers of the Agricultural Department, and certificates are awarded to those who succeed in passing the examinations. In the majority of the Government and assisted schools such instruction as is possible is given in manual and agricultural training. The Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, has departments for carpentry, printing and tailoring.

87. In May, a well attended conference was held at Port Harcourt, including the leading representatives of nearly all the Missionary bodies working in the Southern Provinces, to consider the best means of securing a uniform standard of education. It is too early yet to predict the outcome of this conference, and most of the Missionary bodies represented have referred the conclusions reached by it to their home authorities. It is, however, gratifying to be able to record that nearly all those present appear to have been convinced of the necessity of some measure of agreement as to a common standard of education, and that the meeting achieved a pleasing degree of unanimity.

88. An event of interest is the institution by the Alake of Abeokuta of a Scholarship for Egba boys at King's College.

89. Education in the Northern Provinces is steadily gaining ground and every encouragement is being given to the inauguration of small rural schools in all Emirates. The problem of keeping

up an adequate staff of native Teachers is being dealt with effectively in the Katsina Training College, which the Governor formally opened on the 5th of March, 1922, and again visited during March of the year under review. A fourth class has been started during the last few months, the number of pupils undergoing the course of training having now been increased to forty. A notable acquisition to the knowledge and study of the Hausa language will be the eventual publication of an official dictionary, the compilation of which has been entrusted to the Reverend G. P. Bargery (Superintendent of Education), who has been specially seconded for the purpose and has already begun his task at Kano.

IX.—CLIMATE.

90. The seasons in Nigeria depend rather on the rainfall than on temperature. They are as a rule well defined. The "dry season" with its attendant "Harmattan" commences in the north of the country in October, and ends in April. It is of shorter duration in the south, and at Lagos generally lasts from November to March with only intermittent "Harmattan." The "Harmattan" is a dry north-easterly wind which brings with it a thick haze composed of minute particles of dust and shell. During the "Harmattan" the nights and early mornings are cold, but the days are very hot, and it is during this period that the maximum diurnal variations occur.

91. Generally speaking, the lowest mean temperature is in the months of July and August, and the lowest minimum recorded temperature at the beginning and end of the year. The highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in March and April. In most cases the difference in range between the maximum and minimum temperature is greater in proportion to the distance of a station from the coast.

92. At the end of the "dry season" numerous tornados herald the approach of the "rainy season." Before a tornado the air is oppressively close and heavy; the tornado itself, which is scarcely more than a heavy squall, lasts but a short time and is accompanied and followed by a thunderstorm and rain. The "rainy season" lasts until October, with a slight break in August, and is followed by another short tornado season. In the south the prevailing wind during this season is from the south-west, and with it comes the rain, which is remarkably heavy along the coast and decreases rapidly as it travels inland.

93. The average annual rainfall at Bonny, on the coast, is 163 inches. (In 1921, 245 inches were registered.) At Lokoja, situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, it is 48 inches; and at Sokoto, in the north-west of Nigeria, it is only 25 inches. The average rainfall at Lagos is 72 inches. In the northern parts of Nigeria there is literally no rain whatever for the greater part of the dry season; for twelve years no rain has fallen at

Sokoto during the four months November to February, and over 24 inches out of the average rainfall of 25 is recorded during the five months May to September. In the south the difference is not so marked, though the average fall at Forcados in the Niger Delta is 119 inches for the six months May to October out of an annual average of 150 inches.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

94. *Railways.*—The Railway is divided into two divisions, the Western Division with its terminus at Iddo and the Eastern Division terminating at Port Harcourt. The Western Division provides a direct rail route between the port of Lagos and Kano, 704½ miles from the coast and serves the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. A branch line of 2ft. 6 in. gauge connects Zaria with the Tin Fields of the Bauchi Plateau, terminating at Bukuru (143 miles). Baro on the Niger River is served by a line branching from the main line at Minna, forming an outlet for traffic at the former port (111 miles.)

95. A Motor Transport Service with headquarters at Ibadan connects the towns of Oyo, Ogbomosho, Oshogbo and Ilesha. From Bukuru on the Bauchi Plateau a connection is made with Ropp (10 miles) and Mongu (32 miles) in the one direction, and Jos (10 miles) in the other direction. A service is also maintained between Bukuru and the workings of the Ex-Lands Company, a distance of 27 miles.

96. The Eastern line, running from Port Harcourt on the Bonny Estuary, connects with Enugu (151 miles) and serves the important Udi Coal Fields. This line is being extended to join up with the Western Division at Kakuri at a distance of 426 miles from Enugu. The first section of this extension, Enugu to Makurdi on the Benue River (141 miles), will be opened for traffic on the 1st April, 1924.

97. It is proposed to construct a branch line approximately 51 miles in length from Kagoro, a point on the extension mentioned in the previous paragraph, to Jos on the Bauchi Light Railway. This branch, if constructed, will connect Jos with the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and provide a direct route from the Tin Fields to Lagos and Port Harcourt.

98. It is estimated that the gross earnings during 1923 amounted to £1,507,335, and the working expenditure to £918,147, making the estimated net receipts £589,188 against Debt Charges amounting to some £769,750. The total number of passengers carried was approximately 1,786,814, and about 523,961 tons of goods and minerals were handled.

99. There are now 136 stations open for public traffic, 117 of which are on the Western Division and 19 on the Eastern Division. 7 new stations have been opened during the year 1923. The

permanent staff of the railway includes 408 Europeans. The African salaried staff numbers 1,579, and 11,841 artisans and labourers are employed.

100. *Harbours, Rivers and Creeks.*—Only maintenance work has been carried out on the moles and training bank at the entrance to Lagos Harbour. The dredger "The Lady Clifford" has been employed throughout the year dredging in the entrance when weather conditions permitted and on the shoal patches in the channels inside the harbour. The Eastern Spit has given no further trouble, although it has decreased little if anything in area. There is a tendency for shoal patches to form in the centre of the entrance channel between the West mole and the spit, but the dredger has no difficulty in keeping these under and the general depth in the entrance has been maintained at about 25 feet. The official draught for vessels entering and leaving the port was raised to 22 feet in October. Within the harbour the principal work has been the widening and deepening of the Apapa Crossing, on which the dredger "Child" has been employed practically the whole year. It has been found that the tidal streams, which it had been hoped would conform to the direction of this new channel, do not do so, but sweep across the shoals in the centre of the harbour and set diagonally across the channel. This makes it necessary to have a wider channel than would otherwise be the case and dredging in this area will consequently be necessary for some time to come. The bucket dredger "Queen Mary" during the year removed the shoals forbidding access to the new coal and kerosene wharf at Iddo, assisted in the Apapa Crossing on the patches of submerged forest that the "Child" could not handle, and in October was sent down to Port Harcourt for work there. All the spoil picked up by the "Child" and "Queen Mary" was pumped on shore by the "Romulus" at Iddo Island and behind the new coal and kerosene wharf, and very valuable areas have been reclaimed as the result.

101. A complete survey of Lagos Harbour was made during the year and the results sent to the Admiralty for publication.

102. As a result of reports as to the shoaling of Forcados Bar a rough survey of the bar was made in July. This showed that the channel had moved to the northward. The weather was bad for accurate survey work, but the rough results obtained show little or no actual shoaling. The buoys were relaid and the new channel opened. A detailed survey will be made when the bad weather season is over.

103. Waterway clearing was carried out during the year in the Sudd Region and the Niger, Ossiomo, and Ogba Rivers. The launch routes throughout the country have been kept clear and open to navigation.

104. The buoyage of the coast and navigable river entrances was taken over by the Government from Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, on 1st May. A new vessel, the "Pathfinder,"

was purchased and arrived at Lagos on 9th May for this work, which has been successfully carried out. The first of the automatic gas light and whistling buoys ordered for use off the three principal river mouths arrived in November and was laid off the Bonny Entrance before the end of the year.

105. The Cross River transport services, which were formerly run by the Government, were taken over by Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company at the beginning of the year.

106. *Shipping.*—Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, own the greater part of the shipping and maintain regular services between the United Kingdom and Nigeria for passengers, mails and cargo. The steamers of the Bull West Africa Line, Chargeurs Réunis, Deutscher Afrika-Dienst (Woermann Linie), Holland West Africa Lijn, John Holt & Co., Ltd., " Roma " Societa de Navigazione, and Société Navale de l'Ouest compete to a certain extent, and a number of vessels have been chartered by the principal firms. The total tonnage of cargo landed during the year was over 800,000 tons and the number of vessels entered and cleared was 809, the former figure representing an increase of 11 per cent. over 1922.

107. *Roads and Bridges.*—The Government has constructed a number of wide motor roads which can be used throughout the year by light cars and in the dry season by heavy lorries, and the whole country is covered with a network of " bush paths " which are seldom wide enough for two persons to walk abreast, but along which, nevertheless, it is possible to ride bicycles or motor-bicycles. The construction of new main roads was continued, notable progress being made with the Zaria–Sokoto, the Kano–Katsina, and Jos–Bauchi roads, the Bukuru–Jemaa road (which was completed), the Iperu–Shagamu road, and roads in Ilorin Province. Several new roads are in process of construction by native Administrations in the Southern Provinces. In the Abeokuta Province those from Ilaro to Ado and Awode to Ofada are being so constructed, and the same applies to the Iperu–Shagamu–Ikorodu road, which is approaching the Colony boundary, and will, it is hoped eventually link up with the main road from Lagos to Ibadan by the Isheri branch road. In the Oyo Province 34 miles of the Iseyin–Shaki road are being widened and strengthened, and several other branch roads are under construction. In the Ondo Province the Owo Native Administration has completed the bridges across the Osse and the Owesse Rivers. Benin Province is now linked up with the Northern Provinces road system by a motor road passing through Auchi and Ibillo, and another motor road from Auchi to Agenebode on the Niger has been completed. The Resident, Benin, comments on the remarkable keenness displayed by the Chiefs in the development of their country by means of roads. The Oyo and Abeokuta Native Administrations have now the benefit of the advice and assistance of Public Works Officers specially seconded for the purpose of supervising their public works and road construction.

108. Careful preliminary surveys of new roads by the Public Works Department have proved valuable. Estimated savings, amounting on three roads to no less than £42,000, have been effected by the reduction in the size and number of bridges and culverts rendered possible by adopting deviations from existing routes. The six Badeggi–Bida road bridges, including a bridge of five 75 feet timber spans over the Baku River and two 100 feet steel flood spans, were completed. Of the eight bridges on the Keffi–Akwanga–Mama road, the first four, totalling eleven 75 feet and three 30 feet timber spans were completed within eleven months. Three additional bridges of the same type, totalling six 100 feet spans, have since been constructed and the work will be completed by a bridge of two 100 feet steel spans over the Farin Rua in difficult country some 120 miles from the Railway. Bridges over the Oshin and Oyun Rivers, each of one 120 feet and two 31 feet steel spans, are in course of construction on the Ilorin–Share road. The five 31 feet spans bridge erected at Jemaa for the Native Administration has been completed. By the use of steel instead of timber more permanent bridges have become possible and larger spans have effected considerable economy. A single 145 feet clear span over the Imo River, 120 feet spans over the Oshin and Oyun Rivers and two 100 feet spans over the Farin Rua are indications of the advance in this direction. Reinforced concrete pile abutments have proved successful on the Kano–Katsina road and the possibilities of this class of structure will be carefully investigated.

109. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—The various Post Office services have been well maintained and the Revenue collected shows an appreciable increase over the figures for 1922. New Postal Telegraph Offices were opened at Makurdi in the Munshi Province and at Okigwi and Umuahia in the Owerri Province. Various improvements, including an underground cable at Ebute Metta, have been made in the telephone service. A Post Office Guide is now on sale at all Offices. Several vacancies, most of which, it is hoped, will be filled by the Engineer Probationers now in training in England, still exist in the Engineering section of the Department.

110. *Public Works.*—The first instalment of the Port Harcourt permanent wharfage scheme to accommodate ocean-going steamers was completed during the year. The two warehouses in conjunction therewith are now being constructed. The new Railway Locomotive Workshops at Ebute Metta, being built by Messrs. Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., will be completed by the 1st February, 1924, and will be occupied within a very short period after that date. The Railway Workshops at Enugu, constructed by Sir William Arrol & Co., Ltd., will also be completed early in 1924. The contract for 1,800 feet of wharfage at Apapa, let to Messrs. Sir William Armstrong, Whitworth & Company, provides for the completion of this work by September 25th, 1924.

111. The first part of the Ikoyi housing scheme was completed and additions were also made to the housing accommodation elsewhere. The Iddo Electric Power Station was completed, and adequate power is now available for the Railway and Public Works Department Workshops and for other purposes. The Lagos, Ikoyi, and Ebute Metta street and house lighting systems were transferred to the new supply, and the old station in Lagos has been shut down. A scheme for a water supply for the important and rapidly growing township of Enugu was approved and will be taken in hand in 1924. Extension of the Lagos Post Office, the erection of a Provincial school for the Native Administration at Ilorin, Agricultural buildings and a Rest House at Ibadan, the Veterinary Establishment buildings on the Bauchi Plateau at Vom, and hospital buildings at Kaduna, Kano, Minna, and Ilorin were amongst the works undertaken and completed by the Public Works Department.

H. O. S. WRIGHT,

Senior Assistant Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

The following recent reports, etc., relating to His Majesty's Colonial Possessions have been issued, and may be obtained from the sources indicated on the title page :—

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COLONIAL REPORTS—ANNUAL.

No. 1245.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1924.

(For Report for 1923 see No. 1197.)

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No. 1245.

NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1924.

1. GEOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL NOTE.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has recently received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 367,928 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,894 square miles; Northern Provinces 276,034 square miles), and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India, and the self-governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lie dense tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers, of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the 1921 census is 18,631,442* (Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,371,459;

* Includes population of the mandated area of the Cameroons.

Northern Provinces, 10,259,983), larger than that of any British Dependency except India. There are about 4,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos, and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom, and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria, and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in the various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves, and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm-oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships and, later, of the British Consul at Fernando Po gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coasts of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861, and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796–1805), Captain Clapperton (1822–26), Richard Lander (1826–30), Doctor Barth

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(1850–55), and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior became known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists, eager to strangle the slave trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful, and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered & Limited. By this Charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, its influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories of the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's Charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate; the southern portion was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and the whole was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria Both the Northern and Southern Protectorates were placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally but with British Officers, was raised by Sir Frederick Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force, and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Mohammedan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu, who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a

new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former régime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states, and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin river, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched : Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the city had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up, the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements, and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated, and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons, and a strong contingent of the regiment also fought in the East African Campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the War was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

II. GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

13. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria and two groups of Provinces known as the Northern and Southern Provinces which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council, dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council were abolished and a larger and more representative Legislative Council was substituted

for them. This new Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; twenty-six Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members elected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

14. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

15. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into 23 provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

16. In the Northern Provinces and the western portions of the Southern Provinces, where there are chiefs of sufficient influence and ability, native administrations are recognised and supported by Government, the details of administration being left largely in the hands of the paramount chief and his officials, under the guidance and supervision of the Resident and his staff. In other parts, however, where there is no strong native authority capable of governing, the rule of the political officers is a more direct one, but even in such districts a native judiciary with powers limited in proportion to its ability and integrity is made use of with results that are increasingly satisfactory. In the Mohammedan Emirates of the north and, in the south, among the Yorubas and Benis, the general progress in orderly administration has been well maintained. Everywhere throughout these States are to be found a peaceful, diligent, prosperous and thriving peasantry, tilling their fields in complete confidence and security, governed by their own hereditary rulers, and living under forms of government which are the natural growth of their own political genius. For the most part these hereditary rulers fully justify the confidence placed in them, but there are, of course, cases in which they do not

fulfil expectations. In those cases steps are taken to provide the people with rulers who can be trusted. No retrospect of the work of the Mohammedan Emirates of the North would be complete without paying a tribute to the personal efforts of the leading Emirs whose efficiency and increased interest in all that tends towards administrative progress have been amply demonstrated.

17. The *Northern Provinces* territory (including a portion of the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into thirteen Provinces altered in the course of the year to twelve, each under the immediate control of a Resident and the whole under the general administrative control of a Lieutenant-Governor. The proportion of the number of the political officers on duty—about 109 at any one time — to the number of the native population is about one to one hundred thousand.

18. The changes in the political administration of the Northern Provinces referred to in the last Annual Report have been effected. The Province of Kontagora has been partitioned between Sokoto, Nupe and Ilorin. The Yelwa and Zuru Divisions have been transferred to Sokoto ; the Kontagora Division to Nupe ; and the Borgu Division to Ilorin Province.

19. With its enlarged boundaries the name given to the Nupe Province was obviously inappropriate, referring as it did to only one Emirate in the Province. It was accordingly decided to re-name it the Niger Province.

20. The following smaller changes in Provincial areas have also been effected :—The Birnin Gwari District has been transferred to the Zaria Province from Nupe ; the Shani and Garkidda Districts of Bornu have been incorporated in the newly organised Shillem Division of Yola Province ; and the Gashaka District of the Mandated territory has been transferred from Yola to Muri Province.

21. The boundary between the Oyo Province, Southern Provinces, and Ilorin has been adjusted in certain respects where adjustment seemed necessary.

22. It was only necessary to organise a military patrol on one occasion and that was in order to punish some villages in the Gwoza District in the Mandated territory of Dikwa. The inhabitants of those villages had organised an attack on the District Head in order to secure the release of some of their friends under arrest for highway robbery.

23. The northern portion of Kontagora, which has for some time been closed under the provisions of the Unsettled Districts Ordinance, is now open and certain unsettled districts in the Pankshin Division of the Bauchi Province will be thrown open on the 1st of February, 1925.

24. Very considerable improvement has taken place among the backward and formerly unruly Mama tribe which occupies a portion of the hilly country in Nassarawa Province. For the first

time in their history their taxes have been collected by their Chiefs on their own initiative. They have voluntarily supplied labour for public works and several of the Mama Village Heads and their followers came in to meet His Excellency the Governor when he toured the Province in October. This last sign was perhaps the most marked indication of the improvement in their attitude to the administration of this shy and reserved people.

25. There has been a most marked improvement in trade particularly in the Provinces like Kano which depend a good deal on the export trade in groundnuts and hides and skins. From Kano alone 68,916 tons of groundnuts were railed during 1924.

26. The prosperity of the country and the free circulation of money is indicated in the comparative ease with which the taxes have been collected and the fact that, without pressure, the arrears of taxes of the previous year have been collected.

27. The financial position of the Native Administration Treasuries is a particularly strong one. Inclusive of approximately £392,000 invested in securities, the balances carried forward ward on the 31st March, 1924, totalled £1,101,129. This position is not the result of hoarding of revenue. Throughout the country large sums have been spent by the Native Administrations on roads, buildings and works of public utility and development.

28. The Sokoto and Kano Native Administrations have had the benefit of the services of an expert Irrigation Engineer and it is hoped that, as a result of his enquires, extensive irrigation works will be undertaken in Sokoto and water works in Kano. In both cases the main cost of the schemes will be borne by the Native Administrations concerned.

29. Contagious diseases amongst cattle, chiefly rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia, continue annually to take a very serious toll of the cattle in the Northern Provinces. It is hoped that, as a result of the research work in the Laboratory recently established, it will be possible successfully to combat those diseases.

30. The Police Force of the Northern Provinces has maintained a high state of efficiency. There has been a decrease of crime in the Townships owing to a reorganisation of the police guards and the police have been called on to furnish escorts and guards to Political Officers touring in the more backward and inaccessible parts of the country. The Force is popular and there is no lack of recruits.

31. The services of the Colonial Chaplain, appointed to the Northern Provinces by the generosity of the Colonial and Continental Church Society, have been much appreciated.

32. The Native Administrations of the Provinces concerned have suffered severe losses in the deaths of the following Native Chiefs :—

i. Mohammadu Maiturare, C.M.G., Sultan of Sokoto, who died on the 17th of July, 1924, at the age of 74.

ii. Muhammadu Aba, Emir of Yola, who died on the 23rd of August, 1924, after a reign of over fourteen years. He had been decorated with an Honorary Commandership of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire in recognition of his loyalty and the services he rendered to the Government during the Great War.

iii. Dalhatu, Emir of Zaria, who died on the 28th of October, 1924, after a short reign of about three years.

33. In the *Southern Provinces* development has been steady, both in those Provinces which enjoy their own Native Administration and those that still remain under direct rule. The gradually increasing sense of responsibility evinced by the Chiefs in the exercise of both their executive and judicial functions, has conduced to a generally peaceful atmosphere, which has only been seriously disturbed on the occasion referred to in the next paragraph.

34. On the 27th of January, 1924, Major G. L. D. Rewcastle, D.S.O., M.C., Assistant Commissioner of Police, while in charge of a police escort in the Nsukka Division of the Onitsha Province, was killed by a native of Ochima, which place had been stirred to revolt by a woman who posed as the priestess of a new and powerful fetish. A concentration of 110 police was ordered at Ukehe three miles from Ochima, and accompanied by another officer and a few police, the officer in charge left Lagos by motor on the evening following the day on which Major Rewcastle was killed, and met the force of police at Ukehe 48 hours later, having accomplished an overland journey of 505 miles in that time. On the morning of the 1st of February Ochima was attacked and occupied after a stubborn resistance. Casualties on both sides were slight, the police being under orders to use every restraint directly resistance was broken. As a result of their gallantry in recovering Major Rewcastle's body two members of the Police Force have been awarded the African Police Medal. The officers received the thanks of the Secretary of State for their services. This area has since remained perfectly peaceful.

35. The outstanding event in the Colony has been the outbreak of bubonic plague in Lagos. From the political point of view the absence of panic and the general acceptance of Government's measures have been noteworthy features. The sanitary aspect is dealt with in a later paragraph.

36. The time honoured dispute between the two main parties of the Muslim population of Lagos, was the subject of a case in the Supreme Court, in which the decision went to the Ligali faction. An appeal has been lodged and the matter is once more *sub judice.*

37. In the Oyo Province an adjustment (referred to in paragraph 21 above) of the Oyo-Ilorin Provincial boundary has been successfully negotiated, and will tend to relieve the land hunger of the Ilorins in that area.

38. Owing to tribal variations, the Ondo Division of the Ondo Province Native Administration has been divided into the Ondo Native Administration under the Oshemowe and his Council, and the Ondo Waterside Native Administration, including the mixed population inhabiting the southern portion of the Division.

39. A petition embodying various charges against the Owa of Owo, made by a considerable section of his people, necessitated his removal to Akure for five months, with a view to his deposition if necessary. Close investigation of the facts failed to reveal sufficient grounds for deposition, or to prove that the Owa alone was to blame for the unsatisfactory state of affairs then existing. After due consideration he has been permitted to resume his position, on the clear understanding that his future depends upon his behaviour towards his own and Government's administration.

40. The case of Chief Dore's right of disposal of certain lands at Warri was taken to the Full Court, which upheld the decision of the Divisional Court in Chief Dore's favour. The creation of the Ukpe Sobo Court at Sapele has given to the Sobos of that District the judicial independence foreshadowed last year.

41. It has been found unnecessary to retain Bonny as an administrative station, and arrangements are being made for the removal of the Bonny Consulate building to Port Harcourt. It has been necessary to retain a police escort in the Nkanu area of the Onitsha Province, and an affray took place in June between the Amaozama and Ishikwe quarters of Oborka. The town was visited by a police escort and an enquiry held under the Collective Punishment Ordinance. The area is quiet but requires careful handling.

42. The new boundary between the Northern and Southern Provinces, affecting the Ogoja and Abakaliki Divisions, has been gazetted.

43. The Ikom District, formerly included in the Obubra Division, has now been constituted a separate Division.

44. Much time has been devoted to the investigation of sub-tribal organisation in the Calabar Province, a particularly intricate problem in some parts of that Province.

45. The Resident of the Cameroons Province reports perfect peace and tempered progress, a concrete proof of which is the decision to withdraw the Bamenda Garrison to Nigeria. Ordinance No. 3 of 1924, the British Cameroons Administration Ordinance, applied the greater part of the law of Nigeria to the Cameroons; this Ordinance has since been recast. The Plantations were put up for auction in London in October, the sale being thrown open to ex-enemy nationals. Upwards of £225,000 was realised. Further progress has been made by means of Assessment Reports, in investigating the tribal characteristics of the various groups inhabiting the Province.

46. In the more backward communities of both groups of Provinces cannibalism and slave dealing still linger on a small scale. Paganism prevails in the south and in all but the Mohammedan areas of the north. It is true that the Christian religion is making some progress among the pagan tribes, and that, among the Yorubas, Mohammedanism (which was established in the Hausa states and Bornu probably as early as the 9th century) is spreading southwards ; but the bulk of the pure negro tribes have retained their pagan beliefs, and, although the vigilance of British officials has curtailed or stamped out the worst evils of cannibalism and human sacrifice, several millions of the inhabitants remain believers in a fetish-religion, in which the juju-priest or witch-doctor exercises a baneful influence.

47. Mohammedanism in Nigeria has little of the fanaticism that distinguishes it in other countries. The Fulani *jihad*, led by Othman dan Fodio at the beginning of the 19th century, was largely political in its results (if not in its origin) and the ambitious leaders of this " holy war " did not scruple to attack the rival Muslim state of Bornu. The self-styled Mahdis who have arisen from time to time since the establishment of the British Protectorate have been quickly and severely dealt with by the Mohammedan chiefs, and the entry of the Turks into the war on the side of Germany evoked only spontaneous protestations of loyalty to the British cause from their co-religionists in Nigeria. Within the last few years Indian missionaries of the Ahmadia movement have gained some adherents.

48. One of the principal religious obstacles to the advance of Christianity in tropical Africa is the prevalence and popularity of polygamy. Among the followers of Islam this institution has, of course, the sanction of religion. Among the non-Muslim tribes it has the equally strong sanction of immemorial custom. In West Africa children are assets, rather than liabilities, the daughters being easily marketable as wives at an early age and the sons providing an unpaid labour supply ; wives, besides their value as mothers, perform most of the manual labour in the home and on the family farms, but the custom which requires a mother to deny herself to her husband for the period during which she is nursing her child, often from two to three years, is, perhaps, the greatest cause of polygamy. The " Native African Church," modelled in other respects on the Church of England, but allowing to its members a plurality of wives, has met the difficulty of those who wished to adopt the Christian creed without abandoning one of the most cherished of their ancestral customs.

49. It is to be regretted that the *Health of Nigeria* has not maintained the somewhat high standard reached last year. Two serious epidemic diseases have broken out in this Colony, diseases which although not unknown in West Africa, have so far not caused anxiety in this Colony. The first of these is relapsing fever,

which made its appearance in the Northern Provinces during the first quarter of the present year, and was accompanied by a heavy case mortality. So far the disease has been confined to the extreme north, but its method of propagation, namely by body lice, causes grave fears of its extension southwards.

50. The second of these diseases is bubonic plague, which first made its appearance in July, assuming epidemic proportions in September. Energetic measures were taken with a view to confining the disease to Lagos and an active campaign against rats was undertaken. Fortunately, as a death-dealer, the plague did not attain anything approximating the proportion of the Spanish influenza in 1918, and the people have been able to draw a favourable comparison. The outbreak threw a great strain on the Medical and Sanitary Authorities who assumed charge of the situation, and quickly had it well in hand. It also meant a greatly increased volume of work for the officers of the Municipality, notably the Town Engineer, whose promptitude and energy earned him the thanks of Government. The Colony police are also to be congratulated on the manner in which they handled the situation, and met all the calls made upon them. Some ninety rank and file have been continuously employed on this special work, with the minimum of dislocation in the ordinary police duties. So successful have these measures been that at the end of the year it was possible to remove the quarantine restrictions. In addition the re-planning of the worst areas of Lagos town is under contemplation and a large tract of land at Yaba has been acquired for the erection of model dwellings.

51. Throughout Nigeria, occasional outbreaks of small-pox have occurred, but thanks to intensive vaccination, the infected areas are easy to control and give rise to but little anxiety.

52. In the south there would seem to be a distinct decrease in the number of cases of malarial fever, and this is no doubt due to the exceptionally small rainfall experienced this year.

53. In the larger towns much has been done by the Sanitary Staff in educating the inhabitants in the rudiments of Hygiene. Much however remains to be done, and the question of infant welfare in large towns will always be of vital importance. It is only by the education of the people, and tact combined with patience on the side of the Medical Staff, that the natural suspicion of the native can be overcome and health propaganda be made of real value to the Colony.

54. Nigeria participated with success in the *British Empire Exhibition* in 1924, and is again participating in 1925. The Nigerian Section was sited in the West African Walled City and consisted of the Nigerian Pavilion, Cinema, Tea-Chalet, and Native Village. Space within the Pavilion was allocated for the display of agricultural raw products, native industries and curios, palm-oil extracting machinery, and exhibits connected with the

Survey, Mines, Colliery, Forestry, Marine, Railway, Prisons, Printing, and Public Works Departments and various Missions. The Native Village was laid out in the form of Hausa and Yoruba compounds with round and rectangular thatched mud huts, accommodating some fourteen craftsmen and their families.

III.—GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

55. The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

	True Revenue.	Credits to Loan Works (Eastern Railway).	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£	£
1919	4,911,470	47,959	4,352,937	176,239
1920	6,738,042	81,232	6,080,990	412,533
Jan.-Mar., 1921 ..	1,566,748	..	1,431,271	243,082
1921-22	4,869,220	7,026	6,553,553	618,444
1922-23	5,505,465	700	5,410,983	1,098,261
1923-24	6,260,561	..	5,501,242	..

56. The Revenue and Expenditure for the six months from April to September, 1924, amounted to £3,148,682 and £2,719,095 respectively. If the same proportion is maintained during the second six months the Revenue in 1924-25 will exceed slightly that of the previous year. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1924, was £3,063,335. The Public Debt at 31st March, 1924, was £19,309,209, and the accumulated Sinking Fund amounted to £931,373.

57. The various Native Administrations have their own separate Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue mainly from their share (normally 50 per cent.) of the native direct taxes, the remainder being paid over to the Government. The surplus funds of the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces, formerly deposited with the Government, have now been withdrawn and have been invested locally with the Banks. The Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces at present have large sums invested through the Crown Agents and appearing as a liability in the Colony's Balance Sheet. It is expected that these will be removed before long from both the assets and liabilities sides of the account by an arrangement for independent investment.

58. Silver coin to the value of £746,510 was withdrawn from circulation during the year and £780,085 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down. The alloy coin now in circulation is about £3,698,000 and the total currency in circulation is estimated to be approximately £5,827,700.

IV.—ANNUAL PROGRESS OF TRADE, AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY.

59. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows :—

		£
Import	.. ..	12,635,866
Export	.. ..	15,004,874
		£27,640,740

an increase of over four millions sterling on the trade of the previous year, and thirteen millions more than that of 1913.

The value of the Transit Trade (*i.e.* goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £218,700.

60. Commercial imports, excluding specie, were valued at £10,662,839, while commercial exports amounted to a total of £14,427,727. Imports of specie amounted to nearly two millions sterling and exports were just over half a million. The bulk of the trade was as usual with the United Kingdom which supplied 71 per cent. of the imports and took 60 per cent. of the exports. The United States of America took a large proportion of the cocoa but secured only 5 per cent. of the total trade, while Germany increased her last year's quota to 13 per cent. of the total.

61. Palm produce prices were well maintained throughout the year but there were considerable fluctuations. The exports of palm oil and palm kernels exceeded all previous records by 26,046 tons and 29,846 tons, respectively. Cocoa and groundnut shipments also exceeded all records by 4,375 tons and 20,617 tons, respectively, while the cotton lint yield of 92,786 cwt. has only been exceeded once before (1921). A feature of the cocoa trade was the activity of the Syrian merchants who were buying for the New York market. The trade in tanned sheep and goat skins has practically ceased owing to the high price of the raw skin locally and the low price obtainable for the tanned skin in Europe.

62. Supplies of raw hides have been small during the year and, comparing the exports for 1923 and 1924, the shortage in 1924 is approximately 20,000 hides per month. With regard to raw goat skins, it is satisfactory to be able to record that on the whole the recent improvement in flaying has been maintained. Buying has been pursued with activity throughout the year but the prices paid at Kano have varied only slightly from the prices in Europe. With regard to raw sheep skins the flaying has improved, but the opinion has been expressed that it is not equal to the flaying of the raw goat skin. Buying has proceeded regularly throughout the year, and prices have been steady. It is estimated that about 80 per cent. of the skins exported are tanned in the United States of America. A feature of the hides and skins trade has been the number of alien Arabs employed by certain companies as buyers, chiefly in the towns surrounding Kano.

63. *Legislation.*—The Customs Tariff Ordinance (No. 20 of 1924) revised the Customs import and export tariff.

64. *Agriculture.*—The prices of all the staple export products have remained fairly steady, or risen gradually during the year; being generally at much the same level as in the years before the war. Thus the fact that record quantities of all products have been exported may justly be regarded as a matter for satisfaction. These heavy exports are the result of the steady extension of modern trade which has occurred during the last year or two in many parts of the country. In the Southern Provinces motor lorries have played an important part in this extension. On some roads in the Southern Provinces competition for such traffic has become keen, and freights are cut to a low level that permits the transport of the export products over greater distances than would previously have been economically feasible with the present market values. In the Northern Provinces the use of pack animals for similar transport has increased steadily, and even there the motor lorry is now coming into use.

65. An increased acreage and heavy yield of groundnuts in the present season 1924-25 is reported.

66. There are indications that, owing to remarkably light rains in the early part of the season, the cocoa crop in parts of the Abeokuta Province will be somewhat below normal in quantity, but it seems likely that a heavy crop in the Oyo Province, together with a slight extension in the areas contributing to the export, will compensate for this. The price of cocoa this season is much higher than last year; there is reason to fear that this is leading, as a high price so often does, to a low general level in quality. The work of the Department of Agriculture in demonstrating the correct method of preparation and drying, and in organising the co-operative sale of cocoa so prepared, is being carried out on an increased scale, but naturally such a system can only directly cover a small proportion of the total crop.

67. The export of American cotton from the Northern Provinces continues steadily to increase. In the season 1923–24 the export amounted to over 15,000 bales as against 11,000 in the previous season. The price offered in the local markets was high during the busiest weeks of the buying season, but fell seriously before the close. That this fact did not affect the farmers' confidence in cotton growing, is shown, not only by the record areas that have been planted in the current season, but also by the increased attention that is being paid to the early sowing and careful cultivation of the crop. The present buying season (1924–25) has opened with prices at a satisfactory level, though they are lower than the opening prices of last year.

68. The total production of the main food crop—yams and maize—in many parts of the Southern Provinces was undoubtedly lessened by the shortage in the early rains. The shortage of rain

had a serious effect on the crops on the poorer soils, but did not greatly affect those on better land. Naturally the price of food in some of the larger towns has risen, though not to such an extent as could cause any serious hardship.

69. *Land.*—Under an agreement executed between the Imperial Government and the Royal Niger Company at the date of the revocation of the Charter, the latter's successors were allowed to retain certain sites then occupied as trading stations. There are a few such sites in the Southern Provinces, too. With the foregoing exceptions the whole of the land in the Northern Provinces is native land, controlled and administered by the Government. Proprietary rights in land have never been recognised by native law and custom, and legislation enacted since the establishment of the Protectorate provides for the maintenance of that policy. Building and agricultural leases are granted by Government with conditions as to improvements and revision of rent. In making such revision Government is debarred by statute from taking into consideration any improvements made upon a site by the lessee, and from charging more, as rent, for any sites than the amount which is obtainable, as rent, for sites similarly situated and of equal areas. If the rent is raised on revision, the lessee may appeal to the Provincial Court or to the Governor, who will appoint an arbitrator. If the occupier is dissatisfied he may surrender his lease, and the Governor may award such compensation for unexhausted improvements as in his discretion he may think fit.

70. In the Southern Provinces native lands are not at the disposal and under the control of the Governor in the same way as in the Northern Provinces, but land may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Large tracts suitable for agriculture are available, but it is essential that anyone who desires to cultivate rubber or any other permanent crop should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions.

V.—INVESTIGATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

71. *Forestry.*—The system of exploiting timber is by selection fellings subject to a minimum girth limit. Throughout the year prices for good quality timber have remained firm. In July there was a good deal of lower grade defective timber on the market for which the demand was small, but by September there was a noticeable advance in prices in all grades. The rains in the creek districts have also been heavier than usual enabling the firms operating to extract logs from the more inaccessible areas.

72. The Forestry Department exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition specimens of all timber which it was hoped might in the future have a sale in the home and foreign markets. Many enquiries were received for the so-called African Walnut, and steps were taken by Government to encourage the export of this species

and to assist in placing it on the market by remitting, for a period, the timber fees payable on this class of tree. Many of the other Nigerian woods which were shown in the form of planks and not, as in the case of the so-called Walnut (Sida) and African Teak (Iroko), made up into furniture or panels, brought enquiries, and it is hoped that eventually these lesser known timbers may secure a market in England as furniture woods even though they cannot profitably compete with other species of timber imported for building purposes. It is encouraging to know that already a small demand has arisen on the home market for certain of these timbers.

73. The planting season has on the whole been good in spite of the irregularity of the rains. Efforts to encourage natural regeneration of the more valuable timber species by clearing undergrowth in small selected areas of high forest, have met with considerable success. Progress has been made in the constitution of Forest Reserves and at the present time a number of areas are about to be gazetted while others are in various stages of settlement. No real interest has been shown in the exploitation of minor forest products such as rubber, fibre, etc.

74. *Mining.*—During the year there were 59 mining companies and 43 individual workers operating on tin ; two companies and four individuals were also prospecting for, or winning, gold. The average number of persons employed throughout the year in the mining industry was 219 Europeans and 22,481 natives, an increase of over 4,000 in the number of natives working on the field in 1923. The tendency towards the introduction of machinery continues. The output of tin ore from the mines was approximately 8,800 tons, and approximately 9,000 tons of ore were exported from Nigeria during the year, the value of which is estimated at £1,425,800. The price of tin varied from £228 10s. 0d. per ton on 1st July, 1924, to £257 10s. 0d. per ton on 1st April, 1924 ; and was £274 12s. 6d. per ton on 1st January, 1925. The corresponding figures for 1923 were, minimum £177 on 1st July 1923, and maximum £219 5s. 0d. on 1st April, 1923, and the output in 1923 was 8,372 tons.

75. The output of gold was 1,415 ounces as against 956 ounces in 1923. Towards the end of the year work was closed down in Birnin Gwari.

76. The output of coal from the Udi Coalfields (Government owned) for the year 1924 was 201,932 tons. The main coal seam is worked by two separately ventilated mines, one situated at Enugu and the other in the Iva Valley. The average thickness of this seam has increased to four feet six inches and the coal is improving as the working faces advance from the outcrop. Each mine has its own railway sidings connecting with the main line which runs between Port Harcourt and the Benue River. Underground haulage is done by four main haulage gears and the ventilation is produced by mechanical fans. Electric power

was installed at Udi Colliery in September and the one additional electric underground haulage equipment installed. The coal is sub-bituminous in nature and of good quality. The volatile percentage is high. There is very little ash and the coal does not clinker. Specific gravity is 1·28.

77. The Geological Survey continued its investigations in both the Northern and the Southern Provinces. On the central tin-fields work was extended to the Pankshin Division of Bauchi Province and to eastern Zaria. The structure of western Bornu was investigated from the point of view of its water-bearing possibilities. The Calabar tinfield was visited and the survey of the Eastern Railway completed between Port Harcourt and Enugu. A new series of coal-bearing beds was discovered between Bende and the Cross River. Three Bulletins were published in the course of the year, dealing respectively with the geology of the Nassarawa and Ilorin tinfields, the Enugu coalfield and the phosphate deposits of Abeokuta Province. A Bulletin on the geology of the southern section of the Eastern Railway was prepared for the press, and arrangements made for the publication of two short papers on the lignites of the Southern Provinces and on certain vertebrate remains from the Northern Provinces (Sokoto).

78. *Fisheries.*—The rivers and creeks teem with fish, and a large number of persons are employed in fishing, chiefly for local consumption. Small quantities of fish are crudely cured and traded with the towns distant from the river, where this form of food is highly prized. There is very little sea fishing. Before the War a steam trawler was working off Lagos, and a large quantity of fish of excellent quality was obtained.

70. *Water power* is little used in Nigeria. In the Southern parts of Nigeria there is little fall in the rivers, but on the Bauchi Plateau there is a considerable amount of power available and there is at last some promise that use will be made of it for the production of electricity.

80. *Manufactures.*—With the exception of a soap factory at Apapa there are no manufactures in Nigeria on a commercial scale. Earthenware and brassware are made for local use and for sale as curios. Leather is worked and a certain amount of cloth is woven from locally grown cotton. The produce of the country is exported almost entirely in a raw state, such little preparation as is necessary being done by hand.

VI.—BANKS.

81. Banking interests are represented in Nigeria by the Bank of British West Africa, Ltd., which was established in 1894, and by the Colonial Bank, which extended its operations to Nigeria in 1917. Both Banks undertake all kinds of banking business.

82. *Savings Banks.*—A Government Savings Bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, but very

little advantage is taken of the facilities for the purposes of thrift. Savings Bank business is also transacted by the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank.

VII.—LEGISLATION.

83. The British Cameroons Administration Ordinance (No. 3 of 1924) applied to the British Cameroons the greater part of the Laws of Nigeria with the necessary modifications. This Ordinance has since been recast.

84. The Customs Tariff Ordinance (No. 20 of 1924) revised the Customs import and export tariffs.

85. The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 21 of 1924) varied the definition of "Trade Spirits."

86. The British Cameroons Ex-Enemy Immoveable Property Disposal Ordinance (No. 22 of 1924) legalised the acquisition by ex-enemy nationals, or corporations under ex-enemy control, of titles in ex-enemy immoveable property in the British Cameroons.

87. The Niger Transit Ordinance (No. 24 of 1924) made provision for the passing of vessels and goods in transit between the sea and places beyond Nigeria, *via* the River Niger, or in the case of goods, partly *via* the River Niger and partly by land.

88. The Wild Animals Preservation (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 28 of 1924) varied the provisions of the principal Ordinance especially as regards ivory and rhinoceros horn.

89. The German Missions Ordinance (No. 29 of 1924) made the necessary provision for giving effect to Article 438 of the Treaty of Peace with Germany as to the property of Christian Religious Missions formerly maintained by Germans in the British Cameroons.

90. The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 31 of 1924) made some important alterations in the law relating to immigration, in particular bringing the regulations as to passports into line with corresponding regulations in the Empire and extending to natives a number of the restrictions upon immigration.

91. The Land (Perpetual Succession) Ordinance (No. 32 of 1924) made provision enabling trustees of corporate bodies to be appointed and to have perpetual succession and to hold land.

VIII.—EDUCATION.

92. There are in Nigeria a number of primary schools which have been established and are conducted by Government. These have for the most part attained a very fair standard of efficiency. In addition a large number of schools belonging to the important missionary societies afford a similar education on lines laid

down in the Government Education Code. These are known as "Assisted Schools," and are regularly inspected and examined by officers of the Education Department. Annual grants are made to them from the public funds, the amount being determined according to the reports of Inspectors on the efficiency of the school, and its average attendance.

93. There also exist a large number of schools which are not inspected or controlled in any way by Government. Most of them are connected with the several missionary bodies, and some are of a private venture character. Speaking generally, the education afforded by these schools is of little or no value, being carried on by teachers who have no real qualifications or competency to undertake such work. Many of the private schools, which are of local growth and not connected with the well-known missionary societies, are not only valueless, but often detrimental to the work of education. To these general statements there are exceptions: some of the schools are making efforts to improve their staff and equipment, and to qualify for admission to the Assisted List.

94. The demand for schools is great throughout the country. Most of the existing schools in Lagos and other large towns are overcrowded, and the supply by no means meets the demand. As a rule parents in country districts are apathetic with regard to the education of their children, and decline to make any provision to enable them to attend school. This, however, is slowly breaking down in the immediate neighbourhood of the more efficient schools.

95. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the matter of female education. There are several girls' schools in Lagos and the Yoruba country, and in the Calabar and Onitsha districts, which are conducted by European principals. With one or two exceptions these schools are on the Assisted List and under Government inspection. The majority provide accommodation for boarders, and are doing excellent work.

96. Numerous Mohammedan schools exist in which the entire time of the pupils is given to writing and learning portions of the Koran. In a few of them the reading and writing of Hausa, in Roman character, and arithmetic, are also taught.

97. King's College, Lagos, is the only Government establishment which is confined to secondary education. It was established by Government in 1909, to provide a secondary education for those desiring to continue their studies beyond the primary school stage. Entrance to the College is by examination. Scholarships and Exhibitions, entitling holders to free education at the College and tenable for four years, are awarded annually to candidates who obtain the highest marks at an examination held for the purpose. Additional buildings are in course of erection and should be ready for use early in 1925. They comprise laboratories for physics and chemistry, additional class rooms, and accommoda-

tion for boarders. Provision is also being made for lecture rooms which will be available for day and evening classes for technical students and apprentices in the Government Technical Departments.

98. In the Southern Provinces, provision is made for the training of teachers at Bonny and Warri Government Schools, the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar (United Free Church of Scotland Mission), St. Andrew's College, Oyo (C.M.S.), Wesley College, Ibadan (Wesleyan), C.M.S. Training College, Awka, and the R.C. Training Institute, Ibadan. These training institutions are for residential students, under the direction of European principals and are conducted in accordance with the regulations laid down in the Education Code. There are also two or three other training establishments belonging to missionary societies which are not connected with Government or in receipt of a grant from public funds. Evening continuation classes for teachers in the Lagos schools are regularly held at King's College. Vacation classes in elementary agriculture for teachers are held in July and December at Calabar and Onitsha. The instruction, both theoretical and practical, is given by officers of the Agricultural Department, and certificates are awarded to those who succeed in passing the examinations. In the majority of the Government and assisted schools such instruction as is possible is given in manual and agricultural training. The Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, has departments for carpentry, printing, and tailoring.

99. Education in the Northern Provinces is steadily gaining ground and every encouragement is being given to the inauguration of small rural Schools in all Emirates. The staff of European Superintendents has at last been brought up to the full establishment and the problem of keeping up an adequate staff of native Teachers is being dealt with effectively in the Katsina Training College, which the Governor formally opened on the 5th of March, 1922. The number of pupils undergoing the course of training has now increased to forty-eight.

IX.—CLIMATE.

100. The seasons in Nigeria depend rather on the rainfall than on temperature. They are as a rule well defined. The "dry season" with its attendant "Harmattan" commences in the north of the country in October, and ends in April. It is of shorter duration in the south, and at Lagos generally lasts from November to March with only intermittent "Harmattan." The "Harmattan" is a dry north-easterly wind which brings with it a thick haze composed of minute particles of dust and shell. During the "Harmattan" the nights and early mornings are cold, but the days are very hot, and it is during this period that the maximum diurnal variations occur.

101. Generally speaking, the lowest mean temperature is in the months of July and August, and the lowest minimum recorded temperature at the beginning and end of the year. The highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in March and April. In most cases the difference in range between the maximum and minimum temperature is greater in proportion to the distance of a station from the coast.

102. At the end of the "dry season" numerous tornados herald the approach of the "rainy season." Before a tornado the air is oppressively close and heavy; the tornado itself, which is scarcely more than a heavy squall, lasts but a short time and is accompanied and followed by a thunderstorm and rain. The "rainy season" lasts until October, with a slight break in August, and is followed by another short tornado season. In the south the prevailing wind during this season is from the south-west, and with it comes the rain, which is remarkably heavy along the coast and decreases rapidly as it travels inland.

103. The most notable feature of the climate for 1924 was the absence of rain in Lagos during the "wet" season and the general low average for the year, *i.e.* 50 in. against an average of 72 in.; June being the driest June recorded in Lagos for 30 years, whereas October with 16 in. was one of the wettest Octobers ever recorded. The average annual rainfall at Forcados on the Niger Delta is 150 in. At Lokoja, situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, it is 48 in., and at Sokoto, in the north-west of Nigeria it is only 25 in.

X.—COMMUNICATIONS.

(Includes References to Miscellaneous Works).

104. *Railways.*—The Railway is divided into two divisions, the Western Division with its terminus at Iddo and the Eastern Division terminating at Port Harcourt. The Western Division provides a direct rail route between the port of Lagos and Kano, 704½ miles from the coast and serves the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna, and Zaria. A branch line of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge connects Zaria with the Tin Fields of the Bauchi Plateau, terminating at Bukuru (143 miles). Baro on the Niger River is served by a line branching from the main line at Minna, forming an outlet for traffic at the former port (111 miles.)

105. A Motor Transport Service with Headquarters at Ibadan connects the latter place with the towns of Oyo, 33 miles, and Iseyin, 60 miles; and from Oyo a connecting service with Ogbomosho, a distance of 33 miles, is in operation. In the Northern territory services run between Bukuru, on the Bauchi Plateau, and the following places:—Ropp Mines, 22 miles, Mongu Mines, 32 miles, Ex-lands Mines, 27 miles and Jos a distance of 10 miles. A new service of light vans is now in operation between Zaria and Gusau, a distance of 114 miles.

106. The Eastern line, running from Port Harcourt on the Bonny Estuary, connects with Makurdi (291 miles) and serves the important Udi Coalfields at Enugu at 151 miles. This line is being extended to join up with the Western Division at Kakuri at a distance of 563 miles from Port Harcourt. The first section of this extension, Enugu to Makurdi on the Benue River (141 miles) was opened for traffic on the 1st August, 1924.

107. It is proposed to construct a branch line approximately 51 miles in length from a point near Kagoro, on the extension mentioned in the previous paragraph, to Jos on the Bauchi Light Railway. This branch, when constructed, will connect Jos with the 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and provide a direct route from the Tin Fields to Lagos and Port Harcourt. Preliminary work has been carried out in traffic and reconnaissance surveys of promising areas for new branches of the western line.

108. It is estimated that the gross earnings during 1924 amounted to £1,931,633 and the working expenditure to £897,070, making the estimated net receipts £1,034,563 against Debt Charges amounting to some £879,201. The method of presenting these statistics is however under re-examination. The total number of passengers carried was approximately 1,742,289 and approximately 725,822 tons of goods and minerals were handled.

109. There are now 151 stations opened for public traffic, 121 of which are on the Western Division and thirty on the Eastern Division. Fifteen new stations have been opened during the year 1924. The permanent staff of the Railway includes 392 Europeans. The African salaried staff numbers 1,646, and 10,962 artisans and labourers are employed.

110. The organisation of the Railway has recently been under examination by a special commissioner whose report has been published.

111. *Harbours, Rivers and Creeks.*—Only maintenance work has been carried out on the moles and training bank at the entrance to Lagos Harbour. The dredger *The Lady Clifford* has been employed throughout the year dredging in the entrance when weather conditions permitted and on the shoal patches in the channels inside the harbour. The Eastern Spit has given no further trouble, although it has decreased little if anything in area. Whenever the dredger ceases work on the edges of this spit for any length of time it shows tendencies of extending into the channel, but no difficulty has been experienced in reducing it within bounds again when the dredger has returned to the vicinity. The shoal patches in the centre of the channel that kept forming last year have not reappeared this year. The general depth in the entrance has been maintained at about 25 ft. The official draught for vessels entering and leaving the Port was 22 ft. until 15th December when it was raised to 23 ft. Inside the Harbour, dredging has been carried out by the *Child* in the Apapa Crossing, by the *Queen Mary* in the Customs Channel, the Commodore

Channel, and the Pool, and by the *Sandgrouse* and *The Lady Clifford* in the Commodore Channel and the Pool. The spoil picked up by the *Child* and *Queen Mary* was pumped on shore at Iddo Island by the *Romulus* where valuable areas are being reclaimed; that picked up by the *Sandgrouse* and *The Lady Clifford* was dumped at sea. The mooring berths in the harbour were deepened by the above dredging so as to make the 22 ft. draught practically general; and by placing mooring buoys in the pool a berth with a 23 ft. draught was made possible. The governing factor in the question of draughts is not the Bar but the channels and berths inside the harbour. A draught of 23 ft. is now possible up to the new Apapa wharf which should be ready for use next year.

112. Early in December the dredger *Sandgrouse* proceeded to Forcados to deepen the Burutu channel, about which complaints had been received from the Niger Company.

113. A survey of Forcados Bar was made in March. This confirmed the results of the rough survey made last year. This bar has altered considerably in the last twenty years. It is now two and a half miles north of where it was in 1904, and is two and a quarter miles across instead of three-fourths of a mile. The depth of water is now only 15 ft. as against 18 ft. at Low Water Ordinary Springs in 1904. Almost of greater importance as a deterrent to navigation than the shoaling of this bar (and since 1913 it has not shoaled very much) is the increasing length of the crossing. A vessel can bump over a short bar with little damage to herself and little risk of losing her way altogether and becoming unmanageable, but with a bar over two miles across it is a different matter. A German steamer, the *Martha Woermann*, in attempting to cross this bar on the evening of 9th July became unmanageable, drifted into the lee breakers and became a total wreck.

114. Waterway clearing was carried out during the year in the Sudd Region, the Imo River, and the Niger River and some of its tributaries. Further blasting work was also carried out on the middle Niger in the Bubara Rapids. The launch routes throughout the Delta have been kept clear and open to navigation.

115. The buoyage of the coast, the river entrances and the navigable rivers, has been well maintained during the year. A second automatic gas light buoy has been laid off Forcados River entrance. A new flashing light was installed in the Lagos Lighthouse which is a great improvement on the old fixed one. The lights in the British Cameroons have also been overhauled and improved.

116. Regular Mail and Transport services were maintained by Government between the following places:—Lagos to Sapele and Forcados, Baro to Lokoja and Onitsha, Port Harcourt to Opobo, and Port Harcourt to Degema and Brass. An intermittent cargo

service was also maintained from Burutu to Warri and Niger stations as far as Lokoja. A low water service has also been run on the Cross River between Itu and Ikom in connexion with the service run by Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company.

117. *Shipping.*—Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, have maintained regular services for passengers, mails and cargo throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigeria, also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. The steamers of the Bull West Africa Line, Chargeurs Réunis, Deutscher Afrika-Dienst (Woermann Linie), Holland West Africa Lijn, John Holt & Co., Ltd., " Roma " Societa de Navigazione, and Société Navale de l'Ouest compete to a certain extent, but Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, may be said to have captured the bulk of the shipping trade. A certain number of foreign steamers, chiefly Scandinavian, have been chartered by some of the large firms. The total tonnage of cargo landed and shipped during the year was over 900,000 tons as compared with 800,000 tons in 1923, and the number of vessels which entered and cleared was 533 entered and 522 cleared, as compared with 557 entered, and 552 cleared, in 1923. In the latter part of the year, by general agreement among the Shipping Companies, all freight rates were increased by about fifty per cent.

118. *Roads and Bridges.*—The Government has constructed a number of wide motor roads which can be used throughout the year by light cars and in the dry season by heavy lorries, and the whole country is covered with a network of " bush paths " which are seldom wide enough for two persons to walk abreast, but along which, nevertheless, it is possible to ride bicycles or motor bicycles. Work on new main roads and bridging was continued throughout Nigeria and several steel bridges of large spans were successfully launched. The value of good motor routes is indicated by the material increase in motor transport, an increase however which will obviously necessitate improvement of existing routes to take heavier traffic. In the Abeokuta Province good progress was made on the Abeokuta–Kajola–Asha road, and in the Ijebu Province the road from Iperu to Shagamu (in the Colony) was completed. In the Ondo Province the Ado road was completed to Iyapa ; it will be continued to Awtun to link with the Ilorin–Awtun road. In the Ilorin Province, work on bridges for the Native Administration was continued. Owing to delay in the delivery of the 120 ft. steel span, the Oshin River Bridge on the Ilorin–Share road could not be launched until the dry season. The Oke–Ode–Ajasse–Lafiagi road was opened to traffic to Ogunji (24 miles), and with the exception of the decking to bridges beyond 39 miles, the main bridges have been completed to Lafiagi (69 miles). In the Oyo Province, bridges on the road from Iseyin to Eruwa Road Station have been commenced ; this work is being done for Government by the Native Administration and under the supervision of its Engineer.

119. Ten bridges have been completed on the road from Awgu in the Onitsha Province to Okigwi in Owerri Province. The 145 ft. single span bridge over the Imo River in the Owerri Province was successfully launched, and the road from Umuahia Station to Augana on the Owerri-Okigwi road is nearly complete.

120. With the exception of the replacement and improvement of two or three culverts, the Kano-Katsina road is complete. The new road connecting the Kano-Katsina and Daura roads was completed.

121. The bridge of two 100 ft. steel spans over the Farin Rua at the end of the Keffi–Akwanga–Farin Rua road was finished and four additional bridges on this road were practically complete. Three bridges on the Jos–Bauchi road and one bridge near Bauchi on the Bauchi–Yelwa road were completed. When last inspected, the first half of the Jos–Bauchi road, which is maintained by Administrative Officers, was in excellent condition; and under similar supervision the last half of the road (together with culverts) is being constructed.

122. In the Cameroons the Victoria-Buea road with a branch to Tiko has been completed and an old bridge at Idenau reconstructed.

123. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—There has been a marked increase of all Post Office Services which have been satisfactorily carried out. The internal mail services have been increased and accelerated, in the Southern Provinces mainly by means of motor transport, and in the Northern Provinces by the extension of the 'village to village' runner system. Construction of telegraphs between Makurdi on the River Benue and Kaduna has been carried on. The scheme for the recruitment of Assistant Telegraph Engineers sanctioned in 1921 came into full operation in 1924 and proved a great success.

124. *Surveys.*—Many native land areas and disputed boundaries were delineated. The survey of Exclusive Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases in the Minesfield area progressed satisfactorily, and the opening of a Survey Department Office at Jos, the business centre of the Minesfield, was found to be a convenience to the mining community. The revision of the Townships of Lagos, Warri, Enugu and Port Harcourt and a survey of the proposed Township of Victoria were undertaken. The splitting into sections, and the demarcation of plots on the land acquired at Ebute Metta and Yaba was proceeded with and a considerable proportion of the area was marked out. The preliminary survey for the Sokoto Irrigation Report and final recommendation was started. Main Triangulation was started and an area of about 3,800 square miles was covered. The Topographical survey of the area in the Onitsha Province to meet the requirements of the Director of Geological Survey was commenced in November and

good progress was made. The severity of the storms at the beginning of the wet season and the subsequent mists covering the high ranges of hills, with the flooding of the Niger and Benue Valleys, impeded progress to a certain extent.

125. *Public Works.*—In Lagos the redecking of the Customs Wharf and fencing of the Customs premises were completed ; a boarding house for students and a laboratory at King's College, the St. Anna's Court House, and the new Stores for the Public Works Department at Iddo were approaching completion ; and the Massey Street Dispensary, the extension to the Yaba Lunatic Asylum and the new ferry wharf on the Marina were put in hand. At Ibadan, a new rest-house was completed, and the laboratory at Moor Plantations for the Agricultural Department is practically complete. At Port Harcourt a new Customs Office, Offices for the Commissioner of Police and for the Marine and Marine Staff quarters were completed. At Enugu a store and workshop for the Posts and Telegraphs was completed. The laboratory and other buildings and the Water Supply for the Veterinary Establishment at Vom were completed, but commencement on the Stock farm project has been deferred pending further consideration of the site. Additions to the Native Hospital at Kaduna and Sisters' Quarters at the European Hospital at Port Harcourt were completed, and the Native Hospital buildings at Kano were well in hand.

126. The work of providing quarters for European and African Officers was continued and on the Governor's instructions a series of improved designs were prepared for future use.

127. Excellent progress was made with the Water Supply Scheme at Enugu. The headworks commenced on 1st September were completed by 30th September and the five miles of supply pipe laid by 25th October. The foundations for the reservoir were complete and the floor and walls are under construction. A commencement has been made with the distribution mains. It may be of interest to note that pipes cast in England on 10th August were laid and caulked in the Supply main on 15th October. This work was commenced on 25th July, 1924, and will be completed by 30th April, 1925, the revised estimate of the cost being £34,000. Investigations for the Kano Water Supply are still being pursued. Within a radius of fifty miles the country has been closely prospected with the hope that a satisfactory source providing a gravitation supply could be located. Possible sources have been discovered and the question of details and costs is now being examined

H. O. S. WRIGHT,

Senior Assistant Secretary.

COLONIAL REPORTS, ETC.

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1221	Grenada	,,
1222	British Guiana	,,
1223	St. Vincent	,,
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1225	Barbados	1923–1924
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1227	Kenya Colony and Protectorate	,,
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1229	Northern Territories of the Gold Coast	1923–1924
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MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	*Colony, etc.*	*Subject.*
83	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1910.
84	West Indies	Preservation of Ancient Monuments, etc.
85	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1911.
86	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1912.
87	Ceylon	Mineral Survey.
88	Imperial Institute	Oil-seeds, Oils, etc.
89	Southern Nigeria	Mineral Survey, 1913.
90	St. Vincent	Roads and Land Settlement.
91	East Africa Protectorate	Geology and Geography of the northern part of the Protectorate.
92	Colonies—General	Fishes of the Colonies.
93	Pitcairn Island	Report on a visit to the Island by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

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No. 1315.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1925.

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No. 1315.

NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1925.

I. Geographical and Historical Note.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 367,928 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,894 square miles; Northern Provinces 276,034 square miles), and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than India and the self-Governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lie tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the latest returns is 18,504,489* (Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,206,980; Northern Provinces, 10,297,509), larger than that of any British

* Includes population of the mandated area of the Cameroons.

Dependency except India. There are about 4,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government, and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos, and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration, based on the Koran, was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships and, later, of the British Consul at Fernando Po, gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coast of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796–1805), Captain Clapperton (1822–26), Richard Lander (1826–30), Doctor Barth

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(1850–1855) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior became known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists eager to strangle the slave trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a charter was granted to the amalgamated companies which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. By this charter the Company became responsible for the Government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, its influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories of the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate; the southern portion was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and the whole was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Both the Northern and Southern Protectorates were placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally, but with British officers, was raised by Sir Frederick Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate these troops were used to subdue the Mohammedan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu, who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an

administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former regime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin River, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched: Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the city had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up, the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons, and a strong contingent of the regiment also fought in the East African campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the war was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

II.—General Observations.

13. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council, dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the

former bodies, known as the Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council, were abolished and a larger and more representative Legislative Council was substituted for them. This new Legislative Council consists of :—The Governor, as President ; twenty-six Official Members ; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar ; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the chambers of commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, and Kano, of the local chamber of mines, and of the banking and shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members elected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

14. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

15. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under the immediate control of a resident.

16. In the Northern Provinces and the western portions of the Southern Provinces, where there are chiefs of sufficient influence and ability, native administrations are recognised and supported by Government, the details of administration being left largely in the hands of the paramount chief and his officials, under the guidance and supervision of the Resident and his staff. In other parts, however, where there is no strong native authority capable of governing, the rule of the political officers is a more direct one, but even in such districts a native judiciary with powers limited in proportion to its ability and integrity is made use of with results that are increasingly satisfactory. In the Mohammedan Emirates of the north and, in the south, among the Yorubas and Binis, the general progress in orderly administration has been well maintained. Everywhere throughout these states are to be found a peaceful, diligent, prosperous and thriving peasantry, tilling their fields in complete confidence and security, governed by their own hereditary rulers, and living under forms

of government which are the natural growth of their own political genius. For the most part these hereditary rulers fully justify the confidence placed in them, but there are, of course, cases in which they do not fulfil expectations. In those cases, steps are taken to provide the people with rulers who can be trusted. No retrospect of the work of the Mohammedan Emirates of the north would be complete without paying a tribute to the personal efforts of the leading Emirs whose efficiency and increased interest in all that tends towards administrative progress have been amply demonstrated.

17. The *Northern Provinces* (including a portion of the mandated territory of the Cameroons) are divided into twelve provinces, each under the immediate control of a resident and the whole under the general administrative control of a Lieutenant-Governor. The proportion of the number of political officers on duty to the number of the native population is about one to one hundred thousand.

18. The most momentous event of the year in the Northern Provinces was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in April. A Durbar was held at Kano which was attended by practically all the chiefs of the Northern Provinces. Not only were the chiefs impressed by the magnificence of the spectacle, but they met peoples and tribes many of whom were but names to them or in some cases traditional enemies, and found they were all at one in their allegiance to the King, whose son's personality so vividly impressed their imagination.

19. During the course of the year there have been no actual changes in the political administration of the Northern Provinces, but the question of rearranging, in the light of modern experience, the boundaries of many of the present provinces is under consideration.

20. Serious disturbances in the Northern Provinces have been few. A military escort which had remained with the political officer after the termination of the patrol in the hill districts of the Dikwa Emirate was in February replaced by a detachment of police and no untoward incidents have since occurred. The unruly Mama tribe, which occupies a portion of the hilly country in Nassarawa province, has been visited by a political officer with a police escort ; operations which were entirely successful lasted for four months in the rainy season, and it is not anticipated that further incidents will occur. A police escort operated in Bangede in the Kabba province in May. At the time of writing a military patrol near Jilvu in the Yola province is about to operate.

21. The Mama and Mada districts of the Nassarawa province are now the only " closed areas."

22. There have been affrays between the peoples dwelling on the borders of the Munshi-Ogoja and of the Ilorin-Ondo provinces which have been punished under the collective punishments ordinance.

23. Trade again shows improvement. The export of cotton and ground-nuts especially continues to grow, and will be still further increased when the present ginning and transport facilities are extended. A new ginnery is to be erected at Gusau, and experiments with Guy and Burford motor tractors are proceeding in the Zaria province.

24. The financial position of the native administration treasuries is even stronger than in 1923–24. Inclusive of approximately £440,000 invested in securities, the balances carried forward on 1st April, 1925, totalled £1,179,066. This position is not the result of hoarding of revenue. Throughout the country large sums have been spent by the native administrations on roads, buildings, and works of public utility and development.

25. As noted in the 1924 report, the Sokoto and Kano native administrations have had the benefit of the services of an expert irrigation engineer, and it is hoped that as a result of his enquiries extensive irrigation works will be undertaken in Sokoto. The proposed water-supply scheme for Kano is still under investigation by the Public Works Department, with the advice of the consulting engineers.

26. Epidemic disease in the form of cerebro-spinal meningitis and relapsing fever was the cause of a large number of deaths in the early part of the year. This matter is dealt with in greater detail in a later paragraph. A conference of residents and of the heads of all departments concerned was held at Kaduna to consider the question of trypanosomiasis and the best means of combating it. Experimental work is being carried out at Sherifuri, in the Kano province, where a large area is being cleared of fly-breeding bush.

27. Among cattle, rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia have taken a serious toll. It is, however, encouraging to know that as a result of the research work in the laboratory at Vom a reliable anti-rinderpest serum has been produced with most satisfactory results. Fulani cattle-owners realise the advantage of the immunity conferred by this serum, and more applicants for inoculation of their herds are found than can be dealt with at present by the staff at the disposal of the Veterinary Department. The possibility of undertaking anti-rinderpest work on a larger scale is under consideration.

28. The police force continues to maintain a high standard of efficiency. The police have been called upon to furnish escorts and guards to political officers touring in the more backward and inaccessible parts of the country. During the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Kano, despite the vast numbers of strangers collected there from all parts of the country, the policing arrangements were peculiarly satisfactory and efficient. A small special force was sent there for the occasion. The Director

of Education is encouraging literate boys from the rural schools to enter the police when they leave, a project to which the Inspector-General of Police lends ready support.

29. In November, a flight of Royal Air Force service aircraft visited Nigeria from Cairo. Maiduguri, Kano and Kaduna were the landing places, and the political effects of this flight are regarded as important. This was the first occasion on which aircraft had entered Nigeria, and the visit left a deep impression on the minds of the people.

30. In June the Officer Administering the Government installed Ibrahimu as Emir of Zaria in succession to the Emir Dalhatu, who died in 1924.

31. The following were awarded the King's Medal for Chiefs :—

The Emir of Ilorin,
The Emir of Abuja,
Audu dan Afoda Sarkin Makurdi.

32. In the Gwandu division of Sokoto province, the Native Administration has suffered a severe loss in the death of Biyo, Chief of Illo, who held office for twenty years, during which time he proved himself loyal to Government.

33. Generally speaking peaceful relations have been maintained in the mandated areas, and it is a satisfactory feature that slave dealing is certainly decreasing. A certain amount of immigration from the French Cameroons into Yola continues to take place. Relations with the French continue to be amicable, and a visit was paid to Garua by the resident of Yola during September to make the acquaintance of the French authorities. In the North Cameroons area the pagans of Jilvu (near Mubi) have become increasingly truculent and it has been necessary to ask for a patrol of eighty men to deal with them early in 1926. Otherwise all is peaceful.

34. The *Southern Provinces* (including a portion of the mandated territory of the Cameroons) are divided into twelve provinces, each under the immediate charge of a resident and the whole under the general administrative control of a Lieutenant-Governor. The authorised duty strength of the administrative staff provides roughly one political officer to every 70,000 of the population. Throughout the Southern Provinces a steady development has been generally noticeable. The chiefs show an increasing sense of responsibility in the exercise of their duties and the atmosphere throughout has been generally peaceful.

35. The outstanding event of the year was the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, though this important event only directly concerned Lagos and the Oyo Province and, in a lesser degree, the provinces of Abeokuta, Ondo and Ijebu. A meeting of chiefs was held at Ibadan in honour of His Royal

Highness, which was attended by the Alafin of Oyo, the Oni of Ife, the Owa of Ilesha, the Alake of Abeokuta and other chiefs from the Oyo, Abeokuta, Ondo and Ijebu Provinces. Apart from the reason that prompted it the gathering was most notable. No such meeting of chiefs has ever before taken place in the Southern Provinces. Indeed, it is scarcely possible to conceive that such a meeting could have been brought about for any purpose less momentous than that of welcoming the Heir to the Throne.

36. Apart from the above, the event of chief political importance in the Colony has been the deportation of Eshugbayi, the Eleko, and the installation of Ibikunle Akitoye as Eleko in his place. Since the 1st December, 1920, the Nigerian Government had ceased to recognise Eshugbayi as the Head of the House of Docemo. His removal caused a certain amount of party feeling in Lagos, but the new Eleko is gradually consolidating his position and opposition to him is slowly dying down.

37. The disputes between the Moslem parties have subsided. The result of litigation, now ended, has been to cause complete separation between the disputing factions, and each party is now settling down as a separate and self-contained unit with its own Lemomu and its own mosque.

38. Ademolu, the Awujale of Ijebu-Ode, who was a very old man, died on the 15th of October, 1925. He served the Government loyally, and Adenuga, of the Tuwashe House, has been appointed in his place.

39. In addition to the presence of bubonic plague in Lagos an outbreak has occurred in the Remo country of the Ijebu province, resulting in 400 reported deaths between the 17th of August and the middle of November. Two cases were also reported at Abeokuta. In each case the outbreaks were traced to Lagos.

40. There have been cases of yellow fever in Lagos and, to a lesser degree, at Ibadan and Warri. More will, however, be said on this subject in a later paragraph.

41. The Egba-Ibadan boundary is being revised and it is hoped, by a new boundary, to ensure that the bulk of the Egbas are ruled by the Alake of Abeokuta, and the Ibadans by the Alafin of Oyo.

42. The King's Medal for Native Chiefs was awarded to Chief Dore of Warri.

43. The township of Port Harcourt is expanding rapidly, and the great increase in motor traffic has resulted in the opening up of outlying places such as Azumini and Owerrinta, where considerable trade is now done. Bonny has now been definitely closed as an administrative station.

44. Two small affrays in the Ogoja province, resulting in local fighting, necessitated the visit of military escorts composed

of two platoons of the Nigeria Regiment. In three other cases police patrols had to be called out. A boundary has been demarcated between the towns of Befun and Ndem as the inhabitants had become extremely hostile and were encroaching on each other's land. The presence of a police escort in this instance prevented any trouble which might otherwise have arisen.

45. Riots broke out in the Calabar township on the 1st April as a result of the imposition of market stall fees. The Riot Act was read by the Commissioner of Police but the mob had to be charged before it would disperse. No shots were fired. The Obong was charged with and found guilty of an offence under the Markets Ordinance. By the end of May, after a visit of the Officer Administering the Government and the Acting Lieutenant-Governor, the people had returned to the market and paid their fees.

46. *The mandated territory of the Cameroons* is administered as though it were an integral part of Nigeria. The southern portion, known as the Cameroons province is grouped with the Southern Provinces of Nigeria under the general administrative control of the Lieutenant-Governor. The outstanding event of the year was the disposal of the plantations in Victoria and Kumba divisions. These estates, which had previously been vested in the public custodian of ex-enemy property, were sold by public auction in December, 1924, and in March, 1925, were finally handed over to the purchasers, the great majority of whom were Germans. Throughout the province administrative progress has been well maintained. The native administration has so far established twelve fully-equipped infant schools which are regularly inspected by an officer of the Education Department. A motor road is being made by the native administration to connect the Victoria—Buea road with Kumba, and the native administration has also completed a motor road between Bamenda and Bali, a distance of fifteen miles.

47. The health of the inhabitants of Nigeria cannot be said to have been good during 1925. The violence of the epidemics of relapsing fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis in the Northern Provinces was devastating in its effects in several areas, and the death roll has been enormous. Relapsing fever had been severe in the north in 1924 and fears were then expressed that, owing to its method of propagation, extension would take place; these fears were fully justified. Cerebro-spinal meningitis has also taken a heavy toll. The prophylaxis against these two diseases is simple, and propaganda might do much to mitigate the severity of the outbreaks. In addition the remedy for relapsing fever is almost a specific, and, where opportunity occurred to apply it, the death-rate among cases treated was reduced to 1 per cent. Unfortunately the aversion of the greater part of the population to European medicine is a heavy handicap.

48. Plague, though not assuming the alarming proportions of the outbreak in 1924, continued intermittently, and will probably not be eliminated from Lagos until the town has been replanned and to a large extent rebuilt. A more serious feature was the extension of the disease to the mainland. The possibility of this occurrence had always been foreseen owing to the difficulty of controlling the canoe traffic with the mainland. A small outbreak occurred at Agege in March, ten cases being diagnosed, while in August a considerable outbreak occurred in Ijebu-Ode district, there being over 500 cases, with 73 per cent. mortality. A smaller outbreak in November at Abeokuta, 100 per cent. fatal, was directly traced to a child who was brought to Lagos, infected there, and returned by train.

Four medical officers were lent to augment the sanitary staff and all these outbreaks were got under control quickly, that at Ijebu-Ode being practically stamped out by November.

49. For the first time since 1917, yellow fever made a demonstration in force, and a serious number of deaths of Europeans resulted. It is probable that the concentration of sanitary effort on the combating of plague was partly responsible for the conditions leading to this outbreak. An intensive anti-mosquito campaign has since reduced the stegomyia index to the lowest yet recorded in Lagos. The Rockefeller Yellow Fever Commission is now established at Yaba, and is conducting researches at all the stations at which yellow fever occurred.

50. Smallpox frequently occurs in small outbreaks in all parts of Nigeria, but the extent of such outbreaks is becoming noticeably less year by year.

51. Vaccination continues to be actively pushed, and in two instances native administrations have adopted compulsory vaccination of infants. Owing to improved methods of transport, the proportion of successful vaccinations has shown a striking improvement.

52. The Sanitary Department has been strengthened by the addition of five medical officers of health, and the education of the inhabitants in hygienic rules and practice is proceeding with increasing vigour. Preparations for a child welfare campaign have been made, and will be vigorously carried out. Two lady medical officers are making a commencement with instruction in obstetrics and the training of midwives, one at Massey Street, Lagos, and the other at Abeokuta.

53. A conference of the Directors and Deputy Directors of Medical, Sanitary and Research branches of all the British West African Colonies was held at Accra in December; unanimity of policy and co-ordination of effort in improving the health services to the population will undoubtedly be achieved by such conferences as this.

54. Nigeria again participated with success in the British Empire Exhibition. The Nigerian section was sited in the West African Walled City and consisted of the Nigerian Pavilion, Cinema, Tea-Chalet and Native Village. Space within the Pavilion was allocated for the display of agricultural raw products, native industries and curios, palm-oil extracting machinery and exhibits connected with the Survey, Mines, Colliery, Forestry, Marine, Railway, Prisons, Printing and Public Works Departments and various Missions. The Native Village was laid out in the form of Hausa and Yoruba compounds with round and rectangular thatched mud huts, accommodating some fourteen craftsmen and their families.

III.—Government Finances.

55. The revenue and expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

	True revenue.	*Credits to loan works (Eastern Railway).*	*True expenditure.*	*Expenditure on loan works.*
	£	£	£	£
1920	6,738,042	81,232	6,080,990	412,533
Jan.–Mar., 1921	1,566,748	..	1,431,271	243,082
1921–22	4,869,220	7,026	6,553,553	618,444
1922–23	5,505,465	700	5,410,983	1,098,261
1923–24	6,260,561	..	5,501,242	..
1924–25	6,944,220	..	5,768,715	367,772

56. The revenue and expenditure for the six months April to September, 1925, amounted to £3,817,838 and £3,389,569, respectively. Included in the expenditure is £462,367, advanced for loan works, to be subsequently recovered from loan funds. If the same rate is maintained during the second six months of the year, the revenue of 1925–26 will exceed that of the previous year by about £690,000.

57. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1925, was £3,871,068. To this should be added £367,772 advanced from revenue for loan works and recoverable from the 2nd instalment of the 1923 loan when it is raised—making a true surplus of £4,238,840 on 31st March, 1925.

The public debt at 31st March, 1925, was £19,309,209 and the accumulated sinking fund amounted to £1,057,756.

58. The various native administrations have their own separate estimates of revenue and expenditure, deriving their revenue mainly from their share (normally 50 per cent.) of the native direct taxes, the remainder being paid over to the Government. The surplus funds of the native administrations are no longer deposited with the Government at interest. The native administrations of the Southern Provinces have their surplus

funds invested locally with the banks, but those of the Northern Provinces are mostly invested through the Crown Agents. These investments no longer appear as a liability in the Colony's balance sheet.

59. Silver coin to the value of £426,000 was withdrawn from circulation during the year ended 31st March, 1925, and £379,631 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down. The alloy coin in circulation on the same date was about £5,359,000 and the total currency in circulation at 31st March, 1925, was estimated at £7,076,000.

IV. Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

60. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows :—

	£
Imports	15,790,000
Exports	17,245,000
	£33,035,000

an increase of approximately five millions sterling on the trade of the previous year.

The value of transit trade (i.e. goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from French territory) was £76,749, a decrease of over £140,000.

61. Commercial imports, excluding specie, were valued at £13,430,000, an increase of over 30 per cent. compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £16,791,000 showed an increase of over 16 per cent. Imports of specie amounted to nearly 1½ million sterling, a decrease of half a million as compared with 1924, and exports of specie were slightly lower at £400,000.

62. The United Kingdom accounted for 65 per cent. of the total trade compared with 67 per cent. for the previous year. Imports from the United Kingdom showed a slight increase at 74 per cent., but the exports at 56 per cent. showed a slight decrease. The United States of America, with just under 8 per cent. of the total, and Germany, with 14 per cent., both showed slight gains.

63. Fresh export records were created in all the staple products. The increase in palm oil was slight, but palm kernels were nearly 20,000 tons in excess of 1924. The price of the former varied from £19 to £29 per ton and of the latter from £9 5*s*. to £16 10*s*. per ton. Cocoa showed an increase of nearly 4,000 tons over 1924, prices varying considerably, from £18 to £32 per ton being obtained for new crop. Ground-nut shipments at over 127,000 tons were 62 per cent. in excess of those for 1924, prices being steady at £12 to £14 per ton. Cotton lint achieved

a record being 18,000 cwt. in excess of the previous best year, 1921, when 114,426 cwt. were shipped. The export of hides and skins showed an increase of nearly a million lb., and tin at 9,204 tons was 350 tons in excess of the previous year.

64. *Agriculture.*—The values of export commodities have been slightly lower on the whole than last year, and in the older industries the volume of the exports has changed but very little. Since the opening of the first section of the railway from Port Harcourt, there has been no important change in transport facilities in the area tapped for the export of palm oil. The wider belt from which kernels are exported has, on the other hand, been steadily increased by the growth of motor transport, and it is this factor that has caused a rise in the export of kernels, in spite of the slight fall in their market price.

65. In the newer industries of cocoa, ground-nuts and cotton production, more important progress can be recorded. The cocoa export for the season 1924–25 totalled 35,900 tons as against 31,200 in the previous season. The crop of the current season is believed to be a good one in point both of quantity and quality, and a further increase is anticipated. During November and December the market was in an unsettled condition and there have been times when the exporters have been afraid to buy at any price ; but the lost ground will be recovered if the market becomes steadier. The work of the Agricultural Department in organising the co-operative production of superfine fermented cocoa continues very successfully. Of the 1924–25 crop 680 tons were produced under this scheme and the results in the current season so far promise further progress.

66. The ground-nut crop of the season 1924–25 reached the remarkable figure of 125,000 tons, as against about half that amount in the previous season. In the current season the planted acreage appears to have been further increased, and the yield per acre to be normal. The price, however, in the opening weeks of the season has been some £4 lower than last year, and the purchases have therefore been correspondingly restricted. The difference between £25 and £21 per ton at Liverpool may not appear very serious, but a drop from £14 per ton to £10 at Kano makes a great difference.

67. The export of cotton last season (1924–25) totalled 39,000 bales as against about 26,000 in the previous season and 30,000 in 1920–21. The export of improved American cotton (included in the above figure) amounted to 28,000 bales in 1924–25 as against 16,000 in 1923–24. The conditions for the growing crop of the season of 1925 have been generally favourable, but the local prices of seed cotton have fallen by over one half-penny per pound in accordance with the drop in the price of lint in England. In the case of the American cotton the drop from 3*d*. per pound

of seed cotton to $2\frac{3}{8}d.$ is not very serious, and an increased export is still anticipated for the season 1925–26. The fall in the price of the indigenous cotton of Southern Nigeria from $2d.$ to $1\frac{1}{8}d.$ is, however, very important, and unless the market changes a decreased export is anticipated.

68. Food crops during the year have been normal in both Northern and Southern Provinces, and prices in the Southern Provinces, which had risen slightly in 1924, have dropped again. There is a slight tendency towards a gradual rise in the price of food in several parts of the country, but the extent of this steady change in any one year is barely noticeable.

69. *Land.*—In the Southern Provinces all land is not under the control of the Governor in the same way as is the case in the Northern Provinces, but land may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Large tracts suitable for agriculture are available, but it is essential that anyone who desires to cultivate rubber or any other permanent crop should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions which obtain.

V.—Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.

70. *Forestry.*—The system of exploiting timber is by selection fellings, subject to a minimum girth limit. During the year there has been continued activity in the timber concessions and there has been a considerable increase in the number of trees cut for export. Prices in the home markets for timber of good quality have remained firm, but there has been little demand for inferior wood.

71. The Forestry Department again exhibited at the British Empire Exhibition specimens of all timbers which it is hoped may in the future have a sale in the home and foreign timber markets for furniture making and cabinet work. The demand, however, has been small and has not increased as much as was hoped in spite of the remission by Government, in the case of so-called African Walnut, of the felling fees.

The demarcation of reserves has not been proceeded with as rapidly as was desired, owing to the impossibility of securing surveyors for the work, but progress has been made in the constitution of forest reserves both in the Northern and the Southern Provinces.

72. The planting season has, on the whole, been a good one. Natural regeneration of the more valuable timber species, assisted by the clearing of undergrowth in selected areas, is proving successful but it has yet to be proved conclusively whether this method is as cheap or cheaper than the establishment of plantations.

73. The natural regeneration of Abura (*Mitragyne macrophylla*), a valuable timber tree, is reported from Sapoba in the Western Provinces, where it has sprung up in abundance on areas cleared of high forest that contained mother trees of that species. This is very gratifying, as attempts at the artificial regeneration of this tree have hitherto resulted in failure. Apart from this the natural regeneration in quite noticeable quantities of the following species was observed during the year—in the Oyo circle that of Sterculias and species of *Terminalia* and of *Triplochiton Nigericum*, in the Ondo circle of *Lophira Procera*, a useful hardwood tree, and in the Benin circle of various species of mahoganies.

74. Little or no interest has been shown by the trades concerned in the exploitation of minor forest products such as rubber, fibre, etc. At one time it was thought that there might be a demand for locally-prepared rubber, but this has not materialised.

75. *Mining.*—During the year there were fifty-eight mining companies and forty-nine individual workers operating on tin; three individuals were also prospecting for, or mining gold. The average number of persons employed throughout the year in the mining industry was 232 Europeans, and 23,400 natives, an increase of 1,000 on the number of natives working on the field in 1924.

76. The output of tin ore from the mines was approximately 8,560 tons, and 9,264 tons of ore were exported from Nigeria, the value of which is estimated to have been £1,738,035. The quarterly price of tin on which the royalty payable is calculated, varied from £240 7*s*. to £274 12*s*. 6*d*., but during the last quarter of the year the price rose to over £280 a ton, and is likely to remain at a high figure; for the world's output, although increasing, does not keep pace with the consumption.

77. The production from Nigeria was some 300 tons below that of the previous year. This disappointing output is probably due to a short and scanty rainy season. Three companies are producing over 100 tons a month each; they are enabled to do this by the extensive use of machinery. The Kwalle Falls hydro-electrical installation has been completed and brought into use by the Northern Nigeria (Bauchi) Tin Mines, as has also the Bucyrus steam shovel by the Keffi Consolidated Tin Company.

78. Much activity has been shown in prospecting during the year; the unsettled Kaleri district on the southern borders of Bauchi province, was opened on February 1st, and a large area was quickly covered by applications for mining ground. The mineral galena, deposits of which were known to exist, formed the subject of three applications for exclusive prospecting licences; the high price of lead has doubtless drawn attention to the possibility of the successful exploitation of this mineral.

79. An application has been made covering a limestone deposit, with the intention of examining the possibility of the manufacture of cement to supply the local demand.

Approximately 950 ounces of gold were won, a decrease of some 450 ounces on the amount won in 1924, and there seems to be no prospect of an extension in operations connected with this precious metal.

80. The Geological Survey continued its investigations mainly in the Northern Provinces. In the Northern Provinces the mapping of the Kaleri, Baron and Sura districts of Bauchi province was completed, the geology of Bauchi town and the surrounding districts was investigated, and portions of Nassarawa, Zaria and Kano provinces were also traversed and geologically surveyed. In the Southern Provinces the further investigation of the coalfield was delayed by the absence of maps. Some geological exploration, however, was carried out on the upper Cross River in the neighbourhood of Afikpo and Mamfe. A bulletin on the geology of the southern section of the Eastern Railway was published in the course of the year, as well as three occasional papers dealing respectively with "Brown Coal in Nigeria," "Reptilian Remains from the Eocene of Sokoto," and "Cretaceous Echinoids from the Gongola valley." A bulletin on the geology of the southern plateau tinfields was prepared for the press and arrangements were made for the publication of a short paper on certain stone implements from the tinfields and other parts of Nigeria.

81. *Fisheries.*—The rivers and creeks teem with fish, and a large number of persons are employed in fishing, chiefly for local consumption. Small quantities of fish are crudely cured and traded with the towns distant from the river, where this form of food is highly prized. There is very little sea-fishing. Before the war a steam trawler was working off Lagos and a large quantity of fish of excellent quality was obtained.

82. *Water Power.*—Is little used in Nigeria. In the southern parts of Nigeria there is little fall in the rivers, but on the Bauchi Plateau there is a considerable amount of power available and there is at last some promise that use will be made of it for the production of electricity.

83. *Manufactures.*—With the exception of a soap factory at Apapa there are no manufactures in Nigeria on a commercial scale. Earthenware and brassware are made for local use and for sale as curios. Leather is worked, and a certain amount of cloth is woven from locally-grown cotton. The produce of the country is exported almost entirely in a raw state, such little preparation as is necessary being done by hand.

VI.—Banks.

84. Banking interests are represented in Nigeria by the Bank of British West Africa Limited, which was established in 1894, and by the Colonial Bank, which extended its operations to Nigeria in 1917. Both banks undertake all kinds of banking business.

85. *Savings Banks.*—A Government Savings Bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, but very little advantage is taken of the facilities for the purposes of thrift. Savings bank business is also transacted by the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial Bank.

VII.—Legislation.

86. The British Cameroons Administration Ordinance, 1925 (No. 1 of 1925), which repealed Ordinance No. 3 of 1924, practically re-enacted that ordinance, with the omission of the provision that all Nigerian ordinances enacted subsequently to 28th February, 1924, shall apply to the British Cameroons. It is therefore now necessary in each ordinance and in subsidiary legislation to state definitely whether the enactment is in force in the British Cameroons or not.

87. The Registration of United Kingdom Patents Ordinance, 1925 (No. 6 of 1925), repeals Chapter 141 of the Laws of Nigeria and provides for the registration in Nigeria of all patents granted in the United Kingdom provided that application for registration is made within three years from the date of issue of the patent. The rights conferred in Nigeria date from the date of the patent in the United Kingdom and continue in force so long as the patent remains in force in the United Kingdom.

88. The Revised Edition of the Laws (Annual Supplement) Ordinance, 1925 (No. 8 of 1925), provides that the Attorney-General shall prepare an annual supplement to the Laws in the preparation of which he shall have the powers conferred on the Commissioner by section 4 of the Revised Edition of the Laws Ordinance, 1923.

89. The Deposed Chiefs Removal (Amendment) Ordinance, 1925 (No. 9 of 1925), authorises the Governor to order that any deposed chief shall within a specified time leave the area over which he exercised jurisdiction or influence and other specified parts of Nigeria adjacent thereto. Disobedience to such an order may entail a term of imprisonment and the deportation of the chief to such part of Nigeria as the Governor may direct.

90. The German Missions Ordinance, 1925 (No. 10 of 1925), repeals Ordinance No. 29 of 1924 and gives effect to Article 438 of the Treaty of Versailles as to the property of Christian religious missions formerly maintained by Germans in the British Cameroons.

91. The Police (Amendment) Ordinance, 1925 (No. 17 of 1925), gives a superior police officer the power to suspend an assistant superintendent or an inspector charged with a criminal offence, and enlarges the power to grant bail by conferring it on police officers not below the rank of corporal.

92. The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1925 (No. 18 of 1925), provides for a quarterly sessions of a licensing board.

VIII.—Education.

93. There are in Nigeria a number of primary schools which have been established and are maintained either by the Government or by native administrations. The former have for the most part attained a very fair standard of efficiency, while the latter, few in number and found only in the Cameroons province, are making good progress.

94. In addition, a large number of schools belonging to the important missionary societies afford a similar education on lines laid down in the Government education code. These are known as "Assisted Schools" and are regularly inspected and examined by officers of the Education Department. Annual grants are made to them from the public funds, the amount being determined according to the reports of inspectors on the efficiency of the school and its average attendance.

95. There also exists a large number of schools which are not inspected or controlled in any way by Government. Most of them are connected with the several missionary bodies and some are of a private venture character. Speaking generally, the education afforded by these schools is of little or no value, being carried on by teachers who have no real qualifications or competency to undertake such work. Many of the private schools, which are of local growth and not connected with the well-known missionary societies, are not only valueless, but often detrimental to the work of education. To these general statements there are exceptions: some of the schools are making efforts to improve their staff and equipment, and to qualify for admission to the Assisted List.

96. The demand for schools is great throughout the country. Most of the existing schools in Lagos and other large towns are overcrowded and the supply by no means meets the demand. As a rule parents in country districts are apathetic with regard to the education of their children, and decline to make any provision to enable them to attend school. This, however, is slowly breaking down in the immediate neighbourhood of the more efficient schools.

97. Considerable progress has been made in recent years in the matter of female education. There are several girls' schools in Lagos and the Yoruba country, and in the Calabar and Onitsha districts, which are conducted by European principals. With one or two exceptions these schools are on the Assisted List and under Government inspection. The majority provide accommodation for boarders and are doing excellent work.

98. Numerous Mohammedan schools exist in which the entire time of the pupils is given to writing and learning portions of the Koran. In a few of them the reading and writing of Hausa, in Roman character, and arithmetic, are also taught.

Many Moslem children, however, attend at Christian schools where they are as a rule the equal of their fellow-pupils in general efficiency.

99. King's College, Lagos, is the only Government establishment which is confined to secondary education. It was established by the Government in 1909, to provide a secondary education for those desiring to continue their studies beyond the primary school stage. Entrance to the College is by examination. Scholarships and exhibitions, entitling holders to free education at the College and tenable for four years, are awarded annually to candidates who obtain the highest marks at an examination held for the purpose. Additional buildings are in course of erection and will be ready for use early in 1926. They comprise laboratories for physics and chemistry, additional class-rooms, and accommodation for boarders. Provision is also being made for lecture rooms which will be available for day and evening classes for technical students and apprentices in the Government Technical Departments.

100. Provision is made for the training of teachers at two Government and eleven mission schools and institutes, two of the latter being for women. These training institutions are for residential students, under the direction of European principals and are conducted in accordance with the regulations laid down in the education code. There are also two or three other training establishments belonging to missionary societies which are not connected with Government or in receipt of a grant from public funds. Evening continuation classes for teachers in the Lagos schools are held regularly at King's College. Vacation classes in elementary agriculture for teachers are held in July and December at Calabar and Onitsha. The instruction, both theoretical and practical, is given by officers of the Agricultural Department, and certificates are awarded to those who succeed in passing the examinations. In the majority of the Government and assisted schools such instruction as is possible is given in manual agricultural training. The Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, has departments for carpentry, printing and tailoring.

101. Education in the Northern Provinces is steadily gaining ground and every encouragement is being given to the inauguration of small rural schools in all emirates. Permission has been given for six such schools to be opened in the emirates of Sokoto province, and of these, two have been opened and four are being built. Uncertainty of European supervision has held up expansion in other provinces. Unfortunately, once again the European staff is under strength. During 1925 one superintendent resigned (April 20th) and the appointment of another was terminated (August 8th); these vacancies have not yet been filled, while the staff has been still further depleted by four invalidings.

102. The problem of keeping up an adequate staff of native teachers is being dealt with effectively in the Katsina Training

College, which the Governor formally opened on the 5th of March, 1922, and where there are now fifty-six pupils undergoing the course of training. In March, 1926, the first batch of pupils will leave and be drafted to various provincial schools. These may not realise hopes, but they certainly mark a new chapter in the history of education in the Northern provinces. One pupil died at the end of the year—the first death at the College, despite prevailing epidemics of relapsing fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis.

103. Five new superintendents of arts and crafts were sanctioned as from April 1st, but no appointments have yet been made. Three arts and crafts schools will shortly be without European supervision.

IX.—Climate.

104. The seasons in Nigeria depend rather on the rainfall than on the temperature, and they are as a rule well defined. The "dry season" with its attendant "Harmattan" begins in the north of the country in October and ends in April. It is of shorter duration in the south, and at Lagos generally lasts from November to March with only intermittent "Harmattan." The "Harmattan" is a dry north-easterly wind which brings with it a thick haze composed of minute particles of dust and shell. During the "Harmattan" the nights and early mornings are cold, but the days are very hot, and it is during this period that the maximum diurnal variations occur.

105. Generally speaking, the lowest mean temperature is in the months of July and August, and the lowest minimum recorded at the beginning and end of the year. The highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in March and April. In most cases the difference in range between the maximum and minimum temperatures is greater in proportion to the distance of a station from the coast.

106. At the end of the "dry season" numerous tornados herald the approach of the "rainy season." Before a tornado the air is oppressively close and heavy; the tornado itself, which is scarcely more than a heavy squall, lasts but a short time and is accompanied and followed by a thunderstorm and rain. The "rainy season" lasts until October, with a slight break in August, and is followed by another short tornado season. In the south the prevailing wind during this season is from the south-west, and with it comes the rain, which is remarkably heavy along the [illegible] and decreases rapidly as it travels inland.

107. The most notable feature of the climate of Lagos for 1925 was the amount of rain which fell during the four months April to July, namely, 54·78 inches, as compared with 19·01 inches for the corresponding period in 1924. The total rainfall for the year was about seventy-seven inches as against a mean of seventy-one inches.

Another unusual feature in Lagos was the amount of "Harmattan" experienced in January. For nearly a fortnight the humidity fell to about forty-eight per cent. as against a mean of about ninety per cent.; and at Ebute-Metta a minimum shade temperature of 55° was recorded between the 19th and the 24th of January. This is phenomenally low for Lagos.

108. The average annual rainfall at Forcados, on the Niger Delta, is 149 inches; at Lokoja, situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, it is forty-seven inches, and at Sokota in the north-west of Nigeria it is only twenty-five inches.

X.—Communications.

(INCLUDES REFERENCES TO MISCELLANEOUS WORKS.)

109. *Railways.*—The Railway is divided into two divisions, the Western Division with its termini at Iddo and Apapa and the Eastern Division terminating at Port Harcourt. The Western Division provides a direct rail route between the port of Lagos and Kano, 704½ miles from the coast, and serves the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. A branch line of 2ft. 6in. gauge connects Zaria with the tin-fields of the Bauchi Plateau, terminating at Bukuru (143 miles). Baro on the Niger River is served by a line (111 miles) branching from the main line at Minna, and forms a port for import and export traffic.

110. A motor transport service, with headquarters at Ibadan, connected the latter place with the towns of Oyo, 33 miles, and Iseyin, 60 miles; and from Oyo a connecting service with Ogbomosho, a distance of 33 miles, was in operation. These services have since been discontinued in favour of private enterprise which now exists. In the Northern Provinces services run between Bukuru, on the Bauchi Plateau, and the following places:—Ropp Mines, 22 miles, Mongu Mines, 32 miles, Exlands Mines, 27 miles, and Jos, a distance of 10 miles. A new service of light vans is now in operation between Zaria and Gusau, a distance of 114 miles, on which service experiments are being made with tractor vehicles, and with the abandonment of the services in the south the headquarters of the motor transport has been moved to Zaria.

111. The Eastern line, running from Port Harcourt on the Bonny Estuary, connects with Makurdi (291 miles) and serves the important Udi Coalfields at Enugu at 151 miles. This line is being extended to join up with the Western Division at Kaduna, at a distance of 566 miles from Port Harcourt. The break between railheads on December 31st, 1925, was 12 miles.

112. Sanction has been obtained to construct a branch line, approximately 51 miles in length, from a point near Kagoro on the extension mentioned in the previous paragraph, to Jos on the Bauchi Light Railway. This branch, when completed, will connect Jos with the 3ft. 6in. gauge and provide a direct route from the tin-fields to Lagos and Port Harcourt. Traffic and

reconnaissance surveys of promising areas for the construction of new branches of the Western line have been carried out and a feeder line, Zaria–Gusau, 114 miles long, has been decided upon as the result of these surveys.

113. The gross earnings during the financial year ending 31st March, 1925, amounted to £2,076,591 and the working expenditure to £970,446, making the net receipts £1,106,145. The total number of passengers carried was 1,922,580 and 680,107 tons of goods and minerals were handled.

114. The estimated revenue for the calendar year is placed at £2,294,737 and the approximate expenditure at £1,008,440.

115. There are now 151 stations opened for public traffic, 121 of which are on the Western Division and 30 on the Eastern Division. The permanent staff of the railway includes 422 Europeans. The African salaried staff, in which is included 52 West Indians, numbers 1,705, and 13,442 artisans and labourers are employed.

116. The organisation of the railway has been under examination by a special commissioner, whose report was published in August, 1924. The various recommendations contained therein have received or are receiving consideration.

Approval was obtained to introduce a divisional system of organisation whereby the traffic staff and locomotive staff are amalgamated under a superintendent of the line. The system is to be split up into three Divisions, Northern, Southern and Eastern, each under a divisional superintendent.

117. *Harbours, Rivers and Creeks.*—Navigable conditions at the entrance to Lagos harbour continue satisfactory and recent surveys shew no indication of shoaling or of the bar extending. Replenishment and maintenance work on the moles and training bank have been carried out as usual by the Harbour Works Department. The dredger " The Lady Clifford " has been employed dredging on the Eastern Spit or in the Commodore Channel according to weather conditions. The Eastern Spit has a continuous tendency to extend into the navigable channel but " The Lady Clifford " has no difficulty in keeping it within bounds. The shoal patches between the West Mole and Eastern Spit have reappeared but are easily kept under by dredging as opportunity offers. The bar draught remained at 23ft. until the 11th December, when it was raised to 24ft. for vessels leaving. No. 1 berth of the new Apapa wharf was temporarily opened for exports on December 11th. Inside the harbour, dredging has been carried out by the " Child " and " Queen Mary " in the Apapa crossing, by the " Queen Mary " off Iddo coal wharf, Pool and Apapa crossing, and by " The Lady Clifford " and " Sandgrouse " in the Commodore Channel and Pool. The spoil dredged by the " Child " and " Queen Mary " was pumped ashore by the " Romulus " at Iddo Island and Ijora ; that of " The Lady Clifford " and " Sandgrouse " was dumped at sea.

118. The dredger "Sandgrouse" was employed up to April deepening and improving the approach channel to Burutu assisted by the grab dredger "Mole."

119. A survey of Opobo bar was made in March, the Burutu channel was re-surveyed in July, and a survey of Warri port was finished in August. A survey of Lagos lagoon from Carter Bridge to Palaver Island was finished in October.

120. Work on the second instalment of ocean wharfage was commenced at Port Harcourt during the year. This will provide two additional berths for the largest vessels visiting the port. Work was also commenced towards the end of the year on a new coaling berth, which will increase the coaling facilities of the port very considerably.

121. Waterway clearing was carried out during the year in the sudd region, the River Niger, the Imo River, Saka Creek, and the Mungo River in the Cameroons.

122. The launch routes through the Delta have been kept clear and open to navigation.

123. The buoyage of the coast, the river entrances, and the navigable rivers, has been well maintained during the year. A third automatic gas light buoy has been laid at the entrance to Calabar River.

124. The lights of the coast, including the coast of the British Cameroons, have been well maintained.

125. Mail and transport services were maintained regularly by Government between the following places :—Lagos to Sapele and Forcados ; Baro, on the Niger, to Lokoja and Onitsha ; Port Harcourt to Opobo, and Port Harcourt to Degema and Brass. An intermittent cargo service was also maintained from Burutu to Warri and Niger stations as far as Lokoja. The low-water service on the Cross River between Itu and Ikom, in conjunction with Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, has also been maintained.

126. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services have been maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, hold the bulk of the shipping, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the Bull West Africa Line, John Holt and Company, Limited, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Line and allied companies, and Chargeurs Réunis, the French Steamship Line. The total tonnage of cargo loaded and shipped during 1925 was over 1,000,000 tons as compared with 900,000 tons last year. The number of vessels which entered and cleared was 670, as against 554 in 1924.

127. *Roads and Bridges.*—About 2,800 miles of motor road are maintained by the Public Works Department. These roads being of the gravelled type and having permanent bridges can, with a few exceptions, be used throughout the year by cars and light lorries. The native administrations have constructed, either directly or with the assistance of the Public Works Department, many roads of a similar type, and maintain in addition a considerable mileage of roads which are serviceable for light motor traffic, at any rate during the dry season. The value of motorable roads is fully appreciated and, with increasing traffic, the improvement of certain roads has become essential.

128. A start has been made with the work of providing a metalled and tarred surface on the Lagos–Abeokuta road, and improvement of the bridges and embankments on another main route—the Oshogbo–Benin road—was only delayed by lack of staff. Three 60 feet spans have been added to the Lafenwa Bridge at Abeokuta, a long-deferred improvement that should prevent the periodical interruption of traffic on the Lagos–Ibadan road caused by breaching of the bridge approach during floods.

129. The work of bridging and culverting on the Ilorin–Share, Oke–Ode–Lafiagi and Ilorin–Awtun roads, undertaken by the Public Works Department for the Ilorin Native Administration, has been completed, and with the completion of the Igbara–Oke–Ado–Awtun road a through route from Ilorin to the Benin road has been opened. Work on the extension of the Akure–Ondo road to the waterside at Agbabu is in progress, and the Kajola–Asha road in Abeokuta province approaches completion.

130. On the Ibadan–Ijebu Ode road steel bridges of 100 feet, 75 feet and two of 50 feet spans, together with minor bridge improvements are under construction. On the Bukuru-Ropp road, which serves the mining districts, five new heavy bridges are being provided and existing bridges are being strengthened to take 6½ tons axle-loads.

131. Work on the Iseyin–Eruwa road undertaken by the Oyo Native Administration on behalf of the Government is making good progress, and in Calabar province a bridge over the Kwaibo at Utu–Etim–Ekpo has been completed and one over the Uyo–Oron creek is in progress.

132. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—There has been a very marked increase in all Post Office services, which have been carried out expeditiously and satisfactorily. The motor mail services have been increased and the department relies less than ever upon head transport. The telegraph construction on the Eastern Railway extension was continued and only a few miles remain to be completed. For the first time for many years the European establishment has been up to full strength.

133. *Surveys.*—Owing to the increase in mining activity there has been an abnormal increase in the number of applications for mining surveys, and it was necessary to concentrate all

available field staff on these surveys. In spite of this there was still at the end of the year a large increase in the number of unsurveyed mining areas awaiting survey. Revision surveys were made at Sapele, Forcados, Warri, Benin, and of a considerable area at Lagos. Approximately 3,000 plots were laid out in the Yaba Settlement. Cadastral surveys were carried out in most of the principal townships throughout the country. A contour survey of 7,000 acres in the Sokoto Valley was carried out in preparation for the proposed irrigation works. Main triangulation was continued, but unfortunately, owing to the shortage of staff, an area of only 2,600 square miles was triangulated. The topographical surveys in Owerri and Onitsha provinces were closed down from May to October owing to the necessity for diverting the staff to more urgent work on the minesfield. Topographical work was begun again in October and by the end of the year three field sheets, each covering about 300 square miles, were completed. Lithographic machines have been erected at the Kano Survey School and plans in different colours, which in the past were always prepared in England, can now be printed at Kano.

134. *Public Works.*—The new stores on Iddo Island were completed and occupied and the adjacent workshops approach completion. Concentration of stores, saw-mill and workshops should add materially to the efficiency of the department.

135. The net increase in the extraordinary works estimates over the previous year amounted to £345,000, but shortage of staff must prevent completion of the entire programme. In most branches the shortage was sufficiently serious, but in the electrical branch the situation became critical and at one time it was questionable whether light and power services could be effectively maintained.

136. The public ferry wharf on the Marina, the St. Anna's magistrate's court and the students' boarding house at King's College in Lagos have now been completed.

137. Native hospitals at Jos and Kano and extensions to the hospitals at Kaduna and Zaria and to the European hospital in Lagos were completed. Considerable progress was made with the large extensions to the Port Harcourt hospital (estimated cost £23,000) and with the Massey Street dispensary at Lagos. Work on the European hospital at Enugu was commenced.

138. Throughout the country generally the provision of officers' quarters was continued and the programme was largely augmented during the year. For African officers the programme included quarters at Port Harcourt (49), Enugu (21), Jos (13) and at Zaria, Ilorin, Ibadan, Calabar and other stations.

139. The water supply scheme at Enugu was satisfactorily completed early in the year but, owing to lack of staff, house services are still unfinished. Proposals for the Kano water

supply were submitted to the Consulting Engineers, who have recommended certain further investigations. Although more delay is unavoidable, the difficult nature of the problem and the heavy expenditure involved justify exploration of all possible sources and methods. A scheme for providing water for the native town at Port Harcourt is under construction and investigation of schemes for Kaduna, Onitsha, Aba and Ijebu Ode is being undertaken.

140. The number of consumers served by the Lagos electric light and power undertaking shows a gratifying increase and the Electrical Department can hardly cope with demands for connections. Up to the end of November the additions were :—Government, lighting—22, power—2, Non-Government, metered lighting supplies—138, non-metered lighting—107, metered power supplies—5. The introduction of the non-metered flat rate scale has successfully attracted many small consumers. The total consumption is still too small for profitable work and it must be some years before economical capacity of the plant is attained.

Proposals for an electric light and power scheme at Port Harcourt have been submitted for the consideration of the Consulting Engineers and, in conjunction with water supply, preliminary investigation of a scheme for Kaduna is in progress.

H. M.-M. MOORE,

Principal Assistant Secretary.

Lagos,

22nd February, 1926.

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No. 1335.

NIGERIA.

REPORT FOR 1926.

(For Reports for 1924 and 1925, see Nos. 1245 and 1315 respectively (Price 1s. 0d. each.)).

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No. 1335.

NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1926.

I. Geographical and Historical Note.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 367,837 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 88,825 square miles; Northern Provinces 279,012 square miles, the increase of area of the Northern Provinces over last year's figures being caused by the transfer of Kentu District, an area of 3,210 square miles, from the Southern to the Northern Provinces), and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than India and the self-Governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lie tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 ft. in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the latest returns is 18,502,322* (Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,461,671; Northern Provinces, 10,040,651)†, larger than that of any British Dependency except India. There are about 4,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government, and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos, and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri, and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeri a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration, based on the Koran, was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships and, later, of the British Consul at Fernando Po, gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coast of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave

* Includes population of the mandated area of the Cameroons.

† Includes the transfer of 7,000 from the Southern to Northern Provinces on account of the transfer of Kentu District to the Northern Provinces.

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market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796–1805), Captain Clapperton (1822–26), Richard Lander (1826–30) Doctor Bath (1850–1855) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior became known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government, and philanthropists eager to strangle the slave trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a charter was granted to the amalgamated companies which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. By this charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, its influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories of the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate; the southern portion was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and the whole was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Both the Northern and Southern Protectorates were placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally, but with British officers, was raised by Sir Frederick Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was

named the West African Frontier Force and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate these troops were used to subdue the Mohammedan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu, who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former regime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin River, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched: Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the city had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up, the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons, and a strong contingent of the regiment also fought in the East African campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the war was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

II.—General Observations.

13. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and

Commander-in-Chief, to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council, dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies, known as the Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council, were abolished and a larger and more representative Legislative Council was substituted for them. This new Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; twenty-six Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the chambers of commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, and Kano, of the local chamber of mines, and of the banking and shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate, and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members elected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

14. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

15. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

16. In the Northern Provinces the efficiency and co-operation of the leading Emirs—which were noted in the report for 1925—have been well maintained, and the past twelve months have everywhere shown evidence of an increasing desire on their part for administrative progress and economic development. The activities of the Native Administrations have hitherto been chiefly confined to road construction and improvement and to the encouragement of motor transport, but they are now rapidly learning to appreciate the need for more education and better sanitary conditions.

17. The number of the *Northern Provinces* (including a portion of the mandated territory of the Cameroons) has now been

reduced from twelve to eleven as the outcome of a rearrangement, in the light of modern experience, of the boundaries of most of the previous provinces ; a rearrangement which was foreshadowed in the 1925 Report* and which was carried out during the year. The main changes are that the former Nasarawa and Muri Provinces have been absorbed and a new Province (Plateau) has been formed. Two provinces which consist mainly of the former Munshi and Yola Provinces have been named the Benue and Adamawa Provinces respectively. The latter also absorbs the Kentu district from the Southern Provinces. Each province is under the immediate control of a Resident and the whole under the general administrative control of a Lieutenant-Governor. The proportion of the number of political officers on duty to the number of the native population is about one to one hundred thousand.

18. One of the outstanding events of the year under review was the journey undertaken by the Governor from Lagos to Lake Chad in March and April, this being the first occasion on which the entire distance had been traversed by motor transport. The route followed was *via* Ibadan, Ilorin, Bida, Zungeru, Kaduna, Jos, Bauchi, Darazo, Potiskum and Maiduguri. This visit followed that of Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and his party in February and March. The Governor also toured the Benue region in July, visiting Makurdi, Ibi, Yola, Lokoja, and Idah. On this occasion he opened the Eastern Railway at Kafanchan on July 12th.

19. Beyond the rearrangement of provinces referred to above, there have been no changes in the political administration of the Northern Provinces during the course of the year. A conference of residents was held at Kaduna in September at which many important questions of administration were discussed. It is proposed to hold a similar conference every year.

20. Serious disturbances in the Northern Provinces have been few. The assistance of military patrols has been required in the Mubi and Uba districts of the Adamawa Province. In the Mubi district a patrol was sent out against the Jilvu pagans in March in order to bring them under effective administrative control. During September the Tuku pagans of the Uba district treacherously attacked an Assistant District Officer, who had a narrow escape. A military patrol was sent out and, after a few weeks, the pagans were brought to submission. There was no loss of life in either case. Collective punishment fines were imposed on the villages of East Tangale (Bauchi Province) and Jibbem (Plateau Province) for crimes involving communal responsibility. Two ringleaders of the 1925 Bajeddi rising in the Kabba Province, which was mentioned in the 1925 report, were arrested and convicted in February.

* No. 1315 in the Colonial Annual Reports Series.

21. In the Plateau Province, the North Mada district has been declared to be no longer an " unsettled " area ; it is still, however, closed to prospecting. The Mama, South Mada and Shendam districts remained " unsettled " and closed to prospecting, but the Shendam district was opened on the 1st of February, 1927. Owing to the prevalence of trypanosomiasis in the Jemaa, Ayu, and Ninzam districts, these areas have been declared closed to further prospecting, but work therein held under exclusive prospecting licences, mining rights or mining leases has not been affected by this declaration.

22. A boundary dispute between the Ngbos of Abakaliki Division of the Ogoja Province and Ajala of Idoma Division of the Benue Province has been satisfactorily dealt with. The Ilorin-Oyo-Ondo boundaries were finally settled on June 30th, and the fresh delimitation of the whole boundary between the Northern and Southern Provinces was completed with the exception of two small portions.

23. Compared with the improvement shown last year, trade has been disappointing during 1926. There was a decrease in the amount of groundnuts railed. In Sokoto the amount of cotton seed purchased was nearly three times as much as last year. Owing, however, to the abnormally early cessation of the rains it is feared that the prospects of the current cotton season are precarious and that the crop will not come up to expectations. The heavy fall in the prices of cotton makes the position more serious. The new ginnery at Gusau has been completed and others are being erected by the British Cotton Growing Association at Karadua and Funtua. The Empire Cotton Growing Corporation has opened a seed farm at Daudawa which has made good progress. Groundnut prospects were fair, but the grain crops generally were below the average.

24. The experiments in the Zaria Province with the Guy-Roadless and Burford-Kegresse types of flexible motor tractors, referred to in the 1925 report, have proved fairly successful, and it is intended to test them during the coming season with trailers. The results of the trials have so far shown that, while there are still faults of design and construction which will have to be remedied before this new type of mechanical transport is finally proved, there is every reason to believe that they will eventually be of value in helping to solve the transport problem.

25. The strong financial position of the Native Treasuries, as previously reported, was maintained in 1925–26. The balances carried forward on the 31st March, 1926, including sums invested in securities (£465,558) amounted to £1,275,881. The revenue was increased by £60,549. While this represents in part the normal increase due to revision of standing assessments and to the assessment of new areas it also includes £26,267 which accrued to the Native Administrations as profits on the sale and re-investment

of securities. An increase on the expenditure side is accounted for mainly by appropriations for works of public utility and by the more adequate remuneration of the personnel.

26. During his visit to the Sokoto Province in February, Mr. Ormsby-Gore opened the Shalla Irrigation Canal. The Agricultural Department started an experimental farm in January in connection with this scheme, and now, with their help, as much land as possible is being prepared at the urgent request of the people. The proposed water supply scheme for Kano is under reference to the home experts with a view to the adoption of a scheme to utilise the Challawa river which, of the two alternatives hitherto explored, is the less expensive.

27. There have been no serious outbreaks of epidemic disease during the year. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, which caused heavy mortality in 1925, has occurred only in small outbreaks. Relapsing fever has also subsided to a great extent, though there was a heavy outbreak at Keana in the Lafia Emirate of the Benue Province. This has now been subdued. There was also a small-pox epidemic in the Zaria Province during the dry season 1925–26. The tsetse-fly investigation work at Sherifuri continues. Mr. Oldrieve, Secretary of the Empire Leprosy Relief Association, visited the Northern Provinces during January and February, and inspected the leper settlements at Kano, Sokoto and Maiduguri.

28. Rinderpest and pleuro-pneumonia have continued to take a serious toll among cattle, especially in the Bauchi and Zaria Provinces. The laboratory at Vom has, however, been actively engaged in the manufacture of anti-rinderpest serum, and the immunisation campaign against rinderpest, inaugurated during the latter part of 1925 at Maidontoro in the Plateau Province, has been continued with marked success. Fulani cattle owners are most anxious to have their cattle immunised and travel from distant places to Maidontoro for that purpose. Anti-rinderpest work on a large scale has been considered, and next year it is expected to enlarge the laboratory at Vom and to establish two immunisation camps in the Bauchi Province. Research work at the laboratory has also produced a vaccine for conferring immunity against pleuro-pneumonia, and tests of this vaccine give indications that it is likely to be efficacious.

29. The Police Force continues to maintain a high standard of efficiency. As a result of the regrouping of the Northern Provinces considerable changes were made in the dispositions of the provincial police detachments, and the re-arrangement has caused a more economical distribution of the Force. Escorts and guards have been furnished to political officers touring in the more backward and inaccessible parts of the country.

30. Interesting events have been the visit of representatives of the British Instructional Film Company, from January to May, to make a film story of Nigerian life, and the flight of two French

seaplanes to the river Niger at Lokoja and along the Benue Valley in November *en route* to Madagascar. One machine came down near Lokoja, damaged the engine and was unable to continue the journey. The other arrived safely at Madagascar.

31. The following important chiefs have died during the year :—

Usuman, Emir of Kano.
Bello, Emir of Bida.
Mohammadu, Emir of Nasarawa.
Abdulahi, Emir of Lafia.
Abubakr, Emir of Agaie.
Atabo, Attah of Idah.

Alhaj Muhammudu, Emir of Misau, has retired on account of ill-health after holding office for twenty-three years during which he proved himself a most loyal chief. Abdulahi, Emir of Jemaa, resigned his appointment in November.

32. The Governor, during his tour in the Benue region in July, installed the following Chiefs :—

Muhaman Bello, Emir of Yola, now known as the Lamido of Adamawa.
Muhamadu, Emir of Lafia.
Obanje Ocheje, Attah of Idah.

33. The Emir of Biu has been awarded the King's Medal for Chiefs, which was presented to him by the Lieutenant-Governor.

34. Immigration from French territory into the Adamawa Province has increased. Relations with the French authorities have been excellent.

35. In the *Southern Provinces* there have been no serious political disturbances during the year under review.

36. The Governor visited each one of the Southern Provinces during the year. During the year the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Ormsby-Gore, and party made an extended tour of the Southern Provinces, and in so far as the time available allowed, met representatives of all classes of the community.

37. In the Colony the political atmosphere in Lagos has quieted down considerably. On Empire Day an organised attack was made on the Eleko as he was returning from the Race Course. A number of arrests were made and eleven persons were convicted. Since then by his patience and tact the Eleko has consolidated his position considerably and has gained many adherents from among those who were formerly his most bitter opponents.

38. The long outstanding Apapa land case was settled during the year, and compensation was distributed as ordered by the Court. A land dispute in the Epe District, which has long been a source of contention between the Ijebus and the people of Ejinrin, has also been settled by the Supreme Court.

39. The Council of the Egba Division in Abeokuta Province has been enlarged to permit of wider representation of town wards.

40. A revision of the Egba-Ibadan boundary has been approved, and both races seem satisfied with the adjustment made.

41. Local administration has been inaugurated in the Asaba Division of Benin Province, hitherto administered by direct rule.

42. It was found necessary to depose Adam Ephraim Duke from his position as Obon of Calabar and to relieve him of his appointment as a Native Authority as a result of his persistent attitude of obstruction to Government authority and policy.

43. Adenuga, the new Awujale of Ijebu Ode, who succeeded Ademolu last year, was installed by the Governor in June.

44. A serious recrudescence of plague broke out in the Ijebu Province in March. The outbreak reached its height at the beginning of September, and, thanks to the energetic methods taken to combat it, from that time gradually decreased.

45. A purely local disturbance was caused in Owo in the Ondo Province on the election of Amaka as Ojomo of Owo. Faleyimu, a relative of the late Ojomo, seized the insignia of office and rioting broke out, which was speedily quelled by the Police.

46. The Igbeagu area in Ogoja Province, which was declared a Proclaimed Area in 1925, reverted to its ordinary status in March last.

47. A short-lived strike took place at Enugu in July, when the tub boys at the colliery came out on strike for higher wages; all returned to work within three days of the commencement of the strike.

48. The Headquarters of the Owerri Province were moved from Owerri to Port Harcourt in June.

49. An extension to the Native Hospital, more extensive Rest House accommodation, and permanent Police Barracks are among the buildings completed by the Public Works Department at Port Harcourt during the year.

50. A further section of the boundary between Ilorin and Oyo has been reviewed, and a readjustment agreed to by the Emir of Ilorin and the Alafin of Oyo has been approved by the Governor and provisionally demarcated. The Ibadan-Ijebu boundary has been submitted to arbitration.

51. Two cases of yellow fever occurred in the European community at Ibadan and Oshogbo, both of which unfortunately proved fatal.

52. In the Cameroons Province the Native Authorities have made good progress in local administration, and the administration of justice has been satisfactory

53. In January and February certain recalcitrant villages of the Ngi and Ngonu tribal areas of the Bamenda Division were visited by a strong police escort. The escort met with some opposition, but succeeded without loss of life in arresting and bringing to trial a number of criminals. Of these, fourteen were convicted of slave dealing, three of serious assault, one of murder and one of attempted murder

54. A very considerable increase in the quantities of rubber and dried bananas exported from the Cameroons plantations is reported.

55. *Public Health.* There has been a notable absence of epidemics of relapsing fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis and smallpox such as occurred during previous years. The only exception being Ondo Province and Keana in Benin Province, where moderate outbreaks of relapsing fever occurred during the year.

56. During the year cases of yellow fever were reported from Warri, Oshogbo, and Lagos in the Southern Provinces. The Rockefeller Yellow Fever Commission, now instituted at Yaba, Lagos, provided Noguchi protective vaccine, and all Europeans who desired were vaccinated. A special effort has been made to organise anti-mosquito measures. In Lagos the numerous small craft plying in the harbour and creeks have been subjected to special attention, as they have been found to provide ready breeding places for stegomyia.

57. Throughout the year plague continued epidemic in the town of Lagos and in the Province of Ijebu-Ode. In Ijebu on the mainland, the chief centre for plague is the town of Ijebu-Ode, but cases have been reported from numerous other towns in that province. In Lagos the number of cases of plague showed a short rise in March, and from the beginning of July there was a gradual rise which became more pronounced during October. From the latter part of October to the end of the year there was a very decided fall in the numbers. This rise and fall was accompanied by a similar rise and fall in the percentage of rats found to be suffering from plague. The majority of the cases were of the bubonic or septicaemic type, but a few patches of primary pneumonic cases occurred. In one of these the Medical Department lost a European surgeon and two African nurses, all infected from the same patient.

58. In May the party of medical men organised by the League of Nations to take part in a tour of the West African colonies arrived in Lagos. Belgium, France, Spain, Portugal, Guatemala, South Africa, and Britain appointed medical men to take part in this study tour. Sir Edward Thornton, K.B.E., who was appointed by the South African Government to take part in the study tour, at the request of the Nigerian Government and with the permission of the Secretary of State and the South African

Government, revisited Nigeria after the completion of the study tour in June and July, to examine the plague situation and to report on the most effective methods of dealing with it.

As a result of his report, a special plague staff has been appointed to work under the control of Dr. W. Allan, Senior Sanitary Officer of the Sanitary Branch of the Medical Department. A special R.A.M.C. staff consisting of two majors and two captains have been brought out to Nigeria and the European sanitary inspector staff has been increased by thirty-two R.A.M.C. non-commissioned officers and privates. These are all employed in the anti-plague measures now being carried out in Lagos and Ijebu Province.

59. Vaccination continues to be actively pushed as a preventive against smallpox. The percentage of successful vaccinations is about sixty-four.

60. Quinine as a prophylactic against malaria has been distributed, particularly in the Central Province.

61. The work on the investigation of the tsetse-fly and trypanosomiasis has continued throughout the year in the Northern Provinces. The centre of operations is at Sherifuri, in Kano Province. In addition to clearing of bush and thickets near pools and along the banks of rivers, experiments in late burning of the bush were carried out. As the effect of the first experiment in late bush burning on the prevalence of the fly was inconclusive, further experiments will be carried out next dry season.

III.—Government Finances.

62. The revenue and expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

		Revenue.	*Expenditure.*	*Expenditure on Loan Works.*
		£	£	£
1921–22	..	4,869,220	6,553,553	1,676,786
1922–23	..	5,505,465	5,410,983	2,157,650
1923–24	..	6,260,561	5,501,242	1,900,170
1924–25	..	6,944,220	5,768,715	1,375,210
1925–26	..	8,268,928	6,583,167	1,183,728

63. The revenue and expenditure for the six months April to September, 1926, amounted to £3,545,064 and £4,106,895 respectively. Included in the expenditure is £556,380 advanced for loan works, to be subsequently recovered from loan funds. From figures recently estimated it is anticipated that the revenue for the current year will fall short of the 1925–26 figures by approximately £800,000, while the anticipated expenditure figures show an increase of approximately £1,000,000 over the figures of the last financial year.

64. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1926, was £4,379,441. To this should be added £1,545,159 advanced from revenue for loan works and recoverable from the second instalment of the 1923 loan to be raised shortly, making a true surplus of £5,924,600 on 31st March, 1926. The public debt at 31st March, 1926, was £19,309,209 and the accumulated sinking fund amounted to £1,236,350.

65. The various Native Administrations have their own estimates of revenue and expenditure, deriving their revenue mainly from their share (usually 50 per cent.) of the native direct taxes.

The surplus funds of the Native Administrations are no longer deposited with the Government at interest. The Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces have their surplus funds invested locally with the banks, but those of the Northern Provinces are to a large extent invested through the Crown Agents. These investments no longer appear in the Colony's balance sheet. Silver coin to the value of £331,000 was withdrawn from circulation during the year ended 31st March, 1926, and £352,000 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down. The alloy coin in circulation on the same date was about £5,517,000, and the total currency in circulation at 31st March, 1926, was estimated at £6,929,000.

IV.—Annual Progress of Trade, Agriculture and Industry.

66. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows :—

	£
Import	13,287,000
Export	17,286,000
	£30,573,000

a decrease of approximately two and a-half million sterling on the trade of the previous year. The value of the transit trade (i.e., goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from French territory) was slightly over £20,000, a decrease of over £56,000.

67. Commercial imports, excluding specie, were valued at £12,456,000, a decrease of over 7 per cent., compared with the previous year ; while commercial exports at £16,888,000 showed a slight increase. Imports of specie amounted to £830,000, compared with nearly one and a-half million in the previous year. whereas exports were approximately the same at £397,000.

68. The United Kingdom accounted for 53·7 per cent. of the total trade compared with 65 per cent. for the previous year, imports at 60 per cent. showing a decline of 14 per cent., and exports of 47 per cent., a decline of 9 per cent. The United States of America with 6·5 per cent. of the trade showed a slight decrease, but Germany with 14 per cent. showed a gain of over 3 per cent.

69. Exports of palm oil, at approximately 113,000 tons, are below the figures for 1925 and 1924. Prices were fairly steady throughout the year, and ranged from £22 to £28 per ton, but the average throughout the year was low and seldom rose higher than £23 10*s*. per ton.

70. Shipments of palm kernels during 1926 amounted to over 248,000 tons. There were no great fluctuation in prices, which varied between £13 and £15 per ton. The cocoa shipments were greater than any year except 1925, being over 39,000 tons. The year opened with prices at £30 per ton, and in December they had risen to £52 per ton.

71. Exports of ground-nuts amounted to over 115,000 tons, almost double the quantity exported in the best year prior to 1925. Prices were uniformly low, and, except for a rise in June to £14 10*s*. per ton, the average for the year was £11 per ton. It is interesting to note that for the first time in the history of Nigeria the exports of ground-nuts have exceeded the exports of palm oil.

72. Shipments of cotton lint amounted to over 179,000 cwt. or over 46,000 cwt. more than the quantity exported in the record year of 1925. The British cotton growing interests are to be congratulated on the steady expansion recorded in the face of bumper crops all over the world, and the consequent fall in price.

73. The quantity of tin ore exported during the year reached the record figure of 10,558 tons, or more than a thousand tons in excess of the best previous record.

74. The output from the Government-owned Udi coalfields for the year 1926 is estimated to reach 323,827 tons. The main coal seam (No. 3) is worked by two separately ventilated mines, one at Enugu, the other at Iva Valley. The average thickness of the seam is about 4 ft. 8 in. Each mine has its own sidings connecting with the main line of the Eastern Railway, which runs from Port Harcourt to Kaduna. The coal is drawn out of the mines by four main haulage gears, three steam-driven and one electrically-driven, and ventilation is maintained by steam-driven fans. At Udi mine there are two large auxiliary underground electric haulages, and one small one; small electric pumps are also installed. It is hoped that electric power will be available at Iva mine in the course of a few months. The coal is semi-bituminous in nature and of good quality. The volatile percentage is high and the coal does not clinker. Its specific gravity is 1·28.

75. *Agriculture.*—As mentioned above, the prices for palm oil and kernels have been on the whole rather lower than last year. The exports are a little smaller than last year, but the differences are not great, and are not believed to be of any great significance.

76. The production of cocoa for the season 1925–26 amounted to over 39,000 tons, as against 36,600 in 1924–25. It is evident that the crop in the current season 1926–27 will be considerably larger than last year, and estimates vary from 42,000 tons to 45,000 tons. There is little doubt that there is a general average increase of something like 1,500 or 2,000 tons per annum occurring at present. Apart from this, the considerable increase this year is mainly due to a more favourable season than last year. An important feature of the last two seasons has been the progress in the Ondo province and some parts of the Benin province. In those parts cocoa trees were planted long ago, but, owing to lack of transport facilities and a competitive market, the produce was either unsaleable or saleable at a very low price. During the last year or two the Agricultural Department, by organising the disposal of the produce so as to enable motor transport to be used, have been able to obtain fair prices for the cocoa. The quantities exported in these provinces are not great as yet, but the result of the changes is that cocoa planting is now extending rapidly, whereas it is stated that in the past the tendency was to cut out rather than to plant. The price has risen during the season from £30–£52 per ton as against £28 10*s*. in the season 1925–26. These high prices are stimulating planting of cocoa throughout the " cocoa areas."

77. The inspection of produce was taken over on April 1st by the Agricultural Department, under arrangements which provide for more European supervision, and under slightly changed regulations. Before the end of the year the arrangements were working satisfactorily, and all reports agree as to the satisfactory nature of the results. It is especially fortunate that the scheme was started this year, for past experience has shown that a high price for cocoa would always be accompanied by an exceptionally low level of quality.

78. It is unfortunately impossible to obtain any complete figures of the trade in locally produced kola-nuts ; but there is no doubt that this production has increased from quite insignificant proportions five years ago to a volume which is now certainly very considerable, and which is tentatively estimated at not less than 1,500 tons, worth about £150,000. The annual import is generally between 6,000 and 8,000 tons, and there is no evidence that it is decreasing, for the lower prices of recent years have caused increased consumption. A considerable increase in the local production of kola-nuts must be anticipated during the next ten years.

79. The climatic conditions in the Northern Provinces this season have been unfavourable, especially for the cotton and guinea-corn crops, which are particularly dependent on the late rains. The total rainfall at most places was not greatly below normal, and in some places was even normal. But everywhere the rains ceased unusually early and, indeed, in many places,

earlier than in any year since records were started at the beginning of the century. The guinea-corn crop was very variable, and, as a result of variations in the date of the last rain, there were great differences between the crops in places only a few miles apart. Fortunately the early crop of "spike millet" was satisfactory. On the whole the deficiency is not more than can be made up by depleting the annual "carry over." There seems to be no fear of anything approaching famine conditions this year, but another bad season next year, if such should occur, may cause a serious situation to arise.

80. The export of ground-nuts in the season 1925–26 amounted to 115,000 tons, as against 132,000 in 1924–25. During the current season, 1926–27, some 60,000 tons has been purchased by the end of the calendar year. But the trade has fallen off unusually quickly and a much smaller export than last year must be anticipated, unless there is a considerable rise in the export price during the next few weeks. Of that there seems little hope. The smaller export anticipated this current season is not so much due to a smaller crop as to a lower price. The ground-nut crop is a comparatively early one, and the yield this year seems to be only a little below normal. The differences in the price greatly affect the quantity of ground-nuts brought in from distant places.

81. The export of American cotton from the Northern Provinces for the season 1925–26 amounted to 37,000 bales, which with the Southern Nigerian crop of indigenous cotton, brought the total export up to 48,000 bales. The corresponding figures in the previous year, 1924–25, were 28,000 bales of American cotton and 39,000 total. In the current season, an export of American cotton in the Northern Provinces of some 25,000 bales, and a greatly reduced quantity of indigenous cotton, are all that can be anticipated. The reason for this reduction in the export is primarily the unfavourable season in the north, and secondarily the low prices, which, in spite of the remission of the railway freight on lint, amounts to only $1\frac{5}{8}d.$ for first-grade American seed-cotton and $\frac{7}{8}d.$ for first-grade "Indigenous" at railway stations.

82. Although the American cotton is less dependent on the late rains than the native cottons in the Northern Provinces, yet it is always realised that the yield is very dependent on them. In the parts of the Zaria province where the American cotton has been produced for a number of years, many good crops are to be seen this year wherever the land is good and the planting early enough. But in the more distant places, where the people have only taken to cotton growing for export during the last year or two, the crops are generally very poor. In these areas, moreover, the price is so much reduced on account of the cost of transport that only $1\frac{1}{8}d.$ or $1\frac{1}{4}d.$ can be offered. A considerable proportion of the small production is thus being absorbed by the demand for cotton for local weaving and by the export by road to French territory.

V.—Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.

83. *Land.*—In the Southern Provinces all land is not under the control of the Governor in the same way as is the case in the Northern Provinces, but land may not be leased to a non-native except with the consent of the Governor. Large tracts suitable for agriculture are available, but it is essential that anyone who desires to cultivate rubber or any other permanent crop should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions which obtain. A new Lands Department for Nigeria is being formed in order to deal with land questions.

84. *Forestry.*—The system of exploiting timber is by selection fellings subject to a minimum girth limit. During the year, good quality mahogany logs have been in demand and prices were firm, lower and inferior grades, of which large quantities were shipped, realised poor prices and there was little demand for them.

85. In the Northern and Eastern Provinces no additions have been made to the total areas of reserved forests, but an increase of 386 square miles is reported from the Western Provinces, bringing the total reserved areas for the whole of Nigeria up to slightly over 7,037 square miles. In addition to this, further proposed reserves await settlement in the Northern Provinces, whilst proposals covering over 3,000 square miles in the Eastern Provinces have been put forward and are being dealt with as rapidly as possible.

86. Planting operations in connection with the establishment of timber and fuel plantations were continued and have given some very encouraging results, especially in the Eastern Provinces, where, at Enugu and Udi, exotics such as various species of *Eucalyptus* and *Albizzia Mollucana* have shown phenomenal growth, attaining in some cases a height of 20 ft. in eighteen months. *Casuarina* and *Cedrela Hexicana* are also doing well in this respect, whilst interesting information is to hand that both Abura and Iroko, which are included amongst our most valuable timber trees, have been successfully grown from cuttings, and that the upland variety of the Opepe (*Sarcocephalus Sp.*) is doing well in a small plantation at Nsukka. The Iroko plantations at Enugu are still free of attacks from the Iroko gall insects. Approximately 100 acres of plantations, consisting chiefly of *Dalbergia, Cassia* and Wattle, have been added to those in the Northern Provinces.

The older plantations at Olokemeji and Mamu, in the Western Provinces charge, having attained the age when they should be heavily thinned, arrangements are being made to undertake the necessary operations this dry season. Incidentally it may be remarked that many of the teak poles have reached sufficient dimensions to yield scantlings free of sap wood of the following

sizes, 12 ft. × 4 in. × 4 i ; 12 ft. × 4 in. × 3 in. and 12 ft. × 4 in. × 2 in. The question of procuring a portable sawmill plant for the purpose of converting the poles into scantlings is at present under consideration.

87. The export trade in good quality mahogany, cedar and "walnut" woods is as brisk as ever; sixty licences for timber areas being held in the Western Provinces alone, whilst several others are in course of preparation. There has been a 20 per cent. increase in the number of trees felled for local use in the Onitsha Province.

88. An officer of this Department has lately been seconded for work on tsetse fly control with a view to learning the best methods of dealing with the problem in the case of those forest reserves which happen to be situated in the vicinity of populated centres.

89. Early in the year, no doubt stimulated by the rise in price, a considerable number of permits to tap rubber were taken out. In the past there has been a small trade in gum arabic in the Northern Provinces, and latterly enquiries have been received regarding this product. There appears to be no reason why, in view of improving transport facilities and if the merchants pay more attention to grading, a flourishing trade in this product should not be built up in the Northern Provinces. The gum, so far as can be ascertained at present, is precisely the same as that shipped from the Soudan and is obtained from the same *Acacia*. It is hoped that it may be possible to secure for a time the services of an officer with a knowledge of the gum trade in the Soudan, so that he can inspect, advise and report on the situation and prospects.

90. *Mining.*—During the year there were about seventy-five companies and sixty-nine individual workers operating on tin; there was also one company winning galena, while another company and two individuals have been engaged in prospecting for this mineral. In addition, there were two individuals and one company operating on gold. The gold won only amounted to some 140 ounces, which denotes that, unless new deposits are discovered, this form of mining is practically at a standstill. As a set-off against this, however, it is satisfactory to record that about 240 tons of silver-bearing galena were won from the Ameka mine in the Southern Provinces, and, as several promising deposits in the Northern Provinces have been prospected, there are indications that lead mining may develop into an important industry, provided that transport facilities are sufficiently extended.

91. The output of tin ore was approximately 10,600 tons, while the amount exported was 10,558 tons, having a value estimated at £2,217,046. The quarterly price of tin, on which royalty is calculated, varied from £273 18*s*. 9*d*. to £315 15*s*. per

ton, the latter being the figure for October, and as the price shows signs of remaining at a high level, in view of the increasing demand for the metal, the prospects of the industry are very encouraging.

92. Partly as the result of these favourable conditions and partly owing to the reduction in the price of Udi coal following the completion of the Eastern Railway, the use of machinery on the tin mines is largely on the increase. Thus a large suction-cutter dredge was brought into service by one company, while several high-capacity steam shovels and a drag-line excavator are on order to two other companies and will soon be in process of erection ; in addition, more gravel-pumps and other forms of machinery are being rapidly brought into use.

93. The success attending the installation of the Kwall Falls Power Scheme has led to an application for the control of the Kurra Falls, which are also situated on the western margin of the Bauchi Plateau and about twenty-five miles to the south of those at Kwall.

94. The number of natives employed on the tin mines amounted to approximately 29,200, but in spite of the increased use of machinery the demand for labour still continues to be in excess of the supply, which serves to show how the industry has expanded.

95. As the mining operations extend, however, so do the opportunities for accidents, and increased supervision will be required accordingly. The great majority of the accidents that have so far occurred have, fortunately, been on a small scale, but that there is always the possibility of the more serious type happening is shown by the fact that during the year a fall of earth took place in one of the mines involving the loss of no less than twenty-eight lives.

96. The Geological Survey continued its investigations in both the Northern and Southern Provinces. In the north work was carried on in Zaria and Kano Provinces, together with a general revision of the Plateau Tinfields and the adjoining portions of Bauchi and Zaria Provinces. This brings to a conclusion the preliminary examination of the tinfields ; and it is not proposed to carry out any further work there till more accurate topographical maps are available. A preliminary examination was made of the new coalfield near Dekina, and enough has been done to show that it is of considerable importance. In the south work was continued on the extension of the coalfield westwards towards the Niger, attention being mainly directed towards the younger and more southerly beds. A bulletin on the geology of the Southern Plateau Tinfields was published in the course of the year, as well as an Occasional Paper on " Stone Implements of Palæolithic and Neolithic Age from Nigeria." A bulletin on " Eocene Fish Teeth from Southern Nigeria " was handed to the publishers before the end of the year, and a bulletin on the

geology of the Zaria and Kano Tinfields was prepared for the press. Arrangements were made for the publication of an Occasional Paper on " Fish Spines from Ameki " during 1927, when it is proposed to publish also a geological map of the whole tinfield on the scale of 1 : 250,000.

97. *Fisheries.*—The rivers and creeks teem with fish, and a large number of persons are employed in fishing, chiefly for local consumption. Small quantities of fish are crudely cured and traded with the towns distant from the river, where this form of food is highly prized. There is very little sea-fishing. Before the war a steam trawler was working off Lagos and a large quantity of fish of excellent quality was obtained.

98. *Manufactures.*—With the exception of a soap factory at Apapa, there are no manufactures in Nigeria on a commercial scale. Earthenware and brassware are made for local use and for sale as curios. Leather is worked, and a certain amount of cloth is woven from locally-grown cotton. The produce of the country is exported almost entirely in a raw state, such little preparation as is necessary being done by hand.

VI.—Banks.

99. Banking interests are represented in Nigeria by the Bank of British West Africa, Limited, which was established in 1894, and by the Colonial (now Barclays) Bank which extended its operations to Nigeria in 1917. Both banks undertake all kinds of banking business.

100. A Government savings bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department, but very little advantage is taken of the facilities for the purposes of thrift. Savings bank business is also transacted by the Bank of British West Africa and the Colonial (now Barclays) Bank.

VII.—Legislation.

101. The Carriage of Goods by Sea Ordinance, 1926 (No. 1 of 1926) gives effect to the draft Convention on bills of lading agreed to at the International Maritime Conference and committees of the Conference in 1922 and 1923, and it follows *mutatis mutandis* the form of the Imperial Statute 14 and 15, Geo. V, Cap. 22.

102. The Profiteering (Rent) (Repeal) Ordinance, 1926 (No. 2 of 1926) repeals Chapter 92 of the Laws of Nigeria which was enacted as emergency legislation during the war.

103. The Agriculture Ordinance, 1926 (No. 4 of 1926) repeals Chapter 96 of the Laws of Nigeria and substitutes other provisions giving wider powers in respect of the control of the preparation and export of agricultural produce.

104. The Registration of Business Names Ordinance, 1926 (No. 5 of 1926) provides for the registration of firms and persons carrying on business under business names and aims at preventing the use of fictitious trading names by insolvent and irresponsible persons with the object of obtaining credit.

105. The Trading with the Enemy (Repeal) Ordinance, 1926 (No. 8 of 1926) repeals Chapter 160 of the Laws in order to conform with the provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Germany signed in London on the 2nd December, 1924, to which Nigeria is to adhere.

106. The Education (Northern Provinces) Ordinance, 1926 (No. 14 of 1926) repeals the Education Ordinance (Chapter 65 of the Laws) in so far as the provisions thereof relate to the Northern Provinces and re-enacts it in such forms that it relates to the Northern Provinces only (including those portions of the British Cameroons included in the Northern Provinces).

107. The Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) Ordinance, 1926 (No. 15 of 1926) repeals the Education Ordinance (Cap. 65) in so far as the provisions thereof relate to the Colony and the Southern Provinces and makes better provision in regard to education therein.

108. The Quarantine Ordinance, 1926 (No. 18 of 1926) repeals Chapter 54 of the Laws and re-enacts it giving clearer provisions in regard to the imposition of quarantine and other steps to combat dangerous infectious diseases.

109. The Harbour Dues Ordinance, 1926 (No. 20 of 1926) repeals Chapter 101 of the Laws and substitutes similar provisions applying both to Lagos and Port Harcourt.

VIII.—Education.

110. Education in the Northern Provinces is gaining ground steadily, and every encouragement is being given to the inauguration of small elementary schools in all Emirates. The full demand cannot be met owing to shortage of European staff, as Government continues to follow the policy of refusing to open schools to which adequate supervision by European officers of the Department cannot be given. Twelve new schools have been opened. The European staff is six under strength, two officers having been permanently invalided from the service and a third having been promoted to the Education Department of the Southern Provinces. The appointment of one Superintendent of Arts and Crafts has been terminated and four new appointments have been made.

111. The problem of supplying an adequate staff of native teachers is being dealt with effectively, if slowly, at Katsina. At the Training College for Mohammedan teachers there, fifty-seven students are in residence. In March last the first batch of fourteen left after completing the course; these men have returned as

teachers in primary schools in the Provinces which paid for their training, and all are favourably reported on. It may be confidently anticipated that the general level of attainment of students leaving the College will improve yearly for some time to come.

112. The Director of Education was absent for the first three months of the year, having been appointed to investigate the state of native education in Basutoland.

113. In October a meeting was convened by the Governor at Lagos of the heads of the Marine, Posts and Telegraphs, Public Works, Railway and Education Departments, to consider the most suitable lines of training and employing Northern Provinces men as artisans. It did not appear probable that there would be any great demand by the big departments for artisans trained in the Northern Provinces.

114. In May the Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1926) was passed by the Legislative Council. The Ordinance provided for the establishment of a Board of Education with wide advisory functions and made all schools liable to Government inspection. It also provided for the closing of unsatisfactory schools, and for the registration of all teachers.

115. The Board of Education, of which the members were appointed by the Governor, have prepared regulations under the Ordinance which have been submitted for the consideration of the Governor-in-Council.

116. Plans are being prepared for the building of two Government training institutions, at which it is intended to train teachers for Government schools and also for assisting the missions in the training of their teachers. These institutions will be for residential students, and will also provide facilities for men who have had experience of teaching to take special courses.

117. Teachers are being trained at three Government and thirteen mission schools and institutions, two of the latter being for women. The mission training institutions are for residential students and are under the direction of European principals.

118. In the Southern Provinces elementary education is given in forty-eight Government schools and twelve Native Administration schools, all of which are in the Cameroons Province, but the vast majority of elementary schools have been established by the missions. Of the latter 216 have attained a standard which entitles them to financial assistance from Government funds. The remaining schools, over 3,000 in number, are not assisted and until the enactment of the Ordinance (No. 15 of 1926) they were not subject to Government inspection. In a large number of these schools, the standard of education is so low that it is practically valueless.

119. In Government schools little has yet been done to develop any form of vocational training, except that in a number

of schools some instruction in carpentry and in school-gardening is given. Of the non-Government schools, the Hope Waddell Institute, Calabar, under the management of the United Free Church Mission, has departments in which carpentry, printing, and tailoring are taught. There are also several mission girls' schools where vocational training is given.

120. Although progress has been made in recent years in the matter of female education, there is still a great shortage of girls' schools. The chief difficulty which has to be faced in developing female education is the lack of women who offer to be trained as teachers. Of those who enter the teaching profession the great majority leave it when they marry.

121. King's College, Lagos, is the only Government school which is confined to secondary education. Entrance to the school is by examination. During the year a boarding house and well-equipped laboratories have been opened, and the European teaching staff has been strengthened.

IX.—Climate.

122. The seasons in Nigeria depend rather on the rainfall than on the temperature, and they are as a rule well defined. The "dry season" with its attendant "Harmattan" begins in the north of the country in October, and ends in April. It is of shorter duration in the south, and at Lagos generally lasts from November to March with only intermittent "Harmattan." The "Harmattan" is a dry north-easterly wind which brings with it a thick haze composed of minute particles of dust and shell. During the "Harmattan" the nights and early mornings are cold, but the days are very hot, and it is during this period that the maximum diurnal variations occur.

123. Generally speaking, the lowest mean temperature is in the months of July and August, and the lowest minimum recorded at the beginning and end of the year. The highest mean and maximum temperatures are, as a rule, recorded in March and April. In most cases the difference in range between the maximum and minimum temperatures is greater in proportion to the distance of a station from the coast.

124. At the end of the "dry season" numerous tornados herald the approach of the "rainy season." Before a tornado the air is oppressively close and heavy; the tornado itself, which is scarcely more than a heavy squall, lasts but a short time and is accompanied and followed by a thunderstorm and rain. The "rainy season" lasts until October, with a slight break in August, and is followed by another short tornado season. In the south the prevailing wind during this season is from the south-west, and with it comes the rain, which is remarkably heavy along the coast and decreases rapidly as it travels inland.

125. In the Southern Provinces, the rainfall was on the whole normal, though April, with nearly thirteen inches of rain in Lagos, was the wettest April yet recorded. The total rainfall for the year was slightly above the average, namely 75·97 in., compared to the average of 71·95 in. During the year, rainfall at Debunsha on the Cameroons sea-coast has been included in the returns published. The mean annual rainfall at this place is about 370 in., and in the wet months of the year as much as 60 in. of rain falls in a single month.

126. The average annual rainfall at Forcados, on the Niger Delta, is 149 in. ; at Lokoja, situated at the confluence of the Niger and Benue, it is 47 in. ; and at Sokoto, in the north-west of Nigeria, it is only 25 in.

X.—Communications.

127. *Railways.*—The railway is divided into two systems, the Western system, with its terminus at Iddo and Apapa, and the Eastern system, terminating at Port Harcourt. The Western system provides a direct rail route between the port of Lagos and Kano, 704½ miles from the coast, and serves the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. A branch line of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge connects Zaria with the tinfields of the Bauchi Plateau, terminating at Bukuru (143 miles). Baro, on the Niger River, is served by a line (111 miles) branching from the main line at Minna, and forms a port for import and export traffic. The Eastern line, running from Port Harcourt, on the Bonny Estuary, connects with Makurdi (291 miles) and serves the important Udi coalfields at Enugu at 151 miles. This line has been extended up to join the Western system at Kaduna Junction at a distance of 566 miles from Port Harcourt.

128. The construction of the new section between Makurdi, on the Benue River, and the branch line from Kafanchan, on this section, to Bukuru and Jos, on the Bauchi branch, is now nearing completion, and it is proposed to open the two new sections for public traffic on 1st April, 1927. The two railheads between Makurdi and Kaduna were joined on 12th July, 1926. The 3 ft. 6 in. gauge railhead reached Bukuru on 25th September, and the ten miles of 2 ft. 6 in. gauge track between there and Jos will be converted to 3 ft. 6 in. gauge before the end of March, 1927. These new sections will give a direct broad gauge connection from the coalfields at Enugu to the Bauchi tinfields and a number of points on the Western division. Equal rates from all stations north of Kaduna to either port have been sanctioned, the tinfields have been given a much shorter route to the coast, and passengers will now be able to travel direct to Jos without changing trains. The present distance from Iddo to Jos is 750½ miles, and from Iddo to Bukuru 760½ miles via the Western system and the Bauchi Branch. The new route via the Eastern system to Port Harcourt will be 521 miles from Jos and 511 miles from Bukuru.

129. A broad gauge branch line from Zaria (Western system) is being constructed to Gusau, approximately 110 miles in the direction of Sokoto, and the railhead should reach Funtua, some forty miles from Zaria, by the middle of January, 1927. The northerly portion of this line traverses a well populated area which has great possibilities of development and which is largely devoted to the growing of cotton ; and investigations are now proceeding to determine the financial prospects of still further extending the branch towards Kaura-na-Moda. A location survey for an extension of the Ifo branch (Western system) to Ilaro, forty-six miles from Iddo, and Idogo a further eight and a-half miles, has been completed to Ilaro. The traffic survey reports on this extension are favourable, and there is every prospect of tapping trade over a considerable area of a country rich in tropical produce. The possibilities of the country between Port Harcourt, Owerri and Lake Oguta are now under consideration ; a traffic survey has been completed, and an engineering reconnaissance is now being undertaken.

130. The gross earnings during the financial year ended 31st March, 1926, were £2,353,464, the highest figure recorded in the history of the railway, and the gross working expenditure £1,141,628, making the net receipts £1,211,836. The total number of passengers carried was 2,413,113, an increase of 490,533 over the number carried the previous year, and the tonnage of goods and minerals hauled was 797,279 tons, an increase of 111,172 tons over the previous year's tonnage.

131. The estimated revenue for the calendar year is placed at £2,325,000 and the approximate expenditure at £1,362,980, excluding interest charges and the cost of departmental services, pensions, etc.

132. There are now 151 stations opened for traffic, 120 on the Western system, and 31 on the Eastern system. A further 28 stations will be opened as from 1st April, 1927. The permanent staff of the railway includes 404 Europeans. The African salaried staff, in which is included 49 West Indians, number 1,810, and 11,762 artisans and labourers are employed.

133. The organisation of the railway was altered from 1st February, 1926, when the traffic and locomotive running branches were merged into the Transportation Department, with a Superintendent of the Line at the head, the line being divided into Eastern, Western and Northern divisions, with a Divisional Superintendent in charge of each, under the control of the Superintendent of the Line.

134. A motor transport service is run from Bukuru to various mines in the tinfields, but this service is being closed down as from 31st March next in favour of private enterprise. A service is running in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, mainly between Zaria and Gusau. This service comprises modern lorries, and is augmented by roadless track vehicles which are being worked

experimentally on behalf of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation, to whom they belong. The motor service will move further afield as the branch railway line opens operations between Zaria and Gusau.

135. *Harbours, Rivers, and Creeks.*—Navigable conditions at the entrance to Lagos harbour continue satisfactory, and have changed little since last year. A draught of 25 ft. is now permissible, and recent surveys indicate an ample depth of water for vessels up to that draught. Replenishment and maintenance work on the moles has been carried out as usual by the Harbour Works Department; further extensions to the training bank were commenced during the year. The dredger "The Lady Clifford" has been employed in dredging on the Eastern Spit, and in the Commodore Channel. The contour of the Eastern Spit shows no appreciable change, but a certain amount of constant dredging is required in order to maintain the *status quo*. Occasional shoal patches have formed in the crossing from the training bank to the signal station, but these have been easily dealt with as soon as discovered. The bar draught was raised from 23 ft. for vessels entering and 24 ft. for vessels leaving to 24 ft. both ways in February, and on 15th November it was again raised to 25 ft. both ways. The governing factor in the draught of the port was not the bar, however, but the channels and berthing accommodation inside the harbour. Inside the harbour dredging has been carried out by the "Child" and "Sandgrouse," in the Pool, the Apapa crossing, the floating dock site at Apapa, and in the channel from East Mole signal station to Five Cowrie Creek, and by the "Queen Mary" in the approach channel to Iddo coal wharf. The total spoil dredged by the "Child" and a percentage of that raised by the "Queen Mary" and "Sandgrouse" was pumped ashore by the "Romulus" at Iddo Island and into the Ijora swamps in connection with the Apapa railway track. That of "The Lady Clifford" was dumped at sea. In addition to the above, some 280,000 tons of spoil was dredged from the area in front of the new Apapa wharves by the contractors.

136. At Port Harcourt the second instalment of ocean wharfage has made considerable progress, and should be completed in the middle of next year. The construction of the second coaling berth is also well under way, which will increase the facilities of the port greatly. Owing to the extraordinary demands for Nigerian coal due to the strike in England, considerable delays have occurred at time to vessels bunkering.

137. Surveys have been made of the Qua Ibo River, from the entrance to Eket; the Warri River from Goshawk Point to Warri; and the Chanomi Creek from Goshawk Point to the Rawson Creek. Quarterly surveys of Lagos bar and entrance channel have been carried out, and a comprehensive survey, embracing the whole of Lagos harbour from Carter Bridge seawards, was completed during November.

138. Waterway clearing was carried out during the year in the Sudd Region ; and in the Imo and Qua Ibo Rivers ; the Niger and its tributaries, the Anambra and Orashie Rivers and N'doni and Omerun Creeks ; also in the Mungo and Meme Rivers in the Cameroons Province. The launch routes throughout the delta have been kept clear and open to navigation.

139. The buoyage on the coast, at the river entrances, and in the navigable rivers, has been well maintained during the year. Altogether there are fifty-nine buoys and fourteen beacons maintained as aids to ocean navigation, in addition to three long range light buoys.

140. The lights on the coast, including the British Cameroons, have been well maintained. Cape Nachtigal light is being fitted with a new automatic burner, and was extinguished on the 1st November for this purpose.

141. Mail and transport services were maintained regularly by the Government between the following ports :—Lagos to Sapele and Forcados ; Baro on the Niger to Lokoja and Onitsha ; Port Harcourt to Opobo and Port Harcourt to Degema and Brass. An intermittent cargo service has been maintained on the River Niger as far as Lokoja. This service has been threatened with extinction for some time past, and was closed down at the end of the year. The low water service on the Cross River, between Itu and Ikom, in conjunction with Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, has run satisfactorily. A ferry service from Lagos to Apapa was commenced late in 1925, a specially built steamer being procured for the purpose. The ferry is well patronised, some 488,000 persons having been transported during the year, but it does not yet cover all working expenses. The transport of Nigerian coal for Government departments from Port Harcourt to Lagos and to the outstations Forcados, Calabar and Victoria has been maintained throughout the year. The contract by which part of this coal was carried by private enterprise was terminated in May. A new collier of 3,000 tons capacity to replace one of the old ones was purchased by Government during the year, and commenced running in September.

142. *Railway Ports. Port Harcourt.*—A further extension of the riverside wharf is now under construction, and will provide two berths for the accommodation of the largest ships using this port. New coaling plant and storage bins, with mechanical loading, are under construction. This will greatly increase the capacity of the port, and will enable quicker loading of cargo coal. *Apapa :* The port is nearing completion, and two berths for the largest ships in the African trade, fitted with modern warehouses, electrical cranes, etc., specially designed to accelerate the handling of cargo, are now in use. Two further berths and sheds are nearing completion.

143. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services have been maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, hold the bulk of the shipping, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the American West Africa Line, John Holt and Company, Limited, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Line and allied companies, and Chargeurs Réunis, French Steamship Line, Fraissinet—Fabre Line, Roma Società di Navigazione, and Italian West Africa (Congo) Line—Navigazione Libera Triestina. The total tonnage of cargo landed and shipped during 1926 was over 1,187,000 tons, as compared with 1,000,000 tons last year. The number of vessels which entered and cleared was 1,282, as against 670 in 1925.

144. *Roads and Bridges.*—Approximately 3,000 miles of motor road are now maintained by the Public Works Department. In addition to the foregoing the Native Administrations have constructed, in some cases with the assistance of the Public Works Department, many roads of a similar type and maintain in addition a considerable mileage of roads which are serviceable for light motor traffic during the dry season.

145. The volume of motor traffic using certain of the trunk roads in the Southern Provinces has now reached a point where the existing gravel surfaces are no longer adequate, and the work of widening and strengthening such roads is being undertaken.

146. Reconstruction is already in hand on the Lagos–Abeokuta–Ibadan road, the Ibadan–Ijebu-Ode road and the Ibadan–Ife road, and provision has been made for the continuance of this very necessary work. The construction by the Public Works Department of permanent bridges and culverts has been completed on the Iseyin–Eruwa road, the Oko–Ede road and the Ibadan–Ijebu-Ode road. The Shasha river bridge on the Ede–Ife road has been reconstructed, the old timber spans being replaced by steel, and a 100 ft. span steel bridge has been constructed over the Osse River on the Owo–Ikari road. Construction of the Abeokuta–Asha road has been completed, also the strengthening of the bridges on the Bukuru–Ropp road.

147. Works under construction comprise the Funtua–Yashi road, which will serve as a feeder to the Zaria–Gusau Railway, the bridging and culverting of the Kaduna–Zaria, the Rigachikun–Jos, and the Ondo–Agbabu roads, while work has been commenced from Abakaliki on a system of roads in Ogoja Province, which will ultimately extend into the Cameroons. At Wudyl, in Kano Province, a steel bridge approximately 900 ft. in length is being constructed over the Challowa River, and bridges are also being built at the Osara River, on the Lokoja –Okeni road, and over the Amu and Amberi Rivers in Benue

Province. Further works in hand include the re-bridging of the Abeokuta–Ijebu-Ode road, the Enugu–Abakaliki road, and the Eket–Oron road.

148. Surveys are in hand for various contemplated roads, which will form feeders to the railway system of the country. These include the Zaria–Kidandan and Gusau–Anka roads in Zaria Province and the Oturkpo–Katsina Ala road in Benue Province. A survey party is also investigating the possibility of bridging the Cross River near Ikom, and will subsequently proceed with road location through the difficult country between Ikom and Bamenda.

149. The Central Road Board, inaugurated during the year, has proved of considerable value in examining and co-ordinating the various proposals for road and bridge construction laid before Government.

150. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—In spite of the effects of the coal strike in the United Kingdom, which has seriously affected the general trade of the Colony, the services of this Department continue to increase. The policy of using motor transport for mails has been pursued wherever possible, and carrier transport is now only resorted to for minor mail services. Recent developments in wireless telegraphy have been the subject of much consideration: receiving stations of (Rugby) British Wireless News, and for experimental purposes are in process of installation. Telegraph construction on the Eastern Railway has been completed; and a start has been made on the Zaria–Gusau Railway extension. A new telegraph line from Akure to Ondo will be completed early in 1927, and should prove a useful channel of communication to a rich and rapidly developing district.

151. *Surveys.*—The activities of the Department throughout the year covered a large field.

The principal items are :—

(*a*) The extension of the trigonometrical framework which will eventually cover the whole of Nigeria as a foundation for the production of maps over existing and potential development areas as required.

(*b*) The production of field sheets and standard sheets for the use of the Geological Survey Department in their investigations of the coal and lignite areas in the Onitsha Province and the gold-bearing areas around Minna in the Northern Provinces.

(*c*) The demarcation and investigation of claims over the area acquired at Yaba.

(*d*) The re-survey and revision of Lagos Island on a large scale.

(*e*) The survey of many townships, trading sites and boundaries in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

(*f*) The strengthening of the Minesfield section by the engagement of a special Royal Engineers party, consisting of three officers and fifteen N.C.Os. who arrived in November.

The large amount of arrears in survey on the minesfield will thus be shortly dealt with, and development will be unhampered.

(*g*) All lithographic work such as the production of maps for the Department and general work for other departments is now undertaken locally, saving much expense and delay.

(*h*) Wireless experiments have been carried out in different parts of the country for the reception of time signals, with excellent results, and an apparatus for the rating of chronometers, etc., is now installed at Lagos.

152. *Public Works.*—The output of work by the Department has shown a very substantial increase during the year despite disabilities consequent upon a continued shortage of staff and delays in the supply of materials and plant due to the industrial unrest in England.

153. Progress in water supply schemes throughout the country has been retarded by non-delivery of imported material. The Port Harcourt supply is in hand and work is proceeding on well sinking. A revised scheme has been prepared for the Onitsha Water Supply which will be derived from wells sunk near the Nkissi River: work is now in hand. The investigations for a water supply at Ijebu-Ode have been completed, and it is proposed to utilise the resources of some natural springs situated approximately two miles from the town; here, again, work has been commenced. At Aba work is in hand on a water supply to be derived from wells, while at Ibadan a preliminary supply is under consideration whereby water from the Ogunpa stream will be made available for the European population, pending investigation of a major scheme for the supply of Ibadan town. At Kaduna construction has been commenced on a scheme which utilises the waters of the Kaduna River as a source of supply. The results of the tests carried out during the past year at the Challowa River with a view to ascertaining the existence of underground water capable at all seasons of meeting the demands of a supply to serve Kano town have been forwarded to the consulting engineers, who consider that the facts disclosed are such as to justify further investigation of this possible source of supply.

154. The electric light scheme for Port Harcourt has been passed to, and approved by, the consulting engineers, and orders have been placed for the supply of the necessary plant. A scheme for electric power and light at Kaduna has been prepared and referred to the consulting engineers for advice on certain points.

At Ibadan investigations are being made with regard to the provision of a minor scheme to provide electric lighting pending the preparation of the major scheme contemplated. A very appreciable increase in consumption of current has been recorded in connection with the Lagos electricity supply during the past year, resulting in a proportionate increase in earnings. A further increase may be anticipated with the opening of the new wharfage at Apapa. The demand is, however, still too small for profitable working of the station.

155. The Department has been faced with an abnormal building programme. The following works providing increased medical facilities have been completed during the year: Massey Street dispensary, Lagos; Out-patients' block, Enugu; African hospitals at Jos and Port Harcourt; and extensions to the African hospital, Kaduna. Work is in hand in connection with new European hospitals at Enugu, Jos, Kano and Ibadan, and new African hospitals at Lagos, Oshogbo, Ijebu-Ode and Aba. Extensions have been undertaken to various hospitals and a new central medical store is in course of erection at Lagos.

156. The provision of officers' quarters has continued. The 1925–26 programme, comprising quarters for 64 European and 168 African staff, has been completed, and work is well in hand on the 1926–27 programme, which embraces staff quarters of various types for 134 Europeans and 303 Africans.

157. Of other works undertaken the following have been completed: King's College Laboratory, Lagos; new Customs office, Lagos; magistrate's court, Enugu; post office and court house, Zaria; and public offices, Jos. Work is in hand on new post offices at Oshogbo, Ede, Ife, and Imo River, new Public Works Department offices, Lagos, and new laboratories for the Agricultural Department at Ibadan.

158. Contracts have been entered into with local firms for the execution of works to the approximate value of £82,000; and the Crown Agents have been instructed to offer to tender in England other works of magnitude.

K. L. HALL,
Acting Senior Assistant Secretary.

Lagos,
22nd February, 1927.

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NIGERIA

Report for 1927

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1927.

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1927.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has recently received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,139 square miles; Northern Provinces 281,939 square miles) and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India and the self-governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lie dense tropical forests, rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the latest returns is 18,765,790* Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,532,856; Northern Povinces, 10,232,834, larger than that of any British

* Includes population of the mandated area of the Cameroons.

Dependency except India. There are about 4,000 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government, and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships and later, of the British Consul at Fernando Po gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coast of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time, the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796-1805), Captain Clapperton (1822-26), Richard Lander (1826-30), Doctor Barth (1850-55) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior became known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists, eager to strangle the slave

trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. By this Charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, its influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories of the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's Charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate; the southern portion was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and the whole was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Both the Northern and Southern Protectorates were placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally, but with British Officers, was raised by Sir Frederick Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former régime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin River, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and

another combined expedition was despatched: Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the City had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up, the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons and a strong contingent of the Regiment also fought in the East African Campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the war was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

13. The principal languages spoken are, in the Northern Provinces, Hausa, Fulani, and Arabic; and in the Southern Provinces, Yoruba, Efik, Ibo, and Ibibio.

14. The currency is controlled by the West African Currency Board which was constituted in November, 1912, to provide for the currency of the British West African Colonies and Protectorates. The coins current are:—United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze; West African silver and alloy coins of the values of two shillings, one shilling, sixpence and threepence; and Nigerian nickel-bronze coins of the values of one penny, one halfpenny and one-tenth of a penny. United Kingdom notes are legal tender; and West African notes of one pound and ten shillings are also current. The United Kingdom coins are being gradually superseded by the West African and Nigerian coinage.

15. The weights and measures used in Nigeria are the same as those used in Great Britain.

1.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

16. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council were abolished and a larger and more representative Legislative Council was substituted for them. This new Legislative Council

consists of:—The Governor, as President; twenty-six Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members elected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

17. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

18. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

19. In the Northern Provinces the efficiency and co-operation of the leading Emirs—which have been noted in the reports for recent years—have been well maintained. The desire on their part for administrative progress and economic development continues; keenness to learn of things outside their own provinces is evinced. This is instanced by a visit, proposed by the Emir himself, of the Emir of Kano to Lagos in March. The Emir of Kazaure was of the party. The visit was successful and greatly appreciated by the interested visitors.

20. The re-organisation of provinces and re-distribution of administrative areas—mentioned in the 1926 report—have been found successful.

21. His Excellency toured in the Northern Provinces in February and March of the year, visiting Kano, where, at a brilliant ceremony, he installed Abdullahi as Emir of Kano. Zaria and Kaduna also were visited. While in the Zaria Province His Excellency inspected the British Cotton Growing Association Seed Farms and Ginnery. A tour of the Northern Provinces was made by the Officer Administering the Government in June when the Kano, Plateau, Bauchi, Bornu and Zaria Provinces were visited.

22. There have been no changes in the Political administration of the Northern Provinces throughout the year under review. In pursuance of the policy that a Conference of Residents should be held yearly, a successful conference was held in Kaduna in September; many important questions of administration were discussed.

23. Serious disturbances in the Northern Provinces have been few. A patrol was necessary in the Yangedde district in the Idoma Division of Benue Province. The operations of the patrol lasted for approximately one month and were carried out without any loss of life or firing.

24. During the year re-organisation of the procedure in regard to mining applications has taken place. Much of the routine previously done in the Northern Provinces Secretariat is now carried out in a separate office in Jos. The result is successful and the mining community now obtain their various mining titles with the least possible delay. The present tendency among substantial mining companies is to instal machinery on a large scale which has increased the demand for coal from Udi. Hydro-electric power schemes are also being experimented with by sundry companies.

25. In Sokoto in 1926 it was found that more cotton seed than was required was distributed; there has, therefore, been a considerable reduction in he mount distributed this year. The prospects of the season are, however, very good and it is probable that farmers will receive an enhanced price. The export for the year 1926-27 was disappointing. A new pioneer ginnery is being erected at Moriki in the Sokoto Province to tap the cotton-growing areas north of Gusau and a modern type one at Talata Mafara in the same province.

26. Famine conditions in the provinces of Kano, Zaria, Adamawa and Benue caused some distress in the early part of the year and food prices became greatly inflated. Credit is due to the Native Administrations concerned that they were able to alleviate matters with their own staff, arrangements and funds.

27. The strong financial position of the Native Treasuries as previously reported, was maintained in 1926-27. The balances carried forward on the 1st April, 1927, including sums invested in securities (£501,458) amounted to £1,324,744. The aggregate revenue exceeded that of the previous year by £19,303. In making this comparison, however, it is necessary to take cognisance of the fact of the adventitious receipt in 1925-26 of £26,267 as profits on the sale and re-investment of securities. An increase in expenditure is accounted for by appropriations for road and transport developments which were specially marked during the year.

28. The Shalla Irrigation Scheme in the Sokoto Province has led to the re-claiming of about 300 acres. This can be extended up to a total of 800 to 1,000 acres if required.

29. There have been no serious outbreaks of epidemic diseases during the year. Smallpox occurred in the provinces of Sokoto, Adamawa and Plateau during the spring and while for a short time fatal cases were numerous, the severity of the disease soon abated. The tsetse fly investigation work at Sherifuri continues.

30. Rinderpest has taken its usual toll among cattle, the most notable outbreak occurring in the Sokoto Province. The laboratory at Vom continues to maintain its successful anti-rinderpest campaign, and the amount of serum cultured and issued during the year exceeds that of last year. Fulani cattle owners evince the greatest keenness to have their cattle treated and travel long distances to this end. A new immunization

camp established at Dindima in the Bauchi Province has met with great success and others are being opened in the same Province.

31. An outstanding event of interest during the year was the aeroplane flight conducted by the Royal Air Force from Cairo to Northern Nigeria. In the course of this flight Maiduguri, Kano, Sokoto, Kaduna, Jos and Bauchi were visited. Emirs and local chiefs were given opportunities of inspecting the machines.

32. The following important chiefs have died during the year:—Achamanu, the Aku of Wukari; Abubakr, the Emir of Wushishi.

33. The following chiefs have been installed: Abudullahi, the Emir of Kano, by His Excellency the Governor; the Emir of Agaie, by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, Northern Provinces, and Mohamadu, the Emir of Jemaa.

34. Relations with the French have been excellent. An incident on the frontier emphasised these good relations and strengthened the spirit of co-operation. This incident was a raid on the French post of Tessawa by natives mainly resident on the Katsina border. Unhappily the raiders killed French officials including one European. The leader of the raiders and some of his accomplices were killed; as to those who escaped, prompt search by the Native Administration Authorities resulted in the capture in Bornu of one of the chief offenders, and made it difficult for other offenders to find sanctuary in Northern Nigeria. A route march in conjunction with the French authorities took place in October from Katsina along the French border to Gumel and back. During the march, visits were exchanged with French officers and native chiefs on the frontier.

35. A final agreement has been come to with the French Administrator of Garua, fixing the last remaining details of the frontier in that section, and leaving little to be settled elsewhere.

36. In the Southern Provinces preparations have been made for the introduction of taxation into the hitherto-untaxed provinces. In October the revenue from Native Courts was released by Government to form the nucleus of a Native Administration Fund in each Division of those provinces.

37. The office of the Administrator of the Colony was separated from that of Lieutenant-Governor, Southern Provinces, as from the 20th October.

38. Direct taxation was introduced into the Asaba Division of the Benin Province on the 1st April, 1927.

39. A serious outbreak of disease among the cattle of the Benin Province broke out in August and was stamped out by the end of September.

40. In November a successful Exhibition was held in Calabar. The Exhibition was open for one week, exhibits from fifteen provinces were displayed and a representative display of Native Arts and Crafts was exhibited.

41. The Preventive Service of the Eastern Frontier in the Cameroons Province was taken over in January by a special force of police and three new Customs revenue offices have been opened.

42. Semi-permanent native hospitals are in course of construction at Bamenda, Mamfe and Kumba.

43. In March the Arbitrators award in the matter of the Ijebu-Ibadan boundary was announced.

44. In May the Full Court refused leave to appeal from the judgment of the court below which was in favour of the Bale of Ejinrin and which denied the claim of the Awujale of Ijebu Ode to certain rights over the Ejinrin Market.

45. Marked success has attended the measures taken to combat plague in the Ijebu Province.

46. Mining operations have been continued in the neighbourhood of Ameka in the Abakaliki Division of the Ogoja Province. Approximately 200 tons of silver-bearing galena and 100 tons of zinc ore have been won during the year.

47. A telegraph line from Akure to Ondo was opened during the year.

48. At Enugu in the Onitsha Province a new European hospital has been completed and work has been commenced on the buildings required in connection with the transfer of the Headquarters of the Southern Provinces to that town.

49. The local chiefs accepted the offer of compensation and rent for the Diobu land at Port Harcourt and signed a deed leasing the land to Government.

50. Work on the Port Harcourt water supply was completed in May.

51. A motor road with concrete bridges and culverts from Shaki to Eruwa Road in the Oyo Province has been completed.

52. An African hospital with modern appliances and fittings, built by the Native Administration, was opened at Ibadan in December.

53. In August an anti-tax agitation sprang up in the Warri Province. Overt acts of lawlessness occurred in the Warri and Kwale Divisions. On the 30th September a turbulent demonstration against the Officer Administering the Government ended in a riot in which the police were forced to fire on the crowd. The Warri Province was declared a Proclaimed District under the Peace Preservation Ordinance by a Proclamation dated the 30th November. By the end of the year the ringleaders of the agitation had been brought to trial, conditions in the province became normal and the Proclamation of the 30th November was cancelled on the 29th December.

II.—FINANCE.

54. The revenue and expenditure for the past five years are as follows:—

	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1922–23 ...	5,505,465	5,410,983	2,157,650
1923–24 ...	6,260,561	5,501,242	1,900,170
1924–25 ...	6,944,220	5,768,715	1,375,210
1925–26 ...	8,268,928	6,583,167	1,183,728
1926–27 ...	7,734,429	7,584,692	1,016,162

55. The revenue and expenditure for the six months April to September, 1927, amounted to £2,896,960, and £3,242,892 respectively. Included in the expenditure is £14,704 advanced for Loan Works (New Programme) to be subsequently recovered from Loan Funds. From figures recently estimated it is anticipated that the revenue for the current year will fall short of the 1926-27 figures by approximately £1,850,000 while the anticipated expenditure figure shows a decrease of approximately £1,200,000 on the figure of the last financial year. These reductions are due in a large measure to the procedure adopted for the first time in 1927-28 in dealing with the Railway revenue and expenditure, the gross figures of which are now excluded from the Revenue and Expenditure Estimates and the net deficit, or profit, only being shown.

56. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1927, was £6,063,228. To this should be added £11,110 advanced from revenue for Loan Works (New Programme) and recoverable from a future Loan, making a true surplus of £6,074,338 on 31st March, 1927. The Public Debt at 31st March, 1927, was £23,559,209 and the accumulated Sinking Fund amounted to £1,410,272.

57. The various Native Administrations have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of Direct Taxes (varying from fifty *per cent.* to seventy *per cent.*)

58. The Surplus Funds of the Native Administrations are no longer deposited with the Government at interest. Most of the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces have their surplus funds invested locally with the banks but those of the Northern Provinces are to a large extent invested through the Crown Agents. These investments no longer appear in the Colony's Balance Sheet.

59. Silver coin to the value of £241,339 was withdrawn from circulation during the year ending March 31st, 1927, and £283,484 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down. The alloy coin in circulation on the same date was about £5,713,000 and the total currency exclusive of notes in circulation at 31st March, 1927, was estimated at £6,724,000.

III.—PRODUCTION.

60. *Agriculture.*—As a result of the extraordinarily big cotton crop in the United States of America last year the world's prices for cotton, palm oil, palm kernels and groundnuts continued to fall during the first half of 1927. But as soon as a small American cotton and cotton seed production in the current year began to be anticipated, the price of all export products steadied, and in August they began definitely to rise, and are now again at a fairly satisfactory level. The price of of cocoa, although tending to fall during the year, is still very high.

61. The annual variations in the quantity of palm oil and palm kernels exported from Nigeria seem to depend almost entirely on the price offered by the local buyers. And apart from occasional changes in sea freights, the local price follows the world price very consistently. Following the course of prices, exports in

the early part of the year were relatively less than those in corresponding periods in recent years; but immediately the price began to rise the export trade responded very promptly; and so far as can be estimated at present there is every reason to expect that the exports for the year will nearly equal those of last year.

62. The proper statistical year for cocoa exports is from October 1st to September 30th. The export of cocoa in 1926-27 from Nigeria, excluding the Cameroons, amounts to 42,300 tons as compared with 38,300 tons in 1925-26, 36,700 tons in 1924-25 and 32,300 in each of the two seasons before that. So far as can be judged the underlying annual rate of increase in production, due to young trees coming into bearing, is at present about 1,500 tons per annum.

But in any given year this increase may be exceeded or negatived by annual fluctuations. In view of the relatively very dry weather experienced in the Southern Provinces in the current season, a crop rather smaller than that of last year is anticipated.

63. In the present main cocoa belt in the western part of the Southern Provinces, cocoa planting continues steadily, but does not seem to have been accelerated by the recent high price. The high price has, however, greatly helped the efforts of the Agricultural Department to stimulate cocoa planting in other parts of the Southern Provinces. In the Ondo Province there has been a continuation of the increased planting that was mentioned in the last annual general report (paragraph 76). It would be misleading to say that there has been much planting in any other province; but there is at least a distinctly different frame of mind noticeable among the farmers in regard to cocoa in several districts, which will probably lead to visible results before very long.

64. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to improve the quality of Nigerian cocoa, through a dual programme of produce inspection and co-operative demonstrations of fermenting, have been described in previous reports. This work continues to give good results. The current season has only just opened; but all buyers agree that the quality this year is a marked advance on anything that has ever been seen before in Nigeria. The weather has been favourable for quality; but in the past, whatever the weather might be like, whenever the price was high, the quality was bad. The high price of the last two years, on the contrary, has been accompanied by a steady improvement in quality. Estimates of the average relative increase in the value of Nigerian cocoa that has occurred in the last three years vary from the Department of Agriculture's conservative estimate of £1 10s. per ton, to figures as high as £3 or £3 10s. per ton, that have been put forward by some of the merchants who trade in this commodity. There is still room for yet further improvement; and there is every reason to expect it. The special grade cocoa produced at the co-operative demonstrational fermentaries continues to command a high premium. Indeed it even seems to tend gradually to increase; for, whereas £5 per ton premium was regarded as quite satisfactory a year or two ago, now a premium of £7 per ton over the highest local price for "F.A." is quite common.

65. The export of groundnuts in the season 1926-27 (October 1st to September 30th) amounted to only 90,000 tons as against 115,000 tons in 1925-26 and 132,000 in 1924-25. As indicated in last year's report the reason for this was mainly the low price offered. The average prices during recent buying seasons (October to March inclusive) have been as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
1924-25	13	7	6
1925-26	10	15	0
1926-27	11	19	0

But the price in the earlier and more important part of the 1926-27 season was barely £10. Undoubtedly the small export last season must be partly ascribed to the nuts having been eaten locally because of the shortage of other foods. A tentative estimate of the export in the current season (1927-8) is 90,000 or 100,000 tons. There seems to have been an expansion of planting in the area in the east of the Sokoto Province, where the effect of the road is beginning to show itself, in opening up trade. That is the area that the new branch railway will tap. This increase is however believed to be offset by less intensive planting in the older parts of the groundnut belt, as a result of an increased planting of grain crops for food. The yield per acre of groundnuts this year seems to be satisfactory. Given normal weather in 1928, there seems every reason to anticipate an increased production in 1928-29.

66. The situation of American cotton production in the Northern Provinces is very similar. The export in 1926-27 amounted only to a little over 16,000 bales as against nearly 37,000 in the preceding season. This is partly ascribable to the weather, and partly to the fact that there was an increase of local consumption and also of export by land, owing to the low price that the exporters to Europe could offer. Plantings in the current season have been restricted by the exceptionally heavy planting of grain crops, so that although the yield per acre promises to be normal, the export in the current season is tentatively estimated at only 28,000 bales. However the farmers do not seem to have lost confidence in cotton growing. The building of the new railway has had an important effect, even although it was only partly opened last year and that only to Funtua. The remission of railway freight, and the reductions of sea freight and ginning charges that were thereby secured, all helped. These measures increased the local price of seed cotton by a farthing per lb., which was a very important amount at distant places where, out of the price of 1⅜d. which was actually offered at the railway stations, ⅜d. was absorbed by transport: in such places, a farthing per lb. meant a great deal. This, however, was not all, for there is no doubt but that these measures being given a wide publicity among the farmers through the medium of a speech delivered by His Excellency at Funtua, had a not inconsiderable moral effect.

67. These recent experiences provide an exceptionally good opportunity for judging the prospects for the new railway, and there is nothing in them to cast doubt on the increased production of groundnuts and cotton which it was predicted that the railway would cause, whenever it should be constructed and opened.

68. The production of native cotton for export in the "middle" and Southern Provinces amounted approximately to the same quantity of 11,000 bales, at which it has stood for the last three years. Any increase in this production awaits an improvement in quality. Such an improvement is now in sight. Last year (1926-27) the work of the Agriculture Department in this subject had reached the stage that certain strains of improved indigenous cotton had been brought to a state approaching purity, through several years of continuous self-fertilisation and scientific selection by modern methods. Two "sister" strains had been found, in two years' tests, to be reliably good yielders, and rather more resistant to some diseases than the ordinary native cotton. Both of these were multiplied to the extent of five acres in 1926-27. The lint from those ten acres was valued, in a considerable series of examinations by different brokers etc., at 2½d., to 3d., per lb., over either middling American or the ordinary native cotton; and the valuations have been confirmed by scientific examinations at two English Cotton Research Institutes. The high price at which its lint is valued, together with its high ginning percentage, causes the seed cotton of these strains to be worth ⅞d. or 1d. per lb. more than the native cotton. (Last year ordinary native seed cotton fetched 1d. per lb., only). It was therefore decided that this year these two strains should be multiplied as much as possible. The seed sufficed sow, by a special method, some 1,330 acres on native farmers' fields; to obtain this area 1,310 fields belonging to 814 different individuals were used. The crops have proved quite satisfactory in spite of the fact that the season has been so exceptionally dry. The growers seem entirely satisfied that the cotton promises to yield rather better than their ordinary native cotton. This area should now produce enough seed to permit the supply of seed to anyone in the Oyo and Abeokuta Provinces who wants it; it is hoped that there will be a quite considerable production of this cotton in 1928-9.

69. It was stated in the last Annual General Report that the food crops in the Northern Povinces promised to be distinctly below average; and it was indicated that, though an actual famine was not anticipated, yet some shortage must be expected for several months. This forecast proved to be accurate: the conditions were certainly not such as is conveyed by the word "famine", but there was a definite shortage which caused the price of grain to soar to three or four times the normal price. It would have risen higher in the town but for the sale of imported rice in some quantity by the Native Administrations at cost price. A trade in native foodstuffs sprang up between the Southern and Northern Provinces, which also helped. Fortunately the current season has been as favourable as the last one was unfavourable; and food in the Northern Provinces is now exceptionally plentiful and cheap.

70. In the Southern Provinces an exceptionally light rainfall this year has caused exceptionally light food crops; but in the Southern Provinces "an exceptionally light food crop" means only that the gross production is a little less than in a good year: it does not mean any serious shortage.

71. *Forestry.*—The area of Forest Reserves has been increased by 903 square miles, making a total of 7,940 square miles. In addition there are areas aggregating 5,497 square miles which have been selected for reservation and are awaiting either settlement, preliminary, or final proclamation.

72. The work of surveying these areas proceeds slowly on account of the unfilled vacancies in the staff. Two of the recently-appointed officers have taken a special course in survey at the Imperial Forestry Institute and it is anticipated that better progress will result in 1928.

73. Planting for the supply of timber and pit props continues; the total area now planted exceeds 3,200 acres. At Akilla, the existing plantations have been increased during 1927 by 108 acres, the species planted being all indigenous, *viz.*, mahogany, opepe, sida and abura. The results shown at this plantation are very gratifying and a very valuable estate is being built up.

74. The export trade in mahogany has been dull. A considerable number of defective logs have been shipped for which there is a poor demand, whilst good quality logs have found a steady market.

75. There is an increasing demand for secondary timbers, the chief among which is opepe which is being used in the plywood trade.

76. The licences for timber concessions now amount to 101 whilst applications for new concessions are also being dealt with.

77. Owing to the low price of rubber, few applications have been received for permits to tap indigenous species but there has been an increase in the output of the plantation product.

78. The planting of fuel plantations adjacent to a large towns is attracting interest and those already in existence are beginning to justify the expenditure incurred on them, and supply a much-needed want. Twenty acres of the Ibadan plantations were cut over during the year and the crop was all sold for house poles and fuel at good prices. In addition 77 acres of this plantation were re-stocked.

79. Good reports have been received from the Northern and Eastern Provinces on the results of the planting of wattle and eucalyptus.

80. Seeds of *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* were planted in various nurseries and satisfactory results are reported in respect to their growth. The most promising appear to be at Sapoba where 2½ acres have been planted out and are flourishing.

81. The great importance of this tree is that it produces a valuable oil which has been used successfully in the cure of leprosy.

82. Many enquiries have been received concerning the supply of gum—large quantities of which are to be found in the Northern Provinces, but chiefly in the Bornu Province. An officer of the Forestry Department is proceeding to the Soudan, which has been the principal source of the supply of gum arabic, with a view to ascertaining the methods used in collecting, grading and marketing the produce. It is hoped that the knowledge so obtained, together with improvement in transport facilities in the provinces concerned, will enable a very considerable industry to be built up in Nigeria.

83. During the year two officers of the department completed a special course of study in silviculture, which included a tour in India, and returned to Nigeria in September. In addition, appointments have been sanctioned for three other specialist officers in the subjects of Forest Engineering, Forest Utilisation and Wood Seasoning and Preservation. The services of such officers should prove to be of great value in developing the forest resources of the country many of which have hardly been touched up to the present by either the local or the export trades in such products.

84. During the year two European officers have been appointed to the charge of the Botanic Gardens at Victoria and great improvements have already taken place in their management. The reports that it is proposed to issue from time to time on the various exotic and indigenous economic plants that are being cultivated there should prove of great interest to the planters and others concerned with such matters.

85. *Mining.*—There has been great activity in tin mining during the year, the output of concentrate (containing seventy *per cent.* metal) amounting to over 11,000 tons, being a substantial increase over that for 1926. This is all the more satisfactory, in that it shows that the recent setback in the price of tin has had no appreciable effect on the production.

86. The reduction in the price of Udi coal following the completion of the Eastern Railway has resulted, as anticipated, not only in a marked increase in the use of labour-saving machinery, but also in the conversion of several plants from oil to coal, as for example the electric generating station at Ropp.

87. The enterprising lead given by the Keffi Consolidated Tin Company, Limited, who were responsible for the introduction of the first steam-shovel into Nigeria, has been followed by others, and it is of interest to note that one such shovel erected by the Nigerian Base Metals Corporation, Limited is the largest of its kind and is capable of removing overburden at a remarkable rate. Drag line excavators are also being utilised on ground suitable for their purpose.

88. Satisfactory progress is being made with the construction of the dam and canal in connection with the Kura Falls Power Scheme, which will be a valuable asset to the minesfield on its completion. A large dam has also been erected during the year by the Northern Nigeria (Bauchi) Tin Mines, Limited, on a tributary of the N'Gell River, in order to augment the supply of water for the Kwall Falls Power Scheme, thus lengthening the period wherein cheap electric power is available for mining purposes on the property of that company.

89. As an indication of the expansion of the tin mining industry, it may be noted that in spite of the continued introduction of machinery, the coloured labour employed is over 5,000 more than that recorded for the previous year, and even so the demand would appear to be in excess of the supply.

90. With regard to minerals other than cassiterite there is little to record, for the output of gold is at present negligible, and there is little likelihood of an increase unless new deposits are discovered.

91. Lead mining is also in a somewhat stagnant condition, the output of galena for the year being only about 300 tons,

two-thirds of which was obtained from the Ameka Mine near Abakaliki in the Southern Provinces, while the balance was won at Zurak in Adamawa Province. Other deposits of galena are known to occur at various places on the Benue, such as Arafu and Akwana, but in view of the serious fall in the price of lead, their exploitation on a large scale is hardly likely to be attempted until the transport facilities have been greatly improved.

92. Early in the year, the Mines office was removed from Naraguta to Jos, where it is now incorporated in one building with those of the Administrative, Survey and Treasury Departments. As a result, a change in procedure has been made in respect to applications for mining titles; those for areas within the Plateau Province being now made direct to the Resident, instead of to the Chief Inspector of Mines, while the priority plan, which used to be kept up to date by the Mines Department, has now been taken over by the Survey Department.

93. The decentralisation of the Mines Department, which had been under consideration for some time, was sanctioned towards the end of the year. This step, which had become imperative owing to the rapid expansion of the mining industry, involves an increase in the staff of the Department from seven to ten and the dividing of the minesfield into four main divisions for purposes of inspection and administration.

94. The death rate as the result of mining accidents amounts to 0.6 per thousand, thus showing a gratifying decrease as compared with that for 1926, though the latter, it should be mentioned, was above the normal. It is hoped that when the more effective supervision resulting from the decentralisation of the Mines Department has had time to make itself felt, there will be a still further reduction in fatal mining accidents.

95. *Annual Exports.*—The export trade relies mainly upon certain staple articles all of which are of great value, and represent the main sources of the wealth of the country. They are shown in the return hereunder in which the quantity and value exported during the last five years are compared:—

	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.	
	Quantity Tons.	Value £	Quantity. Tons	Value. £
1923	99,[illegible]39	2,982,488	223,171	[illegible]0,852
1924	127,083	3,944,340	252,847	4,461,482
1925	128,113	4,166,096	272,925	4,937,450
1926	113,267	3,616,159	249,100	4,440,452
1927	113,305	3,617,332	256,967	4,574,191

	Ground Nuts.		Cocoa.	
	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1923	22,887	403,059	32,821	922,298
1924	78,266	1,461,448	37,204	980,402
1925	127,226	2,394,251	44,705	1,483,764
1926	126,799	2,342,739	39,099	1,366,016
1927	90,772	1,633,896	39,152	1,968,612

	Cotton Lint.		Tin.	
	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1923	62,701	396,549	8,475	1,190,313
1924	92,770	762,427	8,852	1,548,040
1925	132,724	797,463	9,293	1,737,578
1926	179,315	1,182,050	10,562	2,217,046
1927	101,854	611,124	10,926	2,403,720

96. It will be seen that both palm oil and palm kernels reached a high point in tonnage and value and although not quite as satisfactory as in 1924 and 1925 the quantities were substantially above the average for the last six or seven years. The market was generally speaking not favourable, prices offered for the former article ranging between £20 and £22 per ton, while those for the latter were in the neighbourhood of £14. Cocoa showed very little increase on the previous year in spite of uniformly good prices. Groundnuts showed a falling off of over 36,000 tons as compared with last year. For this there are two reasons the first being that prices were so low that the producer beyond a certain distance from the markets found it an unprofitable proposition owing to the heavy cost of animal transport, and the second that owing to a general shortage of local foodstuffs a fairly large proportion of the crop passed into local consumption. Cotton lint showed a somewhat disappointing fall, which can be attributed to much the same causes, but in the figures for tin ore there is a record which gives an indication of the flourishing state of this industry. In the trade in hides and skins, improved methods of preparation have resulted in greatly increased prices and the extent of the trade can be gathered from the following comparative table:—

	1925.	1926.	1927.
Cattle hides lb.	7,294,903	6,257,089	8,326,075
Sheep Skins ,, ...	260,422	605,426	637,818
Goat Skins ,, ...	3,043,392	3,628,248	3,206,836

IV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

97. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£
Import	15,341,000
Export	16,312,000
	£31,653,000

an increase of seven hundred and sixteen thousand pounds sterling on the trade of the previous year. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from French territory) was slightly over £19,000 a decrease of over £600.

98. Commercial imports, excluding specie, were valued at £12,352,000 an increase of over five *per cent.* compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £15,647,000

showed a slight decrease. Imports of specie amounted to £1,195,000 compared with £836,000 in the previous year, whereas exports at £657,000, were approximately the same as in 1926.

99. The United Kingdom accounted for 53.5 *per cent.* of the total trade compared with 53.7 *per cent.* for the previous year, imports at sixty-two *per cent.* showing a decline of 1.1 *per cent.* and exports at 45.6 *per cent.* a decline of 22.2 *per cent.* The United States of America with ten *per cent.* of the trade showed an increase of 28.2 *per cent.* but Germany with 15.5 *per cent.* showed a decrease of .03 *per cent.* With the exception of the colonies in British West Africa there is no trade with any part of the British Empire except through the United Kingdom and to a small extent with Canada through the United States of America.

100. From the figures given in the following return it will be seen that the import trade was maintained at a high level, and fell short only by a comparatively small sum of the value for 1925 which at that time was considered more than usually large. On the other hand, the value of the export trade though not by any means unsatisfactory did not reach the point touched in the two previous years, but as a whole the figures can, however, be taken to indicate steady progress and a genuine return after various disappointments to settled commerce.

Commercial and Government.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.
Imports (exclusive of Specie) ...	10,303,688	10,271,066	10,948,309	14,783,209	12,761,129	14,146,489
Exports (exclusive of Specie) ...	8,936,302	10,885,136	14,460,930	16,962,995	16,681,310	15,654,656
Totals	19,239,990	21,156,202	25,409,239	31,746,204	29,442,439	29,801,145
Imports of Specie	603,647	1,490,786	1,973,028	1,495,140	836,351	1,194,585
Exports of Specie	1,514,209	819,876	577,147	407,166	658,308	657,717
Totals	2,117,856	2,310,662	2,550,175	1,902,306	1,494,659	1,852,275
Gross Totals	21,357,846	23,466,864	27,959,414	33,648,510	30,937,098	31,653,420

1927. Parcels by Parcel Post not included.

101. The principal articles of the import trade are cigarettes, cotton piece goods, kerosene, kola nuts, petrol, provisions, salt, spirits (gin), tobacco unmanufactured, and the statistics for the last five years shows steady expansion. The consumption of cigarettes has now reached a point which it might almost be thought cannot be exceeded and yet there is no doubt that it will increase by twenty-five *per cent.* within the next few years. It would not have been unreasonable to assume that the cigarette habit would have affected adversely the trade in leaf tobacco, but the quantity of the latter article imported last year was well above the average and cannot but be considered to point to a state of general prosperity. The same may be said of another luxury article, gin, which in spite of the almost prohibitive rate of duty shows importations above the average. Of the other main articles of imports, it will cause no surprise to find that petrol supplies exceeded three million gallons—by far the highest quantity yet imported in a year—and there is little doubt but that this figure will be considered more or less insignificant in ten years time. Imported provisions remained about the same as in the two previous years, but cotton piece goods almost reached the 1925 level, while the importation of salt showed substantial increase and the trade in kola nuts improved. With regard to the sources of these supplies cigarettes, cotton piece goods and salt come from the United Kingdom. Provisions also come chiefly from the United Kingdom but practically all of the salt fish comes from Germany and Norway and the trade in this commodity is a large and growing one. Kerosene, petrol and tobacco unmanufactured come from the United States of America, kola nuts from the Gold Coast Colony and spirits (gin) from Holland chiefly. There seems to be no reason why British Empire fish should not compete with the countries mentioned above for the local market in dried and salted fish, and there should be an opening for more trade in British motor cars, etc., but in this respect British companies have improved their position considerably during the last few years.

102. Approximately fifty *per cent.* of the palm oil exported went to the United Kingdom, twenty-five *per cent.* to the United States of America, ten *per cent.* to Italy and the remainder divided between Germany, France, Holland and Belgium. With regard to palm kernels almost all went to the United Kingdom and Germany, each taking about fifty *per cent.* and forty-five *per cent.* respectively. In pre-war years Germany took something like seventy-five *per cent.* of the kernels exported and each year since 1920 she has taken a larger percentage. All of the tin ore and over ninety-five *per cent.* of the cotton went to the United Kingdom. The hides and skins were taken by the United Kingdom and France in about equal proportions and roughly twenty *per cent.* of the total was distributed between Germany, United States of America, Belgium, Italy and Holland. The cocoa was divided between the United Kingdom, United States of America, Holland and Germany, about thirty *per cent.* going to United States of America, and sixty *per cent.* almost evenly divided between the others. About sixty *per cent.* of the groundnuts went to Germany, twenty *per cent.* to France, ten *per cent.* to the

United Kingdom and the balance to Holland, Belgium, Italy and Spain.

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

103. *Harbours, Creeks and Rivers.*—Navigable conditions on Lagos Bar and in the entrance channels remained satisfactory and showed little change during the year under review. The official draught of twenty-five feet was maintained throughout but no instance occurred of any vessel taking advantage of this draught. The usual maintenance work on the moles was carried out by the Harbour Works Department and the West Training Bank was extended by ninety feet. *The Lady Clifford* has been employed dredging on the Eastern Spit, and in the Commodore, Bruce and Pool Channels as circumstances required, though her efforts were concentrated on the Spit when weather conditions were favourable. Only very slight changes ha taken place in the contour of the Eastern Spit, the seaward end of which remains practically unchanged. Inside the harbour, dredging operations were carried out by the *Sandgrouse, Child, Queen Mary, Mole* and *Whitworth*, the latter being a pontoon grab dredger acquired during the year from Messrs. Armstrong Whitworth and Company. As a result of these operations, the draught at the Customs Wharf and at Nos. 1, 2 and 3 buoy berths was increased to twenty-four feet and the depth at the downstream berths at the Ijora or Iddo coal wharf, where considerable silting had occurred, was increased to eighteen feet, *i.e.*, the authorised draught. The resultant spoil has been utilised in connection with the various reclamation schemes in progress during the year, *i.e.*, the Ebute Metta-Apapa railway track, the Alakoro embayment, at Apapa dockyard behind Nos. 2 and 3 berths, and on the site of the Harbour Engineer's new Depot between Apapa and Ebute Metta. The spoil *ex The Lady Clifford* was dumped at sea with the exception of a small proportion discharged into barges and pumped ashore *ex Romulus*. Part of the spoil *ex Queen Mary* was dumped up Badagry Creek as it was unsuitable for reclamation purposes. This is an unsatisfactory procedure but unavoidable under the conditions prevailing.

104. At Port Harcourt, the second instalment of ocean wharfage was completed and handed over on August 1st. The new wharf is 870 feet long with an upstream extension of 105 feet suitable for small craft. It is anticipated that the first portion of the new coaling berth will be ready by about March of 1928, but the electric power required for this installation will not be available before the end of the year.

105. The usual quarterly surveys of Lagos Bar and Entrance have been carried out and plotted in conjunction with those made by the Harbour Engineer's Department, soundings for the latter being taken between the moles only. A survey of the ocean steamer route from Rawson Creek near Forcados to Sapele was made during the year, thus completing the surveys of steamer routes between Forcados and Burutu, Warri, Koko and Sapele. The Admiralty are producing a new chart of this area

from the information supplied to them. A minor survey of Onya Crossing on the Niger was carried out in the interests of inland water shipping. This crossing is near the junction of the Forcados and Nun branches of the River.

106. An exceptionally large waterway programme has been dealt with during the year. The launch routes from Lagos to Sapele and throughout the Delta have been cleared and kept open to navigation. Clearing parties have also been employed at various periods of the year on the following waterways:—

Creeks in the Sudd Region.
The Niger River and its tributaries.
The Omerun, Anambra, N'doni and Kiagbodo Creeks.
The Warri-Koko Creek route and the Koko Canal.
The Ogba Creek.
Bubara Rapids on the middle Niger.
Imo and Azumini Rivers.
Qua Ibo, Enyong, Bansara and Cross Rivers.
Mungo and Meme Rivers in the Cameroons Province.

Inspections have also been carried out of the Oshun, Yemoji and Ibu Rivers in order to estimate the possibilities of clearing these rivers at a later date.

107. The coastal buoys and those marking navigable channels in the harbours and estuaries were efficiently maintained throughout the year, no instance having occurred of any buoy being reported as out of position. The Calabar Light Buoy was extinguished for a few days owing to a mechanical defect, and the Bonny Light Buoy was fouled and damaged by the Spanish steamer *Teresa Taya* on October 7th. It was temporarily re-lighted by the *Pathfinder* two days later and replaced by a new buoy on October 15th. There are now sixty-seven buoys and fourteen beacons maintained by the Marine Department as aids to navigation besides the three long-range light buoys.

108. The lights on the coast including those in the British Cameroons were well maintained and the lighthouses kept in good repair. The new automatic light installed at Cape Nachtigal during the year has proved of great assistance to mariners. A similar installation for Cape Debundscha is shortly expected from England and should be operating early next year.

109. Mail and transport services were maintained regularly by Government craft on the following routes:—

Lagos to Sapele and Forcados.
Port Harcourt to Opobo.
Port Harcourt to Degema and Brass.

The Baro-Lokoja-Onitsha service was taken over by the Niger Company during the year. The low water service on the Cross River between Itu and Ikom run in connection with Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company's service has run satisfactorily. A second ferry steamer for the Lagos-Apapa ferry service arrived out in June and has proved of great value as a relief vessel. The transport of coal for Government Departments from Port Harcourt to Lagos and to the outstations, Forcados, Calabar and Victoria was maintained satisfactorily throughout the year.

110. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United King-

dom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, hold the bulk of the shipping, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the American West Africa Line, John Holt and Company, Limited, African and Eastern Trade Corporation Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie and allied Companies, Chargeurs Reunis French Steamship Line, Frassinet Fabre Line, Roma Societa di Navigazione, and Italian West Africa (Congo) Line—Navigazione Libera Triestina. The total tonnage of cargo landed and shipped was 1,215,000 as compared with 1,189,000 last year. The number of vessels which entered and cleared was 1,473 as against 1,240 in 1926.

111. *Railways.*—The railway is divided into two routes. The western, with its terminus at Apapa and Iddo, comprises a main line from Lagos (Apapa and Iddo Stations) to Kano, a distance of 705 miles from the coast, through the important towns of Abeokuta (served by Lafenwa station on the main line), Ibadan, Ilorin, Oshogbo, Minna, Kaduna, Zaria; a branch line connects Zaria with Jos which is the junction for the line from Port Harcourt. The gauge of the Zaria-Jos branch is two feet six inches, that of the remainder of the line three feet six inches. Baro on the Niger River is served by a line (111 miles) branching from the main line at Minna, and forms a port for import and export traffic. The eastern route, running from Port Harcourt on the Bonny Estuary, effects a junction with the western line at Kaduna a distance of 566 miles from Port Harcourt. From Kafanchan a connecting line runs to Jos, an important centre in connection with the Tin Mining Industry. Jos, the centre of the industry, is now brought within 521 miles of the coast at Port Harcourt as compared with a distance of 751 miles *via* Zaria to Lagos. The immediate result of the opening of this route has been to reduce the price of coal delivered at Bukuru from Enugu to forty shillings and five pence per ton against eighty-nine shillings *via* Zaria and the Bauchi light railway and also to effect large reductions in the rail freight on tin, machinery, provisions, etc. The Up Boat Express now works through to Jos *via* Kaduna and Kafanchan, a distance of 740 miles as compared with the old route of 751 miles, the time occupied being reduced by two and a half hours. Enugu station, which serves the coal fields, is situated 151 miles from Port Harcourt.

112. A broad gauge branch line from Zaria to Kaura-Namoda is now under construction, approximately 145 miles in the direction of Sokoto; rail head had reached eighty-one miles from Zaria in December. This line will traverse a well-populated area with great possibilities for development, and it is anticipated it will be open for traffic about October, 1928. An extension is also under construction from Kano towards Hadeija, 100 miles, and a branch line is being built from Ifo-Idogo (twenty-four miles); it is expected that the latter should be open for traffic about June, 1928, and about fifty miles of the former in October, 1928.

113. The gross earnings during the financial year ended 31st March, 1927, were £2,396,011, the highest figure recorded in the history of the railway, and the gross working expenditure

£1,418,625, making the net receipt £977,386. The total number of passengers carried was 2,621,432, an increase of 208,319 over the number carried the previous year, and the tonnage of goods and minerals hauled was 948,304 tons, an increase of 151,025 tons over the previous year's tonnage.

114. The estimated revenue for the calendar year is placed at £2,332,155 and the approximate expenditure at £2,373,543, which includes contribution to Renewals Fund, interest charges and the cost of departmental services, pensions, etc.

115. There are now 178 stations open for traffic:—

Western Division	70
Northern Division	47
Eastern Division	61
	178

116. The Transportation Department is under the control of the Superintendent of the Line, with headquarters at Ebute Metta (a suburb of Lagos). He is assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of the Line, one for traffic operation and commercial matters, and one for locomotive working. The line is divided into three divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Superintendent, assisted by Assistant Divisional Superintendents as under:—

Western Division.—Iddo, Apapa to Zungeru.

Northern Division.—North of Zungeru to Kano (including Baro Branch and also the Bauchi Light Railway).

Eastern Division.—Port Harcourt to Jos and Kaduna Junction.

117. A motor transport service is running in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, mainly between Zaria and Gusau. This service comprises modern lorries and is augmented by roadless track vehicles which are being worked experimentally on behalf of the Empire Cotton Growing Corporation (to whom they belong). The motor service will move further afield as the branch Railway Line opens operations between Zaria and Gusau.

118. *Roads and Bridges.*—Approximately 3,000 miles of motor road are maintained by the Public Works Department. These roads are surfaced with laterite or similar gravel except in the Delta Provinces where they are mainly " earth " roads. To cope with the increasing motor traffic the Lagos-Ibadan, Ibadan-Ilesha and a few other roads have been widened. About thirty miles of stone metalled and tarred surfacing has already been laid on the Lagos-Abeokuta road and it is proposed to extend this method of construction. Localities where suitable stone is available are however limited, and as transport will in many cases prove prohibitive the problem of satisfactorily maintaining the more important roads in Nigeria is likely to be one of some difficulty. The existing roads will withstand reasonable traffic throughout the year but beyond certain traffic limits deterioration is rapid and maintenance practically impossible. Limitation of axle loads and speeds and the use of pneumatic tyres may mitigate the trouble, and the development of multi-wheeled vehicles or of " road-trains " may provide a solution.

119. In addition to the Public Works Department roads, the Native Administration have constructed and maintained a very considerable mileage of roads which are serviceable for motor traffic in the dry season.

120. New bridges are designed to withstand heavy traffic, and the older bridges on all important routes have been or are being reconstructed.

121. The special road programme inaugurated on the instructions of His Excellency has been well advanced. The work already in hand involves about 580 miles of road of which about 290 miles have been completed during the year. In addition about 740 miles of road survey has been completed.

122. Road works under construction include the Rigachikun-Jos road (163 miles), Funtua-Yashi road (76 miles), Bida-Zungeru road (56 miles), Abakaliki-Ogoja road (60 miles), Oturkpo-Katsina Ala road (91 miles), Share-Jebba road (30 miles), Ara-Ijero road (9 miles) and Ilugun-Olokemeji road (16 miles). The Jemaa-Jagindi road (16 miles) and the Ondo-Agbabu road (40 miles) have been completed. All these road works involve numerous bridges of considerable size.

123. Work on the Wudyl Bridge over the Challowa River in Kano Province is well advanced. The two abutments and four piers are completed and the steel work for the one-155 foot and seven-100 foot spans is now being delivered and assembled. Work has been commenced on the long embankment and two reinforced concrete pile bridges (with spans totalling 643 feet) over the Misau River in Bauchi Province. Arrangements have been made for bridging the Imo River in Owerri Province with a reinforced concrete pile bridge of 426 feet total span. This bridge with its new approach roads will establish direct road communication between Port Harcourt and Aba and the Calabar Province.

124. Bridges on the Kaduna-Zaria road (52 miles) will shortly be completed, when this recently made road will be thrown open to general traffic. The work includes three 100-feet span bridges.

125. Replacement of the old bridges on the Abeokuta-Ijebu-Ode road, on the Ibadan-Ife road and on portions of the Oshogbo-Benin road and of minor bridges on other roads is being undertaken.

126. The services of the Posts and Telegraphs Department continue to expand in all directions. Increases ranging from seven *per cent.* to as much as fifteen *per cent.* are shown in the net revenue, telegrams, postal orders, and sale of stamps. The raising of the limit of weight for parcels to 22lb. has evidently been appreciated, judging by the mail increases shown in the numbers of parcels received over the former 11lb., limit of weight. The Money Order business has received a very much needed fillip by the reduction of commission rates; it is however too soon to express an opinion as to the effect of this reduction on the volume of orders issued. New postal telegraph offices have been opened at Ede, Ife, Ondo, Imo River, and Damaturu, a departmental post office has been opened at Ashaka whilst postal agencies have been established at Gudi, Lafia, Kafanchan, Ikirun, Okrika, Abak and Ohafia. Increasing use is being made of motor transport, the principal contracts entered

into during the year being for the conveyance of mails between Enugu and Abakaliki, Oron and Eket and Jos and Maiduguri. During 1927 a contract was entered into with the Niger Company for transport of mails on the Niger River between Burutu and Baro. Telegraph construction has continued, in spite of staff difficulties, throughout the year on the Zaria-Gusau Railway; other construction works completed during the year were Ede-Ife-Oshogbo and Akure-Ondo lines. The wireless receiving sets working at Kaduna and Lagos have been used exclusively for "Rugby" news and for the greater part of the year have given satisfactory results, the failures in almost every case being due to atmospherical conditions.

127. A Government Savings Bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and it is pleasing to find that during 1927 the number of new accounts has steadily increased. At the same time the number and amount of withdrawals have also increased. Fewer accounts were closed during the year than for some years past. An additional savings bank office was opened at Umuahia bringing the total number of offices up to thirty.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

128. *Legislation.*—The West African Frontier Force Reserve Ordinance (No. 5 of 1927) repeals Chapter 38 of the Laws and re-enacts it substituting similar provisions with certain modifications.

129. The Motor Traffic Ordinance (No. 10 of 1927) repeals Chapter 109 of the Laws and re-enacts it giving wider and clearer provisions in regard to motor traffic in Nigeria.

130. The Poisons and Pharmacy Ordinance (No. 15 of 1927) repeals Chapter 50 of the Laws and replaces Parts I and II thereof by other provisions.

131. The Dangerous Drugs Ordinance (No. 16 of 1927) re-enacts Part II of Chapter 50 of the Laws and substitutes other provisions in regard to dangerous drugs in order to comply with International Convention.

132. The Roads and Rivers (Repeal) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1927) repeals Chapter 107 of the Laws with effect from the 1st April, 1928. the date upon which it is proposed that direct taxation shall become general throughout Nigeria

133. The German Missions (Repeal) Ordinance (No. 21 of 1927) repeals Ordinance No. 10. of 1925 to enable German Missions who have returned to the scene of their former activities to recover possession of their property.

134. The Income Tax Ordinance (No. 23 of 1927) provides for the levy and collection of a tax assessed upon the estimated chargeable income payable annually by every adult (male) person resident in the Colony, with effect from the 1st April, 1928.

135. *Police.*—In the Northern Provinces with the exception of the patrols mentioned below, the Force has been occupied mostly in the more purely police duties of prevention and detection of crime, the provision of escorts where necessary, and,

especially in the Townships, the many other duties of police. Patrols in which police have been engaged are as follows:—

Adamawa Province	2
Benue Province	1

136. The establishment of European Officers of the Force has now two vacancies. The rank and file is up to strength; and the improvement and expansion of a Central Recruits' Training Depot is making a noticeable effect in the increased efficiency of the Force. Permanent barracks for the Kano Police Detachment have been completed during the year.

137. The Railway Police Detachment has been increased in strength during the year on account of the additional duties imposed upon them by the completion and opening to ordinary traffic of the line Makurdi-Jos-Kaduna Junction.

138. Crime in those areas of the Northern Provinces in which police are occupied, is normal. The amount of serious crime is small, although it should here be observed that signs are not lacking of a tendency on the part of those engaged in the making or uttering of counterfeit coin, to extend their activities into the southern portions of the Northern Provinces.

139. In the Southern Provinces the state of crime has been normal during the year and nothing of outstanding importance in this respect has occurred.

140. In January last, the duties of Preventive Service on the Eastern Frontier were taken over by the police from the Customs Department which had hitherto undertaken this work. The Force consists of one Assistant Commissioner of Police and sixty-seven rank and file and operates along the border from Tiko up as far as Fontem. A series of small Preventive posts have been established at intervals between these points. The distance requiring supervision on this Frontier is much larger than that on the Western Frontier and the difficulties experienced in dealing with smuggling are greater, owing to the hilly nature of the ground, the large expanse of water in the Mungo River and the numerous creeks near the coast line, all of which features afford considerable facilities to smugglers and render the work of the police correspondingly arduous. Considerable progress has been made during the year and the police have carried out their duties very satisfactorily in the circumstances.

141. In April the two new offices of Senior Commissioner of Police were created in order to relieve the Inspector-General of a certain amount of routine work and responsibility which could reasonably be delegated to a senior officer. Consequently the Southern Police Force has been divided into two areas, each in charge of a Senior Commissioner of Police. One Senior Commissioner has charge of all police in the provinces west of the Niger, and the other has charge of all in the provinces east of the Niger.

142. In view of the approaching institution of taxation in the Southern Provinces, an increase of 500 rank and file was granted during the year, as a temporary measure, and these have been distributed throughout the provinces, so that a mobile body of men should be in readiness should any emergency arise. This additional force will gradually be absorbed into the authorised establishment or reduced in number periodically

according as they can be dispensed with. Thus the Special Police, as such, will eventually disappear. About one half of the total number granted has already been enlisted and is in training.

143. During the month of September the political situation in Warri became very unsatisfactory owing to a variety of causes. A patrol was sanctioned and operated there for a period of nearly three months. The patrol, which consisted of four officers and about 200 men, succeeded in bringing the province back to a state of normality at the close of the year.

144. Two escorts operated during the year in the Ogoja Province. The first of these was sanctioned owing to a long-standing dispute between the people of Ogada and Apiampum over the respective boundaries of their lands. The dispute resulted in litigation which was finally settled, when the full Court dismissed an appeal brought by the people of Ogada against Apiampum. It remained to demarcate the boundary according to the decision of the Court, and for this purpose an escort accompanied the District Officer on the 22nd March. No serious opposition was encountered and the escort withdrew on the 12th April, when the demarcation of the boundary was completed. The second escort in the Ogoja Province was also due to a land dispute, this time between the towns of Igbo-Emabar and Assigo. No resistance was offered.

145. *Prisons.*—The daily average prison population in the Northern Provinces remains much as it was during 1926, namely 775 that year and 762 for this year to date. Prisoners are employed principally on station labour as required by the Magistrate and the health authorities.

146. Of improvements and extensions to prison accommodation completed during 1927 the most noteworthy are the construction and furnishing of an Infirmary Ward for Jos Prison, and the completion at Kaduna Prison of two blocks of permanent buildings containing respectively six cells for males and four for females. Other minor improvements have been carried out both at Kaduna and Maiduguri Prisons.

147. Prison industries have naturally their principal centre at Kaduna Prison, which is the largest of the convict gaols in the Northern Provinces, where the chief industries are tailoring, boot repairing and the manufacture of cane furniture. A certain amount of work for the general public is also undertaken by the Kaduna Prison Printing Press.

148. In the Southern Provinces good progress has been made in the re-building of the Port Harcourt and Enugu convict prisons. In addition to the manufacture of the bricks used in the new buildings, the entire construction is being carried out by convict labour.

149. The stone-breaking industry, commenced in the Lagos prison in a small way during 1926, has developed considerably and in addition to supplying a useful form of hard labour is most profitable.

150. From the 1st November, 1927, the complete output of wood furniture made in the Lagos prison carpenter shop has been handed over to the Public Works Department for issue to the new houses.

151. It is satisfactory to note that though great difficulty is experienced in recruiting a suitable type of warder there has been a marked improvement in the discipline of the prisoners.

152. The daily average number of prisoners in the Southern Provinces for the period 1st January, 1927, to 30th November, 1927, was 7,498 which is the highest daily average on record. It is expected that when the figures are available for the full year, the daily average will exceed 7,500.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

153. *Public Works*—It is estimated that the total expenditure by the Department for the year ending March 31st 1928 will be about £1,940,000 as compared with an expenditure of £1,230,000 for the year ended March 31st 1927. The expenditure shows a notable increase for the second year in succession and is well distributed over roads, building works and special works—water, electric light etc.

154. *Water Supplies.*— The Port Harcourt supply scheme has been completed. Work on the Ijebu-Ode scheme has made good progress; the collecting galleries and service reservoir (capacity 530,000 gallons) have been completed and work on the pumping plant, mains and street fountains is well in hand.

155. At Kaduna the intake tower in the Kaduna River is completed. Work on the intake tunnel and clear water reservoir is well in hand and work on the sedimentation basin and pump well has been commenced. Work on the scheme for supplying a part of the town of Ibadan has made good progress, the pumping plant has been installed and the pumping main laid. At Aba the well has been completed and the pumping plant installed. Work on the steel storage tank, mains and steel fountains is in hand.

156. Construction of the Kano scheme is still in abeyance, the Consulting Engineers having decided to send out one of their partners to make an investigation of local conditions at the Challowa River during the dry season.

157. *Electric Light and Power.*—Consumption in Lagos, both of power and light, shows a gratifying increase and the estimate for the financal year will certainly be exceeded. The plant for the Port Harcourt scheme is now ready for shipment and work on the buildings and distribution has been started. The proposals for the Kaduna scheme met with the general approval of the Consulting Engineers and orders for the plant will shortly be given.

158. *Building Work. Hospitals.*—The European Hospital and Sisters' Quarters at Enugu, the Medical Store at Lagos, the Quarantine Station at Apapa and the European Hospital at Jos were completed. Good progress has been made on three blocks of the African Hospital, Lagos, and work on the following is well in hand:—

159. Additions to European and African Hospitals Kaduna, African Hospital, Aba, Kano Native Hospital, Infectious Diseases Hospital, Enugu and the extension of the African Hospital, Calabar.

160. *Government Quarters.* The housing programme for 1926-27 comprised 135 quarters for Europeans and 303 for Africans. There was some delay in the final selection of certain sites but the work is approaching completion. The 1927-28 programme of sixty-one European and ninety-five African quarters is well advanced.

161. *Police Barracks.*—Work on the following has been completed.—Iddo, Oke Suna (Lagos), Calabar and Enugu Barracks.

162. *Miscellaneous Buildings.* The following office buildings were completed.—Public Works Office, Lagos; Provincial Headquarters Office, Police Office and Public Works Office and Store at Makurdi. Post Offices, Oturkpo and Abeokuta. Work on the following is in hand. Lands Office, Lagos; Ilaro Court House; Divisional Office, Oturkpo; Provincial Office, Nassarawa, Kano. Two Rest Houses at Kaduna and a Rest House at Abeokuta were completed. Work on the Governor's Residence at Kaduna, two Rest Houses at Kano, W.A.F.F. Mess and Buildings, Kaduna, and a further extension to the Veterinary Establishment at Vom is in hand.

163. *Contract Work.*—The policy of letting contracts for building work has been further extended, such work including the Medical Store, the Oke Suna Police Barracks and the new Lands Office in Lagos and Government Quarters in Lagos and elsewhere.

164. *Harbours, Rivers, Creeks, Lagos Harbour.*—Navigable conditions, both inside and outside the harbour, continue to show improvement and the navigable draught of twenty-five feet has been well maintained throughout the entrance to the Harbour. The extension of the training bank has been continued with satisfactory results. The necessary replenishment and maintenance of the moles has been carried out. A portion of the eastern shore of the lagoon along the Marina is being repaired and revetted on lines which should improve the flow of water in the navigable channels.

165. The new wharf with four berths and sheds at Apapa has been completed and is in full working under the administration of the Railway. Coaling and refitting berths for the Marine Department at Apapa are nearing completion.

166. The preliminary investigations is connection with the new Carter Bridge were completed and the design is in progress of preparation. The reclamation of the Alakoro embayment has been commenced so as to be completed by the time the erection of the new bridge is commenced.

167. The Aro Quarry has continued to supply the stone necessary for Harbour Works, Railway and Public Works Department's requirements.

168. *Railway Ports, Port Harcourt.*—The second instalment of riverside wharfage has been completed during the year. This gives a total deep water berthage of 1,920 feet exclusive of two boat landing stages one at either end of berthage. The construction of a third single-storey transit shed to serve the above berthage, 620 feet long by 90 feet wide, has been commenced during the year and good progress made.

169. The erection of new coaling berth comprising 2,500 tons storage bunker and electrically-driven conveyor belt loading

machinery is nearing completion. A beginning has also been made with the retaining bank in connection with dredging of the southern extremity and reclamation in connection with traders' waterside plots at the northern or upstream extremity of the Port.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

170. There has again this year been a noticeable absence of any serious outbreak of epidemic relapsing fever and cerebro-spinal meningitis. Mild outbreaks of relapsing fever were reported in the Ondo Province early in the year and a limited number of cases occurred in the Plateau Province in August and September. There was a slight increase in the number of cases in the Plateau Province in October and a further outbreak has been reported from Abinsi in the Benue Province. The outbreaks have been mild in type.

171. Small outbreaks of cerebro-spinal meningitis were reported from Yola, Munshi and Kano Provinces in the Northern Provinces. Smallpox has been prevalent all the year in the Northern Provinces, outbreaks being reported from Kano, Zaria, Plateau, Bauchi, Yola and Kabba Provinces. Vaccination continues to be actively pushed as a preventative against smallpox and a special vaccination campaign under a medical officer has been started in the Plateau Province.

172. During the year cases of yellow fever were reported from Lagos, Badagry and Yaba. The Rockefeller Yellow Fever Commission are still vigorously pursuing their investigations on this disease. Plague continued in epidemic form in Lagos. In the Ijebu Province the disease appears to be gradually being eradicated. In Lagos the number of cases slowly decreased till July, when there was a slight increase up to October, when the cases again showed a decrease. This rise and fall corresponded with the percentage of infected rats caught. Most of the cases were of the bubonic type but a few pneumonic cases occurred. The Special Plague Staff has been vigorously carrying out the recommendations of Sir Edward Thornton throughout the year and in Lagos the deratting of the less congested parts of the town has been completed, only the small congested area having still to be dealt with. On the mainland the deratting of Ijebu Ode Town has been completed and the larger outlying towns in Ijebu Province are now being dealt with.

173. The work on the investigation of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis has been continued and good progress is being made in clearing heavy undergrowth of the river banks. The staff has been augmented by the addition of three travelling Sleeping Sickness Medical Officers whose duties are to visit the infected areas and treat the patients in their homes and it is hoped by this means to get in touch with many who would not Ijebu Province are now being dealt with.

IX.—EDUCATION.

174. In the Northern Provinces the demand for education is growing steadily. Not all the requests for elementary schools made by various Native Administrations can be met, but whenever it has been possible to provide adequate native teachers

new schools have been opened. The policy of refusing to open schools, unless sufficient supervision by European officers of the Department can be given, is continued. Twenty-four new schools including two crafts schools have been started. European staff has been slightly under strength throughout the year, and on December 31st there were two vacancies for Superintendents of Education and two for Superintendents of Arts and Crafts. During the year four new Superintendents of Education have been appointed, and seven new Superintendents of Arts and Crafts. One Superintendent of Education was permanently invalided. Another temporarily invalided, is attached to the office of the Secretary to the Advisory Committee on Native Education in Tropical Africa.

175. The opening of seven Mission schools has been approved.

176. Twelve men trained at the Katsina College entered on their duties in six different provinces. One of these, by arrangement with the Sokoto Native Administration, has been appointed as a teacher on the Training College staff.

177. A special class was opened at Katsina in July for the preliminary training of candidates for the subordinate Medical and Sanitary Staff in the Northern Provinces. The class is attached to the Training College.

178. A conference of the more senior officers of the Department was held at Kaduna in March.

179. The Rev. A. G. Fraser of Achimota visited the Northern and Southern Provinces in April and May.

180. A new syllabus of work for Crafts schools has been submitted to Government for approval.

181. The question of the amalgamation of the two Departments of Education in the Northern and Southern Provinces has been under consideration during the year.

182. On September the 1st, the regulations under the Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) Ordinance (No. 15 of 1926) came into effect. The registration of those engaged in teaching began from that date but had not been completed by the close of the year.

183. The result of the Ordinance and of the regulations is already noticeable. So far it has only been found necessary for the Director and the Board to advise the compulsory closing of one school, but in several cases preliminary warnings have been sent with the result that the schools concerned were reorganised and made more efficient.

184. Quarterly meetings of the Board have been held throughout the year. At the meeting held in December the Board considered a position which was arising owing to the difficulty of defining what should or should not be regarded as religious instruction. The Board recommended that the Education Ordinance should be amended by the deletion of any reference to religious instruction and that exemption from certain provisions of the Ordinance should be granted by regulation to certain schools and classes of school which are concerned with religious instruction.

185. School committees are beginning to function throughout the Southern Provinces, and should prove of considerable assistance to the Board by bringing to the notice of members local problems and suggestions.

186. Arrangements have been made for building two Government Training Institutions for teachers which it is proposed to open in 1929. At the same time the Missions are taking steps in several cases to increase their facilities for the training of teachers.

187. In the Southern Provinces elementary education is given in forty-eight Government schools, and twelve Native Administration schools all of which are in the Cameroons Province. A Native Administration school has been built and will shortly be opened at Oyo. The number of Mission schools which have attained a standard that justifies Government assistance has increased to 244 and special reference must be made to the excellent work which is being done in the girls' schools which have been established by the Missions. It is significant that though only eight assisted schools in the Southern Provinces have reached a sufficiently high standard to be graded as "A" schools no less than five of these "A" schools are girls' schools.

188. At King's College arrangements have been made to admit a number of scholars who will be trained as Assistants to the Medical Department.

189. In September a Government Secondary School for Girls was opened at Lagos and twenty girls were accepted. Arrangements have now been made to add a Domestic Science side to the school and the number of pupils is being increased.

190. During the year the European personnel of the Department has been strengthened by the appointment of two Assistant Directors and fifteen Superintendents as well as of a Principal of the Girls' School and a Domestic Science Mistress. One Superintendent has been promoted, one has left on transfer to the West Indies and a third has retired.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

191. *Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.*—In the Northern Provinces all land is under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor to be administered for the use and common benefit of the natives. In the Southern Provinces all land is not at the disposal of the Governor in the same way, but land may not be leased to a non-native without the Governor's approval. The general policy is to encourage cultivation of the soil by the native inhabitants themselves, but many leases up to ninety-nine years have been granted for commercial and other purposes and there are large tracts suitable for agriculture. It is essential that anyone who desires to cultivate rubber or other permanent crops should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions. A new Land Department for Nigeria is being formed in order to deal with land questions.

192. *Surveys.*—A large programme of work was carried out by the Survey Department during the year, the principal items being:—

(*a*) the extension of the main triangulation from Minna in the district of Ibadan;

(*b*) the continuation of the topographical work in the area north of Minna and north of Enugu;

(*c*) the large scale survey of the Urban Area of Lagos, the large scale survey of the town and township of Ibadan and the survey of Abeokuta town;

(*d*) the survey of 900 areas on the minesfield; this was possible owing to the engagement of a Special Party of R.E. officers and men;

(*e*) the removal of the Lithographic Plant from Kano to Lagos to enable work to be dealt with more expeditiously;

(*f*) the fixing of numerous points by observed latitude and wireless longitude for the purpose of control.

193. Rainfall throughout Nigeria showed considerable variation for the average throughout the year, Lagos being nearly seventeen inches below the average for the last thirty-three years while Lokoja on the confluence of the Niger and Benue was nearly twenty-five inches above the average of the last twenty years.

Total rainfall at Forcados during 1927	145.83 inches.
Average rainfall at Forcados during 1927	12.15 ,,
Wettest month in the year, June.	
Total rainfall at Lagos during 1927	55.20 ,,
Average rainfall at Lagos during 1927	4.60 ,,
Wettest month in the year, October.	
Total rainfall January-November at Lokoja during 1927	73.67 ,,
Average rainfall January-November at Lokoja during 1927	6.70 ,,
Wettest month in the year, August.	
Total rainfall at Sokoto during 1927	30.07 ,,
Average rainfall at Sokoto during 1927	2.51 ,,
Wettest month in the year, August.	

194. The Geological Survey continued its investigations in both the Northern and Southern Provinces. In the south work was carried on in Onitsha and Owerri Provinces attention being mainly directed to tracing out and mapping the westward extension of the southern end of the Enugu coalfield and the younger tertiary group containing lignites and clays. The former has been located as far west as the Mamu valley where a seam measuring three feet nine inches of fair quality coal has been found while the latter has been proved to be continuous from the Eastern Railway to Oba, near Onitsha. In view of Government's decision to open the lignite fields to prospecting this result is of considerable importance. In the north investigations have been commenced in Sokoto for water supply and while it is considered that conditions are generally unfavourable for obtaining artesian supplies it is thought probable that supplies, sufficient for domestic purposes, will be obtained by sinking wells up to depths of 200 feet and these will make considerable areas available for agricultural purposes. On the conclusion of the Tinfields survey it was decided to undertake the investigation of the mineralised belt extending from Minna to Birnin Gwari and the examination of that portion near Minna of which topographical maps are available is now in progress.

195. A Bulletin and an occasional paper dealing with fossil fish remains from Ameki and a Bulletin describing the geology and the occurrence of tinstone in Zaria and Kano Provinces and in the Calabar district were published during the year. A coloured geological map of the tinfields of Nigeria was compiled and issued in two sheets. A further Bulletin on the Nigerian Coalfield was also prepared for the press and arrangements made for its publication early in 1928.

196. Dr. Falconer, who had been Director of the Geological Survey since 1919, retired on pension in April last and has been succeeded by Dr. Wilson.

XI.—LABOUR.

197. Throughout Nigeria and the mandated territory of the Cameroons all permanent labour, as distinct from the temporary labour used by native communities when necessary and beneficial to themselves, and approved by ancient native customary law, is voluntary. Permanent labour includes most labourers paid by the month; the artisans employed by Government Departments, Native Administrations, and trading firms; standing gangs of labourers employed on road-making and other public works, etc. No labour for private employers is recruited or engaged by Government or by the Native Administrations.

198. With the exception of some 6,000 labourers on the Cameroons Plantations, who have emigrated from the French Cameroons, there is no immigrant labour in Nigeria. The supply of labour for the Cameroons Plantations has continued satisfactory throughout the year.

199. The Roads and Rivers (Repeal) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1927) repeals Chapter 107 of the Laws of Nigeria with effect from the 1st April, 1928.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

200. The Government Analyst's Department, which was formerly part of the Medical Research Institute, and as such was under the Medical Authorities, was constituted a separate Department during the year.

201. The Harbour Department was formed on the 1st April as a separate department under a Port Engineer who is generally responsible for the wharves, under-water structures, bridges, revetments, etc., in Lagos Harbour and who will also advise on matters concerning ports, other than Lagos Harbour, as required.

E. V. ROCHFORT RAE,
Acting Senior Assistant Secretary.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Lagos, Nigeria,
30th January, 1928.

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1928.

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Map of the Colony and Protectorate.

NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1928.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,139 square miles; Northern Provinces 281,939 square miles) and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India and the self-governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lies the denser forest region rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the latest returns is 18,810,534* (Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,360,734; Northern Provinces, 10,449,800), and is larger than that of any

* Includes population of the mandated area of the Cameroons.

British Dependency except India. There are about 5,700 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government, and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships, and later of the British Consul at Fernando Po gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coast of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796-1805), Captain Clapperton (1822-26), Richard Lander (1826-30), Doctor Barth (1850-55) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior became known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists, eager to strangle the slave

trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. By this Charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, its influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories of the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's Charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate; the southern portion was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and the whole was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Both the Northern and Southern Protectorates were placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally, but with British Officers, was raised by Sir Frederick (now Lord) Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former règime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin River, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and

another combined expedition was despatched: Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the City had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up, the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons and a strong contingent of the Regiment also fought in the East African Campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the war was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

13. The principal languages spoken are, in the Northern Provinces, Hausa, Fulani, and Arabic; and in the Southern Provinces, Yoruba, Efik, Ibo, and Ibibio.

14. The currency is controlled by the West African Currency Board which was constituted in November, 1912, to provide for the currency of the British West African Colonies and Protectorates. The coins current are:—United Kingdom gold, silver, and bronze; West African silver and alloy coins of the values of two shillings, one shilling, sixpence and threepence; and Nigerian nickel-bronze coins of the values of one penny, one halfpenny and one-tenth of a penny. United Kingdom notes are legal tender; and West African notes of one pound and ten shillings are also current. The United Kingdom coins are being gradually superseded by the West African and Nigerian coinage.

15. The weights and measures used in Nigeria are the same as those used in Great Britain.

1.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

16. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigeria (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the Legislative Council were abolished and a larger and more representative Legislative Council was substituted for them. This new Legislative Council

consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members elected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

17. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

18. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

19. In the Northern Provinces the leading Emirs continue to work with efficiency and in co-operation with their advisers and show every desire for administrative progress and economic development.

Their interest in things in general is not now limited to their own territory. This is instanced by the visit of the Emir of Gombe to Kano and Zaria, by those of the Emirs of Zaria and Katsina to the Plateau Province and of the Attah of Igbirra to Kano, Zaria and Katsina.

20. The Governor in March and April visited the Kano, Ilorin, Zaria, Niger and Sokoto Provinces. At Bida, on 16th April, His Excellency installed Saidu, Eighth Emir of Bida. In August he visited the Plateau and Kano Provinces.

21. There have been no changes in the Political Administration of the Northern Provinces throughout the year under review.

A successful Conference of Residents of the Northern Provinces was held in Kaduna in September; many important questions of administration were discussed and certain non-officials were invited to join in the discussion as regards subjects which were of particular interest to them.

22. Serious disturbances in the Northern Provinces have been confined to the Idoma Division of Benue Province. A police patrol became necessary in February, and it was considered advisable to convert it into a military patrol at the end of that month. All serious opposition was over by the middle of March but it was considered advisable to retain troops in the area until all the ringleaders had been captured or had surrendered. Only

six village areas were implicated in the disturbances and of these five had submitted and surrendered their ringleaders and their arms before the end of April. The sixth, Njelele, the home of Ogboloko, who was the prime instigator of the trouble, held out longer, and Ogboloko still remains at large though a fugitive with only two or three personal followers. All active opposition ceased in April, but troops have been continuously in Njelele since May.

A patrol was sent to Muraye in Sokoto Province where the villagers took up arms in order to reject the appointment of the Village Head. No fighting ensued.

23. Reports on the cotton crops are favourable and prospects for the season are good.

24. Foodstuff crop prospects are reported to be above the average and there has been no recurrence of the famine conditions of last year.

25. Rainfall throughout Nigeria approached the normal, as opposed to last year's figures which showed considerable variations from the average.

26. Debundscha with 77.45 inches during September recorded the heaviest rainfall for any one month during the year; other figures were as follows:—

Station.	1928.	Average
Lagos	79·05	72·00
Calabar	140·83	119·42
Lokoja	62·06	47·00
Kaduna	50·52	55·62
Jos	58·92	56·65
Sokoto	23·27	25·00
Maiduguri	23·35	22·46

27. The strong financial position of the Native Treasuries, as previously reported, was maintained in 1927-28. The balances carried forward on the 1st April, 1928, including sums invested in securities (£509,582) amounted to £1,329,353. The aggregate revenue fell short of that of the previous year by £9,052. From the 1st April, 1928, fully organised Native Treasuries received seventy *per cent.* of general taxes instead of fifty *per cent.* as heretofore.

28. The Shalla Irrigation Scheme in the Sokoto Province now covers 760 acres. Of this area, 160 acres comprise a Government Experimental Farm, and 450 acres which lie close to the Canal and its distributaries can be made easily accessible to water by the farmers themselves. Tha farm has so far proved most successful, the crops grown are valuable, and a vast area awaits the control of the flood water for rice-growing.

29. There have been no serious outbreaks of epidemic diseases during the year although in Kabba smallpox has been prevalent.

There was a widespread outbreak of influenza in August, September and October in Bauchi.

The tsetse fly investigation work at Sherifuri continues, and the construction of the new Laboratory at Gadau was started in March.

30. There have been the usual outbreaks of rinderpest among cattle, the most notable being in Adamawa, and in Gwandu Division of the Sokoto Province.

The Laboratory at Vom continues its successful anti-rinderpest campaign and the amount of serum cultured and issued during the year exceeds that of last year. Fulani cattle owners evince the greatest keenness to have their cattle treated and travel long distances to this end, the fee of 1s. per head of cattle being willingly paid.

Approximately 125,000 head of cattle have been immunised against rinderpest. There are now six immunisation camps in being at Tumu and Foggo in Bauchi, at Mai-Idontoro in Plateau, at Maska in Zaria, at Gurori in Adamawa and at Gangara in Kano, and it is hoped that two additional camps, one in Sokoto and one in Bornu, will be opened early next year. In addition to the serum produced at Vom, the production of serum now forms part of the routine work of each immunisation camp.

Outbreaks of pleuro-pneumonia have been dealt with by vaccination, and experiments are still in progress as to the best method of combating this very serious disease. Much work has been undertaken in connection with the skin diseases of goats and the consequential damage to the tanned skins.

31. A Veterinary Officer completed a course of instruction at several tanneries in England and is now engaged in Kano in instituting a scheme for the education of the butchers in the proper method of flaying.

32. The following important Chiefs have died during the year: Mohammadu, Emir of Jamaari, and the Lamido of Adamawa.

33. The following Chiefs have been appointed:—

Saidu, Emir of Bida; Audu, Emir of Dabai; Muhammadu Maiyaki Iya, Emir of Keffi; Mustapha, Lamido of Adamawa; and Mohammadu Wabi, Emir of Jamaari.

34. In the Southern Provinces the chief event of the year has been the introduction of taxation into the hitherto untaxed Provinces of Warri, Calabar, Onitsha, Ogoja and Owerri. Under the tactful guidance of the Administrative Staff collection of tax has for the most part proceeded smoothly and instances of overt opposition have been negligible. The estimated totals have in nearly every case been exceeded, and only a few small sums are outstanding for the financial year 1928-29. There has been no recurrence of the anti-tax agitation in Warri Province, while in Onitsha Province it is reported that the people are already beginning to appreciate the benefits resulting from the activities of the Native Administrations in improving communications, and in other directions.

In Ogoja Province, however, some opposition to the tax was encountered among certain tribes of the Abakaliki Division. The difficulties were eventually overcome by the Resident himself, and the ringleaders of the disturbance punished.

In Calabar Province tax collection was successfully concluded and an important step in the progress of Native Administration was the formation of a Central Council of Chiefs for each Administration.

35. At Oyo an extensive water supply scheme has been carried out and a reservoir capable of holding 67,000,000 gallons of water has been constructed. At Ijebu Ode the new Native

Administration Waterworks were opened by the Lieutenant-Governor in May.

36. In July there was a mild outbreak of yellow fever at Ife but vigorous sanitary measures have resulted in the reduction of the mosquito index with the result that the epidemic has ended.

An epidemic broke out in the Kukuruku Division and the Rockefeller Yellow Fever Commission immediately made investigations. They have established the fact that it is not yellow fever but have not yet been able to determine its true nature. Fortunately the mortality has not been heavy.

The new European Hospital at Ibadan was opened in November. A semi-permanent Native Hospital is in course of construction at Agbor.

Considerable improvement and extension of hospital facilities have been carried out both by the Government and by Missions, especially in the St. Margaret's (Government African) Hospital, Calabar, the United Free Church Hospital at Itu, and the Qua Ibo Mission Hospital at Itenan.

The United Free Church have, with the financial assistance of Government, been able to treat some 1,000 lepers at their leper colony at Itu.

A new medical station with a Medical Officer has been opened at Banso in the Bamenda Division and new semi-permanent hospitals at Mamfe and Bamenda have been completed.

37. Two new Native Administration schools have been opened at Muyuku and Kurume, and at Ijebu-Ode a Native Administration library has been established, with a branch at Shagamu.

38. The Ilugun-Olokemeji-Eruwa road has been completed, and work is in progress on the Ifo-Haro-Idogo railway which should be finished by the end of 1929.

The Ondo-Agbabu road has been completed and communications between Agbabu and Okitipupa have been improved by deepening the channel of the Oluwa River.

Some progress has been made with the Enugu-Bamenda trunk road and the Eastern Aboine River has been bridged.

The Native Administrations of the Cameroons have devoted much of their time and money to the improvement of road communications and good progress has been made.

The Victoria-Buea-Kumba motor road was opened in June while in the Mamfe and Bamenda Divisions motor communication is being extended to all important Native Administration Headquarters. The Public Works Department has commenced construction on the Mamfe-Bamenda trunk road.

39. The big building programme at Enugu has made rapid progress and already the Secretariat buildings are nearing completion but the plans of the site for the Lieutenant-Governor's house have not yet been approved.

40. It has to be recorded with regret that towards the end of the year serious allegations of general corruption were made against the Native Administration at Ijebu-Ode which necessitated the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry.

41. Early in the year the increasing economic and administrative importance of the water-side area of the Ondo Division necessitated its constitution as a separate unit under the title of the Okitipupa Division.

42. The so-called "Spirit Movement" which broke out last year in the northern Ibibio country and was the cause of numerous outrages has abated considerably. Eleven "spirit" people were convicted on murder charges and three were executed.

43. The opening up of the Mamfe Division of the Cameroons Province has resulted in a considerable increase of trade to Calabar, but it is regretted that the smuggling of tobacco and cigarettes from Duala is having an increasingly adverse effect.

44. The histories of the clans of the Warri Province are being studied in order that Native Court areas may eventually coincide with the clans or groups of clans.

45. Several experimental wireless installations have been made by private individuals and one set at Trofani on the Niger (Ase District) is said to have picked up the following stations:—

Chelmsford, Pittsburg, Schenectady, Paris and Moscow.

46. Tiko was declared a port in August and customs sheds and offices have been erected.

47. During the year the Ogoja Province suffered a loss by the death, in England, of Mr. R. H. J. Sasse, Resident of the Province.

II—FINANCE.

48. The revenue and expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, were as follows:—

	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1923–24 ...	6,260,561	5,501,242	1,900,170
1924–25 ...	6,944,220	5,768,715	1,375,210
1925–26 ...	8,268,928	6,583,167	1,183,728
1926–27 ...	7,734,429	7,584,692	1,016,162
1927–28 ...	8,728,451	9,147,530	959,777

49. The revenue and expenditure for the six months April to September, 1928, including that of the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £3,835,235 and £4,415,932 respectively. In addition a sum of £259,017 was advanced from revenue, and expended during the same period, for Loan Works (New Programme). The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 Loan

during this period was £474,619. From figures available it is estimated that the revenue for the current financial year will fall short of the anticipated expenditure by £1,178,478, which is £481,832 less than the deficit budgetted for when the 1928/29 Estimates were prepared. This anticipated reduction of the estimated deficit is due largely to the curtailment of the Public Works Department Extraordinary Works Programme, and to expected increases of revenue from Customs and Direct Taxes.

50. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1928, was £5,281,089. To this should be added £374,170 advanced from revenue for Loan Works (New Programme), and recoverable from the Loan which it is proposed to raise in 1929, making a true surplus of £5,655,259. The Public Debt at 31st March, 1928, was £23,559,209, and accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £1,698,872, which sum includes the total of the Supplementary Sinking Fund, £47,636, shown as an asset in the Colony's Balance Sheet. Full provision is being made for the amortisation of all loans by annual payments to the Sinking Funds.

51. The various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of Direct Taxes, varying from fifty to seventy *per cent.* of the total collected. The total estimated revenue and expenditure for 1928-29 of all the Native Administrations together is £1,539,897 and £1,482,997 respectively.

52. Silver coin to the value of £149,513 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1927-28, and £153,413 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down. It is estimated that on 31st March, 1928, the following currency was in circulation:—silver, £423,000; alloy coin, £5,972,000; and nickel coin, £416,000; and throughout the West African Colonies, the total amount of West African Currency Notes in circulation was £791,313.

III.—PRODUCTION.

53. The prices of Nigeria's export products, on which the prosperity of the country depends, have remained very steadily, throughout 1928, at about the same level as in the latter part of 1927—with the sole exception of cocoa, of which the price this season is more than £10 below that of last season, which was exceptionally high. The climate of the year may fairly be described as having been about an average one for most crops. Production and export have thus been at a high level.

54. The remarks in the preceding paragraph are especially applicable to palm oil and palm kernels. The prices have remained very steady and the quantities exported in the year are likely to be very close to those of 1925 which was the record year. During August and September of this year the vigorous produce inspection system, which has been in operation in the

Western Provinces for some two years, was extended to the Eastern Provinces. There was a certain falling off in the palm kernel trade when the inspection was first introduced, but this lasted only for a few weeks, and is believed to have caused only a temporary holding up of produce, and little or no actual loss of trade. The inspection system is now working satisfactorily and has already brought about a great improvement in the quality of the produce from the Eastern Provinces.

55. The proper statistical year for the cocoa crop is from October 1st to September the 30th, since the harvest of the great bulk of the crop occurs in the period October to February. The season 1927-28 was, if anything, rather less favourable than usual, but the "out of season" crop was bigger than usual. The actual exports by seasons from Nigeria, excluding the Cameroons, in recent years are given in round figures, in the table below.

Cocoa.

Exports (in tons) by seasons from Nigeria, excluding Cameroons.

	Tons.
1922-3	32,300.
1923-4	32,300.
1924-5	36,700.
1925-6	38,200.
1926-7	42,300.
1927-8	43,000.

56. The average quality of this year's cocoa crop will be higher than it has ever been before. This is partly due to the nature of the season, but to a much greater extent it is due to the influence of the produce inspection scheme. The effect of enforcing a high standard in the quality of cocoa as regards freedom from mouldy beans, and dryness, has now reached back through the various grades of buyers to the producer. Thus, except in regard to the small quantity of cocoa harvested "out of season," (which is almost inevitably inferior) practically the whole crop is now properly dried immediately after harvesting on the farms, and a really bad parcel of cocoa is a rare sight. This is a very great contrast to the state of affairs a few years ago when a good parcel was an exception. In the current season the produce inspectors are, for the first time, regularly grading cocoa in two grades according to the content of fermented beans. At present the position in regard to fermentation is the same as it was three years ago in regard to freedom from mouldy beans—really well-fermented cocoa is quite exceptional. It is hardly to be expected that improvement in fermentation can be effected as quickly as was the improvement in "purity" and drying. However, the efforts of the Agricultural Department in demonstrating the

technique of fermentation, and the higher prices paid by some firms for fermented cocoa during the last few years has already had a definite effect in increasing the care generally taken in fermentation and there is every reason to hope that the change now introduced into the produce inspection system will effect the desired improvement in the course of time. At present cocoa reaches the high standard demanded in the first grade, and as the trade has not fully realised how high that standard is, it is as yet hardly fetching the price that it is worth.

57. Like cocoa, groundnuts are harvested and marketed at the end of the calendar year so that it is again necessary to deal with a seasonal period, from October 1st to September the 30th The position as regards export and prices in recent years is shown by the following figures:—

	Groundnuts.			
	Export in tons, October 1st–September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st–March 31st.		
		£	s.	d
1923–24	60,000	12	5	0
1924–25	132,000	13	7	6
1925–26	111,000	10	15	0
1926–27	90,000	11	19	0
1927–28	86,000	12	18	0

The price in the current season so far has been about £10 10s. per ton at Kano. The Northern Provinces have now completely recovered from the effect of the bad farming year of 1926, when the conditions approached those of a famine. The production and export this year promise to rival if not surpass those of 1924–25—the record season. The growing season was barely normal for yield per acre of groundnuts on the whole, and there was a certain amount of disease in some districts in the Kano Provinces, which is unusual. But the carriage of a few tons of groundnuts last year by construction trains on the Gusau branch railway has led to an extension of groundnuts growing in the area which that railway taps, and the export from that new area will even this year be appreciable. There is every indication that that railway will prove very successful and lead to increased production of groundnuts on the sandy soils of the area which it serves, just as it has already led to an increased production of cotton on the heavier soils. Another new factor in the groundnut trade this season has been the use of motor transport on a considerable scale in Kano Province for the first time. This also will have an effect in extending the area of production.

58. The production of American cotton for export in the Northern Provinces in the season 1927-28 amounted to barely 16,000 bales. This low figure is to be attributed partly to the low prices of 1926-27 and to the devotion of an exceptionally large area of land to the production of foodstuff to make up the shortage of the 1926 crop. In the current season 1927-28 the area planted in the "old" cotton-planting districts has been much greater than in the last two years—perhaps as great as it has ever been—but the yield per acre in these old districts seems to be rather below normal. There has been a great extension of planting in the Sokoto Province, and there the climatic con-

ditions seem to have been rather more favourable. The price paid for first grade cotton at the end of the year was $2\frac{1}{4}$d. per lb. of seed cotton as against $2\frac{1}{8}$d. a year ago. The grading system is now working perfectly smoothly at nearly all markets, and a desirable state of affairs has been reached in that most of the cotton is already well-graded before being sold by the producers, whether in the markets or to middlemen. The production of native cotton for export in the middle and Southern Provinces in 1927-28 was much below normal, partly because of the low prices in the preceding season and partly because of the exceptionally dry year. The total export of native cotton amounted only to roughly 4,500 bales instead of 10,000—11,000 bales which has been the figure generally in normal years recently. In spite of the very unfavourable season some twenty-four tons of the improved Ishan cotton seed was produced in the " special areas ". Some four tons had to be reserved for free distribution again in those areas to maintain a supply of pure seed. The remainder was available for general sale, and was offered at a price of halfpenny per lb. Approximately sixteen tons were sold. The current season has been favourable for cotton in most districts, and it is therefore hoped that the production of this cotton this year will be considerable. The quality of the lint produced last year was not so good as the very small quantities previously produced, but it is believed that this was very largely due to the abnormally unfavoured season. It is understood that the British Cotton Growing Association will offer a premium of threefarthings per lb. of seed cotton above the price of ordinary native cotton this year, which is believed to represent approximately the true commercial difference at present.

59. *Forestry.*—The area of Forest Reserves has been increased by 2,316.59 square miles making a total of 935,359 square miles. In addition 3,385 square miles are awaiting settlement or preliminary proclamation while over 2.000 square miles await initial inspection. The appointment of an experienced officer of the Administrative Service as a Forest Settlement Officer has enabled the settlement of the proposed Reserves of the Calabar Province to be taken up at last; this work, which has been held up for many years, is now being carried out entirely by officers on special duty and is proceeding apace.

60. A slight improvement in the demand for mahogany and other meliaceous species manifested itself towards the end of the year. The demand for logs of the first quality has always been good and seems to be spreading somewhat to logs of less fine quality and dimensions. Of the secondary timbers " obeche " or " arere " (*Triplochllon* spp.) was in good demand throughout the year except during the last month when a slight falling off was apparent.

61. Generally, in view of the firm prices prevailing for first quality mahogany, etc., more activities have resulted in the matter of timber concession areas; this particularly applies to the Eastern Provinces where many applications for new areas have been received. Revenue on the whole has shown a slight increase: timber concessions to the number of ninety-six are now being worked.

62. There has been but little demand for rubber and other minor forest produce; efforts are now being made to encourage the

trade in shea nuts and in gum arabic as well as in many of the other forest products, the exploitation of which has not yet been put on a sound basis. In connection with the latter industry a Forestry Officer, having completed a tour of investigation throughout the gum-producing areas in Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, has been stationed at Maiduguri and is investigating the gum arabic industry in this country with a view to developing trade and general interest in this commodity.

63. The total area of plantations now exceeds 4,360 acres. These plantations have reached something more than the experimental stage and generally throughout are showing every sign of success. In many parts of the country they will prove an immensely valuable asset to the local communities and to Government. *Taungya* or *chena* plantations are being experimented with systematically and have proved successful at Sapoba and at Enugu, particularly at the former station. The chaulmoogra oil plants, *Hydnocarpus wightiana* and *H. anthelmintica* have both been successfully established at Sapoba, and at Zaria the former shows great promise.

64. The two Specialists in Sylviculture returned from India and commenced work in this country.

65. Nursery and field sylvicultural research is being carried out under several different conditions of locality, *e.g.*, in Rain Forest areas, in Deciduous Forest and in Savannah Forest. These investigations are chiefly in connection with native economic timber species and on such points as treatment of seeds to produce high percentages of germination, nursery treatment of seedlings, effects of light, shade, spacing, seed-grading, green manuring, etc. Several experiments with regard to the treatment necessary for production of young *iroko* have been carried out and it is now definitely established that the incidence of the iroko gall disease is largely a question of shade, both overhead and side, more particularly at certain times of the year. Field laboratories have also been started; in different parts of the country sample plots have been laid down, measurements have been properly placed on record and steps have been taken to ensure annual records being made. In the matter of obtaining natural regeneration, the programme of work in connection with the five sylvicultural systems in adjacent and similar blocks at Sapoba was effectively carried out. In all cases except one results have been highly satisfactory.

66. In the Udi Reserve, operations have been undertaken with a view to arresting the vast amount of erosion which is going on there. An area has been ridged and ditched parallel to the lines of contour, several dams have been constructed and ravine sides broken down and made less steep. The work was carried out at a comparatively low cost and results so far are most promising.

67. Specialists in forest utilisation and in timber seasoning, etc., were appointed during the year under review. In the past little attention has been paid to seasoning and in consequence much local timber has been utilised in the green state. This has resulted in many of the indigenous timbers getting a "bad name" and in their being substituted by "pitch pine" and

other coniferous soft-woods, large quantities of which are imported annually into Nigeria for constructional purposes. It is proposed to erect seasoning sheds at Ijora to investigate local timbers thoroughly and in this way they will in time replace much of the imported material; for there is little doubt that the Nigerian soft-woods are second-to-none in quality if they are properly seasoned; at the same time it must be remembered that unseasoned timber such as has been used in the past cannot be expected to compare with seasoned material whether the latter is home-grown or imported. The total annual value of imported timber is £625,000 so that the importance of this line of investigation is obvious.

68. *Mining.*—The tin mining industry continues to progress, for the output during the year amounted to approximately 13,000 tons, or some 1,000 tons over that for 1927.

69. This may be considered highly satisfactory under the circumsances, as the price of tin, which had been steadily declining since the early part of last year, fell to £206 in July, the lowest price recorded since 1923. At this figure only a few of the companies could carry on profitably and there was in consequence considerable anxiety among producers on the minesfield.

70. With a view to assisting the mining community, the labour obligations were not enforced, and this voluntary action on the part of Government was of great value. Even with this help, however, the situation became so acute that representations were made to Government for concessions to be granted in the event of the price of tin falling below £200. Fortunately, it was not found necessary to take this step, as the price hardened and continued to rise until now it stands at a reasonable figure, though still much below that ruling twelve months ago.

71. In order to afford the Survey Department the opportunity for increasing the number of fixed points in the central portion of the Minesfield, the Plateau and Bauchi Provinces were closed to prospecting over a period of six months commencing on April 1st, the rainy season being chosen for this purpose as it involved less interference to prospecting than would otherwise have been the case.

72. As a result of the extra facilities thus afforded it will now be possible to locate applications for mining areas with greater rapidity than was previously possible, and it is hoped that this will lead to a much needed speeding-up in the grant of titles.

73. The decentralisation of the Mines Department, which was sanctioned towards the end of 1927, is now in operation, the Minesfield for this purpose being divided into four main districts, namely:—Northern, Bauchi, Jos and Ropp.

74. For the officers in charge of these districts temporary quarters have been erected at Liruwe-n-Kano and Toro, while permanent quarters have been built at Jos and Ropp; the first three have been in use for some time, but the Ropp quarters are still in process of construction.

75. In pursuance of the policy of decentralisation, a Mines Section was added in July to the Provincial Office at Bauchi for the purpose of dealing with applications for mining titles in that Province, and is being run on the same lines as that for the Plateau Province at Jos.

IV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

76. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£
Import	16,336,482.
Export	17,171,507.
	£33,507,989.

an increase of £1,502,395 on the trade of the previous year. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters of Nigeria to and from French territory) was £107,587 as compared with £19,693; an increase of £87,894 sterling on the previous year.

77. Commercial imports, excluding specie, were valued at £13,728,184 an increase of over eleven *per cent.* compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £17,034,880 showed an increase of over eight *per cent.* compared with the previous year. Imports of specie amounted to £906,261 compared with £1,226,644 in the previous year, whereas exports at £131,568 showed a decrease of approximately eighty *per cent.* on the previous year.

78. The United Kingdom accounted for 56.2 *per cent.* of the total trade compared with 53.5 *per cent.* for the previous year, imports at 69.5 *per cent.* showing an increase of 7.5 *per cent.* and exports at 43.4 *per cent.* a decline of 2.2 *per cent.* The United States of America with 10.2 *per cent.* of the trade showed an increase of .2 *per cent.* but Germany with 16.6 *per cent.* showed an increase of 1.1 *per cent.* With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no trade with any part of the British Empire except through the United Kingdom and to a small extent with Canada through the United States of America.

79. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.
Imports (exclusive of Specie) ...	10,271,066	10,948,309	14,783,209	12,761,129	14,437,993	15,430,221
Exports (exclusive of Specie) ...	10,885,136	14,460,930	16,962,995	16,681,310	15,674,440	17,039,939
Total	21,156,202	25,409,239	31,746,204	29,442,439	30,112,433	32,470,160
Imports of Specie	1,490,786	1,973,028	1,495,140	836 351	1,226,644	906,261
Exports of Specie	819,876	577,147	407,166	658,308	666,517	131,568
Total	2,310,662	2,550,175	1,902,306	1,494,659	1,893,161	1,037,829
Gross Total	23,466,864	27,959,414	33,648,510	30,937,098	32,005,594	33,507,989

1928. Parcels by parcels post not included

80. As regards the import trade the bulk consists of only a few articles which, it is perhaps unnecessary to say, are consumed in large quantities. The cigarette trade has now reached a very high point, and it may safely be assumed that it will expand. The quantity imported last year, expressed in terms of tins each containing fifty cigarettes, was over 6,000,000 tins and is slightly greater than that imported in 1927. Another article which is consumed in large quantities is unmanufactured tobacco, the imports of which showed a slight decrease on last year. The quantity imported was approximately 5,000,000 lb. and this in spite of the trade in cigarettes. As regards spirits the principal item, that of gin, is a large revenue-producing one and is heavily taxed. The quantity imported during last year fell short of that of the previous year by seven *per cent.* Unfortunately these three articles are admitted into the colonies on Nigeria's borders at a much lower rate of duty and the incentive to smuggling is now so great that it is feared that substantial quantities are being illicitly imported, notwithstanding the efforts made to prevent that traffic. Cotton piece goods showed a fair increase, and it will come as no surprise to find that motor spirit exceeded four and a half millions of gallons. Kerosene, too, showed a substantial increase which can only be attributed to a general improvement in trade due to the opening of markets made accessible by new railways and roads. The importation of salt remained about the same, but kola nuts showed a decrease, the explanation being that this article is being produced locally in increasing quantities.

81. In the export trade also the articles dealt with in large quantities are few in number, and the following return showing the quantity and value exported during the last five years will be of interest:—

	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.	
	Quantity Tons	Value £	Quantity. Tons	Value. £
1924	127,083	3,944,340	252,847	4,461,482
1925	128,113	4,166,096	272,925	4,937,450
1926	113,267	3,616,159	249,100	4,440,452
1927	113,740	3,374,550	257,246	4,438,886
1928	127,110	3,816,658	246,537	4,562,105

	Groundnuts.		Cocoa.	
	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1924 ...	78,266	1,461,448	37,204	980,402
1925 ...	127,226	2,394,251	44,705	1,483,764
1926 ...	126,799	2,342,739	39,099	1,363,016
1927 ...	90,773	1,629,542	39,210	1,998,679
1928 ...	103,162	1,650,131	49,209	2,309,931

	Cotton Lint.		Tin.	
	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1924 ...	92,770	762,427	8,852	1,548,040
1925 ...	132,724	797,463	9,293	1,737,578
1926 ...	179,315	1,182,050	10,562	2,217,046
1927 ...	99,546	331,086	10,926	2,287,327
1928 ...	74,957	379,490	11,039	2,158,904

82. The increase in the quantities of palm oil, cocoa and groundnuts exported was quite substantial, and indicates general stability in trade. The decrease in palm kernels is not a serious one and will no doubt adjust itself before long, but the exports of cotton lint showed a further decrease the reasons for which are that planting in the northern areas was greatly reduced in 1927 to enable the food shortage to be recovered, while in southern areas the reduction was the result of very low prices paid in 1926-1927. In addition, the latter crop was affected by exceptionally dry weather, but considerable improvement is anticipated in both parts in the 1928 crop which will be exported in 1929.

83. Reports received from districts show that prices paid for produce fluctuated considerably. For palm oil the average for the year worked out at £22 13s. the ton, and for palm kernels £15 4s. the ton. Cocoa prices ranged from £29 to £53 the ton, The average for groundnuts was £12 7s. the ton.

The tin industry continues to flourish and there is yet another "record" in the shipments for last year. The same can be said of the trade in hides and skins, the state of which is shown in the following comparative table:—

	1926.	1927.	1928.
Cattle hides lb.	6,256,489	8,552,518	12,524,961
Sheep Skins „	665,426	637,818	1,059,649
Goat Skins „	3,628,248	3,202,343	4,756,984

84. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, hold the bulk of the shipping, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt and Company (Liverpool), Limited, African and Eastern Trade Corporation Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie and allied Companies, Chargeurs Reunis French Steamship Line, Frassinet Fabre Line, Roma Societa di Navigazione, and Italian West Africa (Congo) Line—Navigazione Libera Triestina. The number of vessels which enter and clear at the various ports continues to increase year by year, and foreign tonnage is fast approximating British tonnage.

Year.	Entered.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1925 ...	320	813,818	210	521,907	530	1,335,725
1926 ...	339	879,405	277	658,777	616	1,538,182
1927 ...	394	960,354	351	740,426	745	1,700,780
1928 ...	438	1,030,256	553	978,917	1,041	2,009,173

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1925 ...	317	802,861	204	516,415	521	1,319,276
1926 ...	350	908,012	274	649,921	624	1,557,933
1927 ...	387	944,160	345	722,373	732	1,666,533
1928 ...	484	988,233	536	937,551	1,020	1,925,784

The tonnage of cargo inwards has reached a high level as compared with previous years, and that of cargo outwards is recovering.

Year.	Tonnage of Cargo.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1925 ...	355,242	74,205	429,447	552,082	208,561	760,643
1926 ...	372,060	78,965	451,025	527,830	210,314	738,144
1527 ...	445,791	106,225	552,016	441,033	222,405	663,438
1928 ...	508,479	109,318	617,797	413,521	294,089	707,610

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

85. *General.*—The Central Road Board was abolished towards the end of the year and a Communications Board was created in its place. It is hoped by this means to ensure a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications. The Board includes the two Lieutenant-Governors and the heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments and will advise the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air.

A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, has been set up to advise His Excellency on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the two ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of

Marine, Lands, Customs and Railway, with the Port Engineer, and four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

86. *Harbours, Creeks and Rivers.*—During 1928 navigable conditions on Lagos Bar and in the entrance channels remained satisfactory, and showed little change. The official bar draught of twenty-five feet was maintained throughout the year though only one vessel took advantage of this draught. The usual maintenance work on the moles has been carried out by the Harbour Works Department, and the West Training Bank has been extended by nineteen feet. *The Lady Clifford* has been employed dredging on the Eastern Spit when conditions were favourable and in the Commodore, Bruce, and Pool Channels at other times. Work on the Eastern Spit was seriously hampered by an accident to this vessel's starboard windlass which was out of commission for several months until a new one could be obtained from England. Certain changes have taken place in the contour of the Eastern Spit due to the extension of the training bank, but as conditions are, dredging is still essential to maintain a safe navigable channel. Inside the harbour, dredging operations have been carried out by the *Sandgrouse*, *Child*, *Queen Mary* and *Mole*, as a result of which all the advertised draughts have been adequately maintained. The resultant spoil has been utilised in connection with the various reclamation schemes in progress in the vicinity of the harbour, *viz.*, alongside the Ebute Metta-Apapa railway track, the Alakoro embayment and on Iddo Island. The *Lady Thomson* arrived from England on January 17th and successfully carried out her acceptance trials pumping from the site in Ebute Metta Creek. The original *Lady Combe* was lost on the outward voyage but has been replaced by a similar new vessel, which arrived in Lagos on September 27th. After her acceptance trials have been completed it is proposed to send her, accompanied by the *Romulus*, *Iva* and three barges, to Port Harcourt to engage in the projected reclamation programme at that port. A certain amount of experimental dredging was undertaken on Bonny Bar by the dredger *Mole*, with a view to determining the nature of the spoil encountered there. Dredging of the Oyster Bank at Apapa was also dealt with in the course of extending the twenty-five foot channel upstream to the proposed site of the new petroleum jetty.

87. The second instalment of ocean wharfage, completed in 1927, has proved a great asset to Port Harcourt, and will be even more so when the shed behind this wharf is completed and put into operation. This is expected to take place about the end of the year. The new coal bunker is complete and awaits electric power to work the conveyor. The old canoe berthage is in course of replacement by a new one, and the building of a barge wharf, 395 feet in length, has been commenced.

88. Regular quarterly surveys of the Lagos Bar and Entrance Channel have been carried out and plotted in conjunction with those made by the Harbour Works Department, soundings by the latter being taken between the moles only. A survey of Forcados Bar showed little change, but indicated that there were possibilities of the old channel to the southward breaking out again, and giving a better and considerably shorter crossing.

89. A larger waterway clearing programme than usual has again been dealt with during the year. The annual clearance

of the mail launch routes from Lagos to Sapele and Forcados has been done, and the creeks throughout the Delta dealt with as found necessary. Clearing parties have also been employed on the following waterways:—

The Oluwa River and approaches to Agbabu, the terminus of a new road to Ondo.

The Lower Niger River and its tributaries including the Patani, Oguda, Omerun, Anambra, N'doni and Kiagbode Creeks.

The Ethiope River.

The Benue River.

The Imo and Orashie Rivers.

The Qua Ibo and Cross Rivers with the latters' tributary creeks the Ikang, Ikpa, Enyong, Ikporu and Bansara.

The Mungo and Meme Rivers in the Cameroons Province.

The Awuru Rapids on the River Niger north of Bussa.

The work on the Awuru Rapids consisted of blasting rocky obstructions to navigation, and has resulted in a gratifying and pronounced increase in the volume of water-borne canoe traffic on the Niger, between Jebba and the north. Experimental bandalling operations were attempted at the Onya Crossing on the Lower Niger. The results were inconclusive but were not altogether successful. However, a minimum depth of five feet was maintained during the low river which is all that could be expected.

90. The coastal buoys and those marking navigable channels in the harbours and estuaries have been maintained in an efficient condition during the year, no instance having occurred of any buoy being reported as out of position. There are now sixty-seven buoys and fourteen beacons maintained by the Marine Department as aids to navigation. In addition to these, there are three long-range light buoys, and one of a smaller type. The last-named light buoy replaced the Lagos Fairway Buoy on April 1st and has been greatly appreciated by shipmasters. The new buoyage vessel *Dayspring* arrived in the Colony on the 25th August and has proved a great asset in handling the heavy light buoys and moorings now in use on the Nigerian coast.

91. The Nigerian coast lights, including those in the British Cameroons, have been efficiently maintained and the lighthouses kept in good order. The new Cape Debundscha light was put into operation in March. Some slight difficulty has been experienced with the flashing mechanism at both Cape Nachtigal and Debundscha lighthouses. These lights are automatic and special adjustments to suit the peculiar climate of the Cameroons seem to be necessary.

92. The following mail and transport services have been maintained during the year by Government craft on the routes mentioned:—

Lagos to Sapele and Forcados, connecting with the outward and homeward mail steamers.

Port Harcourt to Opobo.

Port Harcourt to Degema and Brass.

Itu to Ikom (in the dry season only).

The latter service is run in conjunction with Messrs Elder Dempster and Company, who maintain the service during the

high water season on the Cross River. The Port Harcourt-Brass and Port Harcourt-Opobo services are run at a loss, but are maintained in the effort to develop trade in those ports. The transport of Udi coal for Government Departments from Port Harcourt to Lagos, and from Port Harcourt to Forcados, Calabar, and Victoria, has been maintained during the year and has satisfactorily met all demands. The reduced coal requirements of the Nigerian Railway at Iddo have made it possible to lay up one of the Government colliers for some months during which extensive repairs were carried out. The Lagos-Apapa ferry service has run continuously since its commencement in September, 1925, and has lately shown a remarkable increase in the number of passengers carried. The average monthly number of passengers carried in the year 1926 was 44,240. This average rose to 56,890 per month in 1927, and in the year under review, 86,442 passengers were carried in January, 88,948 in May, 99,197 in August, and over 100,000 in October. This latter figure represents an average of nearly 4,000 passengers for each running day.

93. The only serious shipping casualties during 1928 were—

1. The stranding of s.s. *Palma* on the outer reef at the entrance to Calabar River on March 9th. She was subsequently brought to Lagos and repaired on the Marine floating dock;
2. The loss of Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company's branch steamer s.s. *Oshogbo* in July: and
3. The stranding and subsequent sinking, after refloating, of the German steamer *Gustav Schindler* at Port Harcourt in September.

94. H.M.S. *Ramillies* paid an experimental visit to tropical waters in 1928, and lay outside Lagos Harbour from the 2nd to the 12th of January.

95. Sir Alan Cobham, on his round Africa flight, visited Lagos from the 11th to the 13th of April, and during that period his flying boat was hoisted out of the water and repaired at Apapa dockyard.

96. *Railways.*—The railway is divided into two routes. The western, with its terminus at Apapa and Iddo, comprises a main line from Lagos (Apapa and Iddo Stations) to Kano, a distance of 705 miles from the coast, through the important towns of Abeokuta (served by Lafenwa station on the main line), Ibadan, Ilorin, Oshogbo, Minna, Kaduna, Zaria; a branch line connects Zaria with Jos which is the junction for the line from Port Harcourt. The gauge of the Zaria-Jos branch is two feet six inches, that of the remainder of the line three feet six inches. Baro on the Niger River is served by a line (111 miles) branching from the main line at Minna, and forms a port for import and export traffic. The eastern route, running from Port Harcourt on the Bonny Estuary, effects a junction with the western line at Kaduna a distance of 566 miles from Port Harcourt. From Kafanchan a connecting line runs to Jos, an important centre in connection with the Tin Mining Industry. Jos, the centre of the industry, is now brought within 521 miles of the coast at Port Harcourt as compared with a distance of 751 miles *via* Zaria to Lagos. The immediate result of the opening of this route has been to reduce the price of coal delivered at Bukuru from Enugu to forty shillings and five pence per ton against eighty-nine shillings *via* Zaria and the

Bauchi light railway and also to effect large reductions in the rail freight on tin, machinery, provisions, etc. The Up Boat Express now works through to Jos *via* Kaduna and Kafanchan, a distance of 740 mi' as compared with the old route of 751 miles, the time occupied being reduced by two and a half hours. Enugu station, which serves the coal fields, is situated 151 miles from Port Harcourt.

97. A broad gauge branch line from Zaria to Kaura-Namoda is now under construction, approximately 144 miles in the direction of Sokoto; railhead had reached eighty-one miles from Zaria in December. This line will traverse a well-populated area with great possibilities for development, and in January 1929, the section between Zaria and Gusau will be open for traffic. An extension is also under construction from Kano towards N'Guru (142 miles); railhead had reached seventy-six miles at the end of December; a branch line is also being built from Ifo-Idogo (24 miles); it is expected that these two branches will be open for traffic about July, 1929.

98. The construction of the Benue Bridge by the contractors, Messrs. Sir William Arrol and Company, was commenced early in the year. The bridge will have thirteen spans and a total length of 2,584 feet. It will take both rail and road traffic. Four years will probably be occupied in completing the contract.

99. The gross earnings during the financial year ended 31st March, 1928, were £2,435,411, thus exceeding the highest figure recorded in the history of the railway by £39,400, and the gross working expenditure £1,509,906, making the net receipt £925,505. The total number of passengers carried was 2,830,965, an increase of 209,533 over the number carried the previous year, and the tonnage of goods and minerals hauled was 989,403 tons, an increase of 41,099 tons over the previous year's tonnage.

100. The estimated revenue for the calendar year is placed at £2,438,684 and the approximate expenditure at £2,489,335 which includes contribution to Renewals Fund, interest charges and the cost of departmental services, pensions, etc.

101. There are now 178 stations open for traffic:—

Western Division	70
Northern Division	47
Eastern Division	61
	178

102. The Transportation Department is under the control of the Superintendent of the Line, with headquarters at Ebute Metta (a suburb of Lagos). He is assisted by two Assistant Superintendents of the Line, one for traffic operation and commercial matters, and one for locomotive working. The line is divided into three divisions, each in charge of a Divisional Superintendent, assisted by Assistant Divisional Superintendents as under:—

Western Division.—Iddo, Apapa to Zungeru.

Northern Division.—North of Zungeru to Kano (including Baro Branch and also the Bauchi Light Railway).

Eastern Division.—Port Harcourt to Jos and Kaduna Junction.

103. A Motor Transport Service is running in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, mainly between Zaria and Gusau. This service will move further afield as the branch line opens operations between Zaria and Gusau.

104. *Roads and Bridges.*—The mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department in 1928 amounts to over 3,300. Maintenance has been kept up to a fair standard, having regard to available staff and funds provided; tar metalling of some of the more important roads has been undertaken. In view of the increased and increasing motor traffic, a much improved standard of maintenance has become necessary. Metalling of the Lagos-Abeokuta road has been completed and work of a similar nature on the Ibadan-Ife road is in hand. With the exception of the Oshun River Bridge all bridges between Ibadan and Ilesha have been reconstructed. Work at the Oshun River has begun; when complete all bridges on this road will carry the four 4-ton axle loads adopted as the standard heavy load for bridges on the main roads of Nigeria. The extensive bridging over the Osse and Owan Rivers on the Oshogbo-Benin road is also under reconstruction. Numerous other bridges on various routes have been or are being reconstructed as traffic over them justifies expenditure.

105. Native Administrations maintain a large mileage of roads, either dry or all-season, depending on the country traversed. Complete information as to routes and availability will shortly be published in a Communications Map and Guide.

106. Construction is complete on the following roads; mileage being given in brackets:—Oshogbo-Ede Road (9), Share-Jebba Road (31) and Funtua-Yashi Road (76).

The Rigachikun-Jos, Bida-Zungeru, Abakaliki-Ogoja, and Ikom-Mamfe-Bamenda Roads are in hand. The last-named will form an important link for trade and administrative purposes between Nigeria and the Mandated Areas and will eventually be joined, at Bansara, to the Western road system from Ibadan, through Onitsha, Enugu and Abakaliki.

107. Wudil Bridge over the Challowa River in Kano Province was completed and formally opened in August, 1928. Work on the Misau and Imo River Bridges is in hand.

108. A crossing of the Niger River above Jebba is under investigation to determine the relative values of bridging or of a ferry service. It may prove that the most satisfactory line for the principal road to the north will be over the Niger River by way of Garafini instead of *via* Jebba. The completion of a through road route to the north is affected by the need for constructing roads of more immediate and local importance. It is even now possible, though with some difficulty, to motor from Lagos to the Northern Provinces in the dry season.

109. Some 500 miles of road survey and location has been carried out by the Public Works Department during the year and special investigations have been carried out at important bridge sites.

110. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—There has been a marked increase in the services of the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the year 1928. Telephone cash revenue has increased by sixteen *per cent.;* paid telegraph revenue by nine *per cent.* and telegraph

traffic by fifteen *per cent*. The reduction in the rates of commission on money orders as from 1st November, 1927, resulted in an increase of 207 *per cent*. in money order business in the twelve months ending 31st October, 1928, though this increase has, to some extent, affected postal order business. The policy of speeding up mail services by the substitution of motor for runner or cyclist services was continued whenever possible. The alteration in Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company's Time Table for their Lagos Ocean Express service involved the reorganisation of the whole internal mail services of Nigeria. As from the 4th November the main channels of telegraphic communication were reorganised to provide alternative routes and additional outlets for traffic. The main transmitting station of the Northern Provinces was transferred from Minna to Kaduna, and that in the Eastern Provinces from Onitsha to Enugu; in addition to which a new transmitting station was opened at Oshogbo. These alterations had a marked effect in speeding up traffic from the Northern and Eastern Provinces although the change necessitated additional staff and an extra transmission. Postal and Telegraph offices were opened at Oturkpo, Nassarawa, Duchi-n-Wai, Funtua, Gusau and Kaura Namoda in the Northern Provinces. A Post Office was opened at Okitipupa, and postal agencies at Ejinrin, Abagi, Kabba and Maidobi.

111. New Posts and Telegraphs Offices were occupied during the year at Oshogbo and Kaduna, and a new Telegraph Office at Enugu.

112. New telephone exchanges were opened at Calabar, Enugu, Victoria, Buea and Tiko, the telephone system in the British Cameroons being entirely reconstructed. The construction of the first long-distance telephone trunk line between Lagos and Ibadan has made satisfactory progress and will be open for traffic in April, 1929. Main Railway stations between Port Harcourt and Enugu are being brought into direct telephonic communication with a Railway Traffic controller; the work will be completed in 1929. The telegraph lines to Gusau and Kaura Namoda and Kano-Hadeija are completed and a start has also been made on the Ifo-Idogo Extension.

113. The Rugby Press Wireless receiving apparatus at Lagos and Kaduna worked successfully throughout the year and approval has been given for short wave experimental work to commence next year.

114. *Savings Bank.*—A Government Savings Bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department and during the year Savings Bank facilities were extended to six more Post Offices. There are now thirty-six Savings Bank Post Offices. The total amount on deposit has increased by about eight *per cent*. during the year, the average deposit being about £2 the same as last year, while the average withdrawal has decreased from £3 to £2 15s.

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE, AND PRISONS.

115. *Legislation.*—The Coins Ordinance, 1928, (No. 6 of 1928) provides for the proper control of the export from, the import into and the circulation within, Nigeria of coins and notes.

116. The Intestate Estates Ordinance, 1928, (No. 21 of 1928) provides for the appointment of a Curator of Intestate Estates and of his necessary agents and prescribes their powers and duties. The Ordinance generally makes better provision for the administration of the estates of intestates.

117. The Public Trustee Ordinance, 1928 (No. 22 of 1928) provides for the appointment of a Public Trustee and prescribes his powers and duties.

118. The European Reserve Force Ordinance, 1928, (No. 24 of 1928) provides for the establishment, organisation and government of a European Reserve Force of Nigeria.

119. The Registration of United Kingdom Designs Ordinance, 1928 (No. 30 of 1928) provides for the registration in Nigeria of industrial designs which have been registered in the United Kingdom.

120. The Post Office Ordinance, 1928 (No. 31 of 1928) repeals Chapters 41 and 42 of the Laws of Nigeria and substitutes other provisions giving wider and clearer provisions corresponding to the Strait Settlements Post Office Ordinance, 1923 (No. 23 of 1923) and generally bringing Nigerian Post Office and Telegraph law into conformity with modern enactments.

121. The Lagos Town Planning Ordinance, 1928 (No. 45 of 1928) provides for the replanning, improvement and development of Lagos with particular reference to housing accommodation, means of communication and insanitary and congested areas.

122. *Police.*—In the Northern Provinces, with the exception of the patrols mentioned below, the Force has been occupied in townships with the duties of a civil police force, namely the prevention and detection of crime, traffic control, beats and fire brigade duties, and, in the provinces, with the provision of guards, escorts and patrols when necessary.

Patrols in which the police have been engaged are as follows:—

Benue Province	1
Adamawa Province	1 (Mumuye).

123. There are now two vacancies in the establishment of European Officers of the Force. The rank and file have been kept almost at full strength. Recruits pass through a rigorous training at the Central Recruits depot before being drafted to detachments for duty. Permanent buildings have been completed during the year at Lokoja.

124. The Railway Police Detachment has been concerned purely with police duty affecting the railway. The necessity for its existence is well demonstrated not only by the results achieved, but also by the demands of the Railway Authorities.

125. The incidence of crime has been normal throughout the year. It is satisfactory to note an appreciable decrease in the number of offences against property in townships and on the railway.

126. In the Southern Provinces the state of crime has been normal during the year and nothing of outstanding importance in this respect has occurred.

127. The Preventive Services on the Western and Eastern Frontiers continue to do excellent work in the prevention and detection of smuggling and the results shown during the year

have been very satisfactory. The Preventive Service on the Eastern Frontier at present patrols from Tiko to Fontem; but it is considered necessary to extend the chain of preventive posts up to Bamenda and a Customs Station has been opened at Santos on the main road from the Frontier to Bamenda. The distance requiring supervision on this Frontier from Santos to the sea is too great to be supervised by one European Officer and the number of preventive posts required too many to be manned by the existing personnel. The hilly nature of the country, the large expanse of water in the Mungo River and the numerous small creeks near the coast line afford considerable facilities to smugglers and render the work of the police correspondingly arduous. It has therefore been found necessary to ask for provision for an increase of personnel for this service to be included in the Estimates for the next financial year. It is feared that smugglers finding their attempts to smuggle over the land frontier have been effectively frustrated by the Preventive Police, are now trying to smuggle goods across the open sea into the Calabar Province. Several seizures have been made recently and it is hoped that the measures which are now being adopted by the police will make this form of smuggling equally unprofitable.

128. An increase of 500 rank and file was authorised in 1927, as a temporary precautionary measure, in view of the approaching institution of taxation in the Southern Provinces, and these were distributed throughout the untaxed Provinces to form Provincial Reserves so that a mobile body of men should be in readiness should any emergency arise. This force was intended to be of a purely temporary nature, opportunity being taken to absorb the personnel as rapidly as possible as vacancies occurred in the regular establishment. In pursuance of this policy the strength of the Special Police was reduced to 440 on the 1st April, 1928, and on the 1st December, 1928, the number had been further reduced to 342.

129. During the year a Motor Traffic Branch was inaugurated consisting of four Superintendents and ten corporals to control the furious and dangerous driving of lorries on the main roads and to enforce the regulations with regard to the regularity of licences, and overloading (either with goods or passengers). These men were put through a thorough course of training and eventually commenced their duties in the month of August. Three main groups, each under a Superintendent of Police, were formed, namely:—

Group I.—Lagos to Ilugun in the Abeokuta Province.
Group II.—Ado to Ifon in the Ondo Province.
Group III.—Onitsha to Enugu and Port Harcourt in the Onitsha and Owerri Provinces.

Each Superintendent has a certain number of corporals stationed at various places in his group but owing to shortage of staff no Superintendent has yet been posted in charge of Group II. The corporals are provided with motor cycles and are thus able to patrol the roads and when necessary pursue offending motor vehicles which have declined to stop when called upon to do so. The institution of this branch of the Force, which is the first instalment of a general scheme intended to cover all the main roads in the Southern Provinces, has had a

salutary effect on the evils connected with the growth of motor traffic along those roads in the Southern Provinces which are patrolled. It is not intended, at present, to proceed with any further instalment of the general scheme.

130. During the year it was found necessary to furnish several escorts to Administrative Officers.

131. In January, one European Officer and thirty rank and file were despatched as an escort to the District Officer, Awka, in the Onitsha Province, where a certain amount of unrest existed.

132. In February a European Officer and twenty rank and file proceeded to Awgu, Onitsha Province, as an escort to the District Officer during the trial of twenty-two persons for holding unlawful meetings and conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace.

133. In February the detachment at Nsukka, Onitsha Province, was strengthened by ten men on account of the unrest in the Benue Province, as it was thought that unwelcome persons from that province might attempt to enter the Nsukka Division.

134. In June and July anti-tax agitation took place in the Owo Division of the Ondo Province. An escort of three European Officers and eighty rank and file proceeded there by motor transport and effected certain arrests. The prompt arrival of the escort had a quietening effect on the district.

135. In July one European Officer and twenty-five rank and file were sent as an escort to the District Officer, Obubra, Ogoja Province, in connection with the investigation of certain criminal cases.

136. In July an escort of one European Officer and thirty rank and file accompanied the District Officer to Obodo, Warri Province, where anti-tax agitation was feared.

137. In September an escort of one European Officer and twenty rank and file accompanied the District Officer to Ogume in the Kwale Division of the Warri Province in connection with anti-tax agitation.

138. The Barracks for "A" Division at Oke Suna in Lagos were completed during the year and occupied, and work on the Apapa Barracks and Police Station is being continued. The office for the Senior Commissioner of Police in Lagos was completed and occupied in October. This office was constructed by the re-erection of one of the wards that had been removed from the old African Hospital in Lagos. The remainder of the Lagos building programme is at present in abeyance. No other permanent barracks for the police in the Southern Provinces have been erected during the year.

139. The Police Training Depot at Lagos continues to maintain a satisfactory rate of progress and improvement in the instruction and training of recruits. Probationary Inspectors, Cadet Inspectors and recruits undergo a course of training of not less than six months in police duties proper, as well as some of a more military character, to fit them to carry out efficiently the duties they are called upon to perform. All ranks are required to pass an oral or written examination before they are allowed to perform any police duty in public. After the course of training is complete, African officers and men continue to

attend frequent lectures delivered by European Officers on the subject of their duties. Refresher courses are also held at the Depot for trained men whenever possible The Depot serves the needs of the Western Area and all Cadet Inspectors undergo their course of instruction there before performing any police duty outside. It is hoped at some future date to establish a similar depot at Enugu for the Eastern Area, but until this is formed the training of the men will continue to be carried out at the headquarters of each Province in that area. Owing to the necessity for the absorption of the Special Police into the regular establishment, previously referred to, and the consequent cessation of recruiting, it is not likely that it will be necessary to establish an Eastern Training Depot during the forthcoming financial year.

140 The Fire Station at Ebute Metta was completed during the year and the equipment and duties of the Railway Fire Brigade were taken over by the Lagos Fire Brigade. The Central Fire Station at Tinubu Square, Lagos, has been enlarged and is now capable of containing the additional motor fire engine and motor fire tender, while quarters for the Superintendent of the Fire Brigade have been constructed above the Fire Station. This Brigade is now considered adequate to cope with any ordinary fire which may occur in the Township of Lagos. The old Merryweather Fire Engine, which has been in use for many years, may, however, require extensive repairs and renewals in the near future.

141.—*Prisons.*—The daily average prison population in the Northern Provinces which remained much as it was during 1927 was 758 for last year and 740 for this year to date. Prisoners are principally employed on station labour as required by the Magistrate and the health authorities.

142. Proposals are on foot for the erection of new prison buildings at Makurdi and Ilorin.

143. At Kaduna Convict Prison the trades of boot-making and repairing, tailoring and cane furniture making are taught. Work of this sort, especially bootmaking and repairing, is undertaken for the general public, from whom there is a steady demand, owing to the fact that very few capable artificers are to be found in the Northern Provinces.

144. In the Southern Provinces good progress has been maintained in the re-building of the Port Harcourt and Enugu Convict Prisons. In the early part of the year a wall round the prison was commenced at Enugu and is already well advanced. As before, the manufacture of the bricks used in the new buildings, as well as the entire construction, is being carried out by convict labour.

145. The stone breaking industry, commenced in the Lagos prison in a small way during 1926, has continued to develop and in addition to supplying a useful form of hard labour is most profitable.

146. The complete output of wood furniture made in Lagos prison carpenter's shop has been handed over to the Public Works Department for issue to the new houses.

147. The discipline of the prisoners is much improved, though the usual difficulty is experienced in recruiting a suitable type of warder.

148. The daily average number of prisoners in the Southern Provinces for the period 1st January, 1928, to 31st October, 1928, was 7,052.71. The daily average for 1927 was 7,512.28.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

149. It is estimated that the total expenditure by the Public Works Department for the year ending March 31st, 1929, will be about £1,727,000 as compared with expenditure of £1,882,000 for the year ending March 31st 1928. This decrease is due to the limitation imposed on expenditure. Reimbursement and loan works are included.

Owing to development of roads, waterways and electrical plants, expenditure on such works is relatively greater than that on buildings as compared with former years.

150. *Water Supplies.*—The Ijebu Ode and Aba water supply schemes have been completed and are in operation. The Onitsha scheme is well in hand and will shortly be in operation. Lagos demand has almost reached full capacity of the filtration plant and investigations are in progress to ascertain the treatment of the raw water necessary to afford larger supplies.

151. Considerable progress has been made with Kaduna water supply scheme although the staff has been unduly affected by sickness and accidents.

152. Final investigations of the Challowa scheme for Kano water supply were made and work has commenced under the direction of the Consulting Engineers. Housing, road and rail transport facilities have been provided in advance of the arrival of constructional staff and materials. The Resident Engineer and staff arrived in December.

153. Schemes for water supply embracing twenty-eight towns in Nigeria were considered, but for financial reasons part only of the programme of investigation is for the present to be undertaken. Included are schemes for Zaria, Jos, Port Harcourt, Calabar, Oshogbo, Abeokuta, Ogoja and Benin.

154. *Electric Light and Power.*—Consumption of electric current in Lagos during the year will show an increase of about twenty-seven *per cent.* over the previous year. A fresh basis for charges has been adopted which should lead to economic development of the scheme, by encouraging use of current at cheaper rates.

155. The Port Harcourt electric power supply is nearing completion. Plant and material for the Kaduna supply have been delivered and erection of the power station is in hand. Other schemes are under investigation.

156. *Building Works.*—Hospitals. The following have been completed:—European Hospital, Ibadan; African Hospital, Aba; Extensions African Hospital, Jos; Infectious Diseases Hospital, Enugu; African Hospital, Oshogbo; Extensions, African Hospital, Calabar. Progress on the African Hospital, Lagos, has been good; three ward blocks and the administrative block are nearing completion.

157. Work is in hand on the following:—Extensions to the European and African Hospitals, Kaduna; African

Hospital, Ijebu Ode; European and African Hospitals, Kano; General Hospital Abeokuta; African Hospital, Zaria; Infectious Diseases Hospital, Yaba; and African Hospital, Maiduguri.

158 *Government Quarters.*—The 1926-27 programme of 135 quarters for Europeans and 393 for Africans, and the 1927-28 programme of sixty-one quarters for Europeans and ninety-five for Africans are nearing completion. The 1928-29 programme of sixty-two quarters for Europeans and seventy-nine for Africans is well in hand.

159 *Barracks.*—Police Barracks at Apapa have been completed, and Barracks at Forcados have been commenced. R.W.A.F.F. Barracks:—Work has been commenced on the Barracks at Ibadan and at Kaduna.

160. Work is in progress on the following:—Training School, Moor Plantation, Ibadan; Research Laboratory, Agricultural Department, Ibadan; Chemical Laboratory, Agricultural Department, Samaru, Zaria; Tsetse Investigation Laboratories, Gadau; Laboratory and Stock Farm, Vom; Governor's Residence, Kaduna; Secretariat Offices, Enugu; Medical Department and Administrator's Office, Lagos.

161. The Land Department Offices, Lagos, under construction by contract, are nearing completion.

162. Public Works carried out by contract during the year included the new African Hospital, four Government bungalows at Oshogbo, five Government bungalows at Abeokuta, the Land Office, Lagos, sections of the construction of the Lagos-Abeokuta Road, the Kuru-Kassa Road, and the Ibadan-Ife Road.

163. *Lagos Harbour.*—Navigable conditions, both inside and outside the harbour show general improvement, with the exception of one place at the south-west end of the Eastern pit.

The extension of the Training Bank has been temporarily suspended in order to observe the effect of intensive dredging at the south-west corner of the Eastern spit.

The necessary maintenance of the Moles and Training Bank has been carried out.

An extension of the East Mole at the north end in an upstream direction has been commenced.

164. The coaling and refitting berths for the Marine Department were completed during the year. A slipway for the Marine Department has been commenced.

165. A mooring berth for reclamation plant and a viaduct for the pipe line in Badagry Creek were put in hand and are nearing completion.

166. The new Depot for the Harbour Department at Apapa with offices, stores, shops, stone wharf, slipway and plant repair yard is well in hand.

167. The contract for the steelwork for the New Carter Bridge has been let. Preliminary work for the construction of the bridge is in hand. The new bridge will leave the mainland at a point slightly West of the present bridge and will extend to a point on the Island some 500 feet below, or West of the present Southern abutment.

168. The reclamation of the Alakoro embayment is proceeding.

169. The Aro Quarry has continued to supply the stone necessary for the Harbour Department, Railway, Public Works and other Departments and Firms.

170. *Railway Ports, Port Harcourt.* The whole of the wharfage, including up and down stream landing stages, has been handed over to the Railway Department and is in full working.

171. No. 3 transit Shed, behind the second instalment of wharfage, 620 feet long by 90 feet wide has been completed.

172. The new coal belt conveyor plant, with 2,500 ton coal storage bunker and berth has been completed with the exception of fixing dynamos. These will be fixed as soon as electric power is available.

173. Progress on the retaining bank in connection with dredging of the southern extremity and reclamation to form traders' waterside plots at the northern extremity of the port has been good.

174. A commencement has been made with the construction of a reinforced concrete Canoe Berthage and Barge Wharf the former 190 feet and the latter 310 feet in length.

175. The question of the provision of a berth for loading palm oil in bulk has been given consideration.

VIII - PUBLIC HEALTH.

176. During the year there has been no outbreak of cerebro-spinal fever of any severity, only a few sporadic cases having been reported. Relapsing fever has also been infrequently in evidence, although an outbreak of this disease which commenced in the latter months of 1927 in Bornu Province did not finally terminate until April of this year. This epidemic however was of moderate dimensions and mild in type, causing but little loss of life. Another infectious disease which has happily been inconspicuous during 1928 is yellow fever. No European cases have been reported from any district and only one small outbreak amongst the African population has been notified. This occurred at Ife in Ondo Province early in the rainy season and was investigated by members of the Rockefeller Yellow Fever Commission who reported the disease to be of an apparently mild type. The Commission is still pursuing investigations on this disease and rigorous application of anti-stegomyia measures are being maintained throughout the country with gratifying results.

177. Outbreaks of smallpox have been reported from many areas both in Southern and Northern Provinces, but as in previous years epidemics in the North have been much more severe than those in the South. This fact is undoubtedly due to the influence of compulsory vaccination which is applied only to Southern Provinces and it may be reasonably anticipated that until this measure is extended throughout the Northern Provinces severe outbreaks of smallpox will continue to recur.

178. Plague continued in epidemic form in Lagos and despite vigorous enforcement of the measures advised by Sir Edward Thornton cases have been more numerous than in any

previous year, although, as is usual, on the appearance of the harmattan with consequent drop in humidity the number of cases of both human and rat infection has decreased. On the other hand the enforcement of those measures on the mainland has met with more gratifying results, only a mere handful of cases being notified in inland places. There seems little doubt that as regards Lagos, without the application of a radical replanning scheme embodying extensive clearing of existing congested areas, measures hitherto applied will fail to oust the disease from the island.

179. Influenza appeared in July and continued to be widespread throughout the country during the several following months. The disease was however of a mild form with few fatalities.

180. The work of the Tsetse Fly and Sleeping Sickness Investigation has been continued throughout the year with excellent progress. Field experiments including clearing, grass burning and exclusion of game have been extended, and investigation and treatment of cases in new foci have been carried out. The appointment of the four Sleeping Sickness Officers to the Tsetse Investigation has been fully justified, their work having made apparent hitherto unsuspected foci of the disease which are of such extent as to constitute a serious menace to the population of considerable tracts of the country. One of the Sleeping Sickness Officers is now being sent to the British Cameroons in order to investigate reported cases of this disease.

IX.—EDUCATION.

181. In the Northern Provinces the demand for education is growing steadily. As has been the case for some years, not all the requests for elementary schools made by various Native Administrations can be met, but whenever it has been possible to provide adequate native teachers new schools have been opened. The policy of refusing to open schools unless sufficient supervision by European officers of the Department can be given is continued.

Twelve new schools have been started. European staff has been slightly under strength throughout the year; on November 20th there was one vacancy for Superintendent of Education and one for Superintendent of Arts and Crafts. During the year five new Superintendents of Education and one Lady Superintendent of Education have been appointed and three Superintendents of Arts and Crafts. Of the three Superintendents of Arts and Crafts one is undergoing a course of Instruction in England.

One Superintendent of Education was permanently invalided, and one Superintendent of Arts and Crafts resigned.

182. The opening of two Mission Schools has been approved. That of four others was refused, owing to lack of adequate qualifications of the teachers.

183. Eight men trained at the Katsina College entered on their duties in six different Provinces. One of these, by

arrangement with the Ilorin Native Administration, has been appointed a teacher on the Training College Staff.

184. A Conference of the Department was held at Katsina in March.

185. A new syllabus of work for Crafts schools has been approved by Government and is now in force.

186. The question of the amalgamation of the two Departments of Education in the Northern and Southern Provinces is still under consideration.

187. In the Southern Provinces registration of teachers proceeded throughout the year, and the first Register of 6,500 names was published in August.

During the year, two schools have been compulsorily closed, and the preliminary warning notice resulted either in the voluntary closing of others, these usually being in districts where it is difficult to provide European supervision, or in the necessary improvement in efficiency. Thirty new elementary schools have been opened.

188. Quarterly meetings of the Board and Text Book Committee have been held throughout the year. After a year's application of the New Education Code, the difficulties of the transition period have been more manifest. The problem has been to find a solution without weakening the Code or the principle underlying the Regulations. A considerable amount of raw material has been sent in to the Text Book Committee, some of which has been published in the Education Bulletin. Publication in vernaculars must await more definite advice with regard to the adoption of a common script. Large numbers of new text-books have been reviewed.

189. School Committees have functioned with varying, but perhaps increasing, success. A Mission Supervisor of Education is usually on several Committees, and it is impossible for him to attend all.

190. The two Government Training Colleges for Teachers have been completed, and will be opened early in 1929. It has been necessary to postpone further building, and the provision of more permanent and larger Government schools at certain Provincial and Divisional Headquarters has not been possible.

191. Elementary education is given in forty-three Government schools, and one Native Administration school in the Southern Provinces, and in fourteen Native Administration schools and six Government schools in the Cameroons. The number of Mission schools in which the standard of work and general efficiency justifies Government assistance is 253. Of this total eleven have been graded "A", six being girls' schools.

192. The new buildings at King's College have been taken over by the College to house additional pupils. Numbers have increased from twenty to fifty boarders, with a reduction from 110 to 100 day boys. Arrangements are being made to accommodate a total of 200 pupils in 1929. A nine months' tour to correspond with the College year has been adopted for the European Staff. By this means the necessity for increased personnel, for reliefs, will be avoided.

193. There is a considerable demand for secondary education which cannot be met, even in Government schools, until better trained teachers are available.

194. The Drill Instructor, appointed in 1927, has toured the Provinces throughout the year with marked beneficial results to this important side of education.

195. During the year two Principals of Training Colleges, one Mistress, Government Secondary School for Girls (Lagos), and thirteen Superintendents have been appointed. The post of Deputy Director has not been filled.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

196. *Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.*—In the Northern Provinces all land is under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor to be administered for the use and common benefit of the natives. In the Southern Provinces land is not at the disposal of the Governor in the same way, but land may not be leased to a non-native without the Governor's approval. The general policy is to encourage cultivation of the soil by the native inhabitants themselves, but many leases up to ninety-nine years have been granted for commercial and other purposes and there are large tracts suitable for agriculture. It is essential that anyone who desires to cultivate rubber or other permanent crops should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions.

197. *Surveys.*—The primary framework was further extended by the completion of the chain of triangulation between Minna and Abeokuta, and the junction of this chain with the Udi-Lokoja chain to the south of Bida.

198. A base line was measured at Minna and the chain between Minna and Naraguta rigorously adjusted, and final values of all points computed.

199. The secondary triangulation of the Minesfield area to the south of Jos was completed and considerable progress made with the fixation of numerous tertiary points.

200. The standard traverse between Lagos and Abeokuta was completed and progress made with traverses along the Abeokuta-Ibadan and Abeokuta-Aiyetoro roads.

201. Topographical mapping on the scale of half an inch to a mile was continued in the Minna and Nsukka areas. Two standard sheets were completed and two further sheets well advanced.

202. The Minesfield was closed to applications for exclusive prospecting licences from 1st April to 30th September to release staff for triangulation for the control of Minesfield surveys. 360 mining areas were surveyed during the year.

203. The large scale cadastral surveys of Lagos municipal area, Abeokuta and Ibadan, were continued, and similar surveys were commenced at Ilorin and Enugu. Surveys of layouts of various townships together with numerous sites and plots in the Northern and Southern Provinces have been executed.

204. The Drawing Office is now in charge of a European Drawing Officer and the standard of draughtsmanship is noticeably improving.

205. The lithographic section continues to expand. In addition to the ordinary reproduction of surveyed sheets and plans, a large volume of work on maps and sheets for departmental Annual Reports has been undertaken.

206. The establishment was augmented by the addition of ten European Probationer Surveyors who arrived late in the year. More than two-thirds of the European Staff are now probationers under training and some years must elapse before the full effect of the increase is felt.

207. The Survey School at Ibadan for the training of African Surveyors is proving successful. Six pupils were passed out during the year.

208. The Geological Survey continued its investigations in both the Northern and Southern Provinces. In the south, attention was directed mainly to the tracing and mapping of the coal-field northward from Enugu. The formations established to the south continue unbroken and with but slight changes as far as the southern boundary of Benue Province. A preliminary field examination has been made of an important oil seepage near Afikpo in Ogoja Province and a more detailed investigation is proposed for the next field season. A laboratory test of the oil made by the Imperial Institute shows it to be a residual oil of high specific gravity and fair quality. In the North the water supply investigations commenced last year have been continued and while further examination of the waterless areas still affords no evidence of the presence of artesian conditions it is thought that in these districts supplies sufficient for domestic purposes and for stock can be obtained by sinking wells up to depths of 300 feet. The digging of such wells will render considerable areas available for agricultural uses. As a result of these investigations it has been decided that in addition to the preliminary geological examination the Geological Survey shall organise and carry out a well-digging scheme. A water supply section has therefore been formed and the necessary technical staff engaged. It is hoped that, with such a section, water supply work and well-sinking will be considerably expedited and that more and better wells will be sunk. Experiments will be undertaken with a view to improving existing supplies and to evolving a type of well and a well-digging technique suitable to conditions in Nigeria. Work has been continued in the Minna-Birnin Gwari gold-belt where several high level terraces have been located which, on further examination, may prove of value.

209. Bulletin No. 10 entitled 'The Nigerian Coalfield—Section II, parts of Onitsha and Owerri Provinces' was published during the year. Occasional Paper No. 6, 'Notes on the Geology of the Mamfe Division, Cameroons Province' is now in the press. A new series of publications which are for local distribution only and which in the main will deal in a popular manner with subjects of economic interest to Nigeria has been commenced. Pamphlet No. I, entitled 'The Nigerian Sudan: some notes on Water Supply and Cognate Subjects', has already been published.

210. Dr. C. M. Tattam has been appointed to the post of Geologist to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. J. D. Falconer and the establishment of the Survey is once again complete.

XI.—LABOUR.

211. Throughout Nigeria and the mandated territory of the Cameroons all permanent labour, as distinct from the temporary labour used by native communities when necessary and beneficial to themselves, and approved by ancient native customary law, is voluntary. Permanent labour includes most labourers paid by the month; the artisans employed by Government Departments, Native Administrations, and trading firms; standing gangs of labourers employed on road-making and other public works. No labour for private employers is recruited or engaged by Government or by the Native Administrations.

212. With the exception of some 6,000 labourers on the Cameroons Plantations, who have emigrated from the French Cameroons, there is no immigrant labour in Nigeria. The supply of labour for the Cameroons Plantations has continued satisfactory throughout the year.

213. The Roads and Rivers (Repeal) Ordinance (No. 18 of 1927) repeals Chapter 107 of the Laws of Nigeria with effect from the 1st April, 1928.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

214. A visit of Members of Parliament took place in January and February; the party comprised Major W. Elliot, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Scotland, Mr. W. Lunn of the Labour Party, and Mr. Garro Jones of the Liberal Party. Reasons of health unfortunately compelled Mr. Lunn to curtail his visit, but the other Members of Parliament visited the following Provinces:—

Abeokuta, Oyo, Benue, Plateau, Zaria, Kano, Niger, Onitsha, Owerri and Calabar.

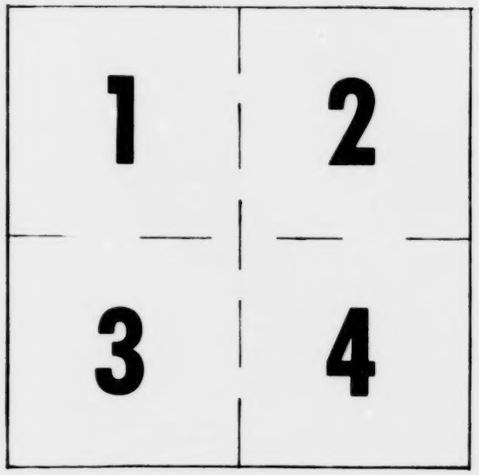
215. Sir Samuel Wilson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., Permanent Under-Secretary of State and Dr. A. T. Stanton, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Colonial Office Medical Adviser, visited the Northern and Southern Provinces in August and September.

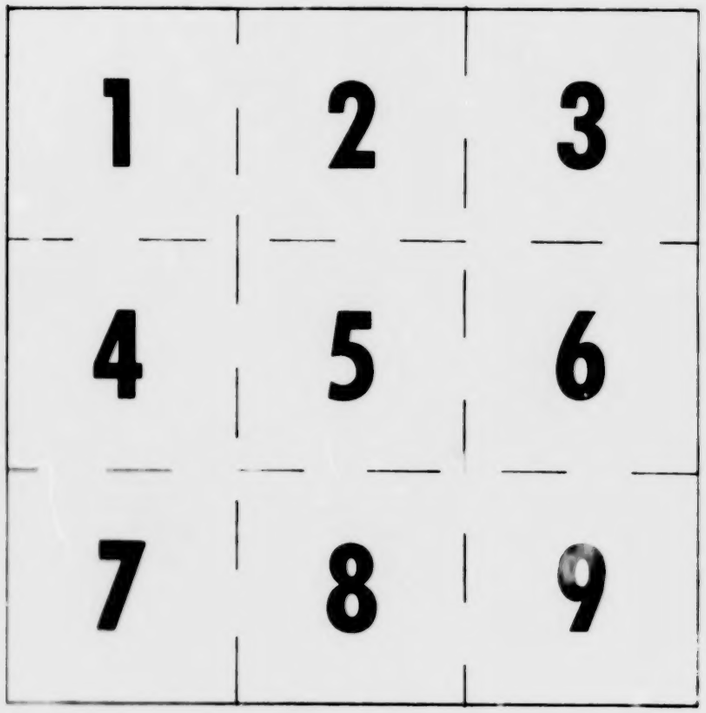
G. D. PITCAIRN,
Assistant Secretary.

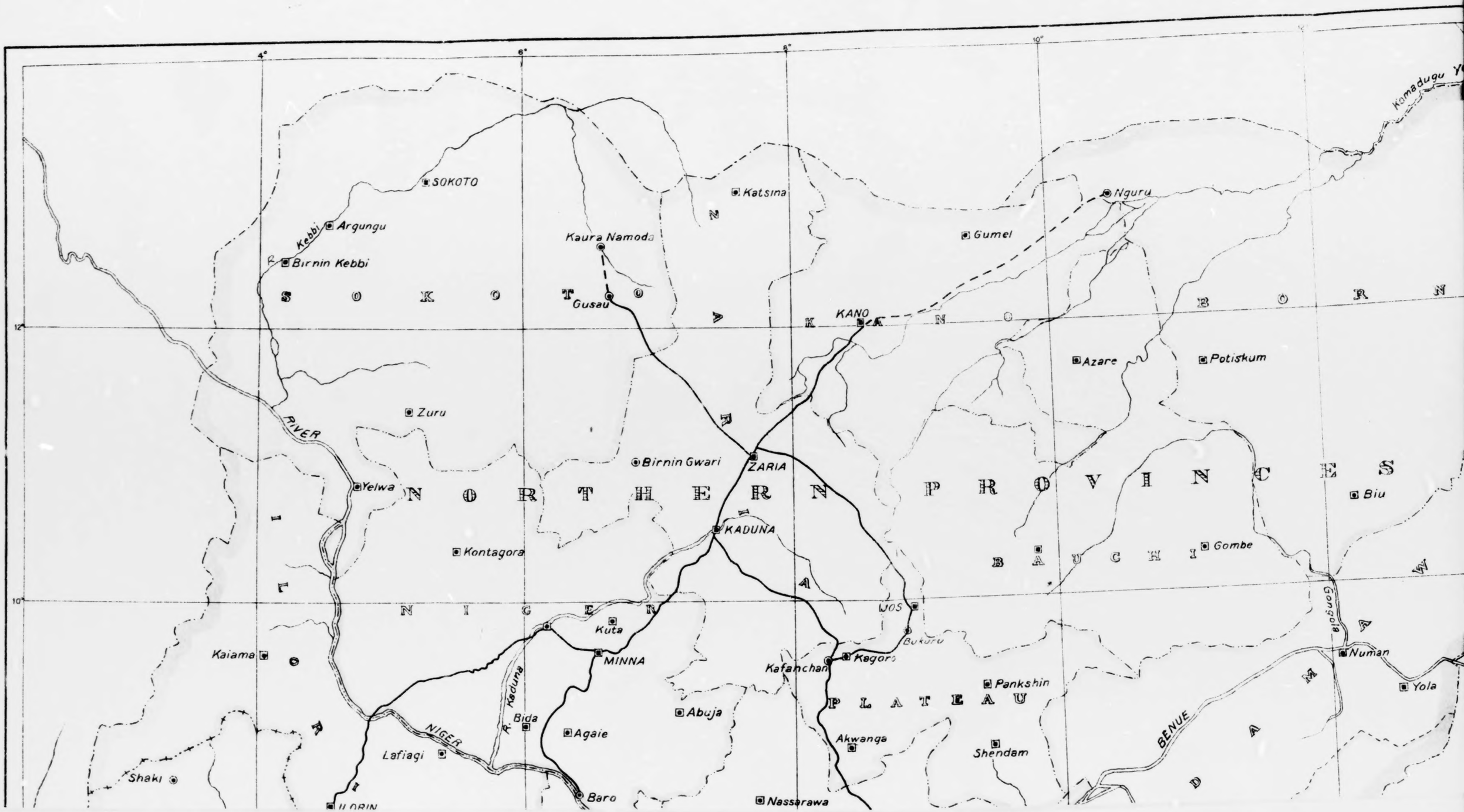
Chief Secretary's Office,
Lagos, 15th May, 1929.

Printed by the Government Printer, Lagos. 12-2-29 625 [2]

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.



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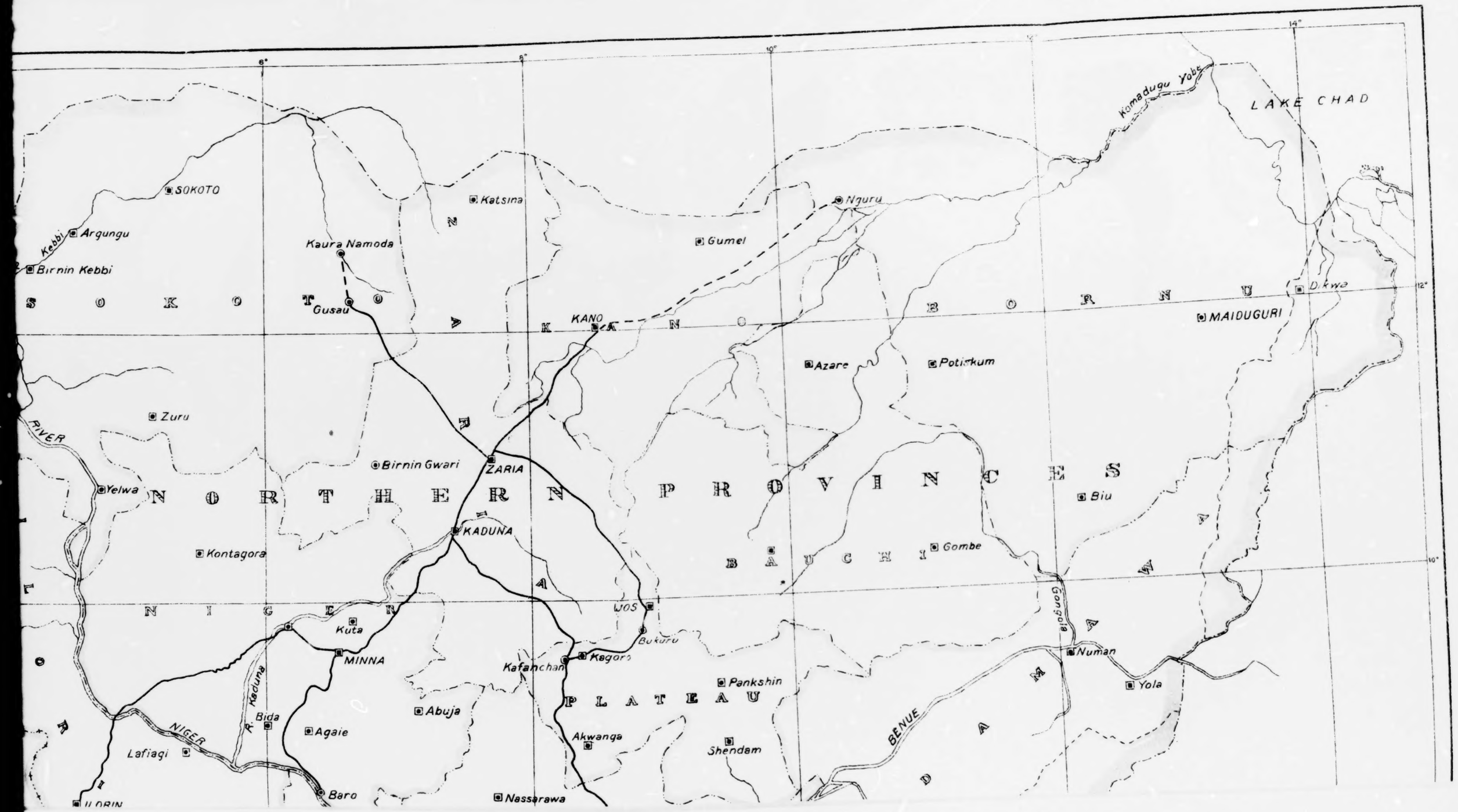
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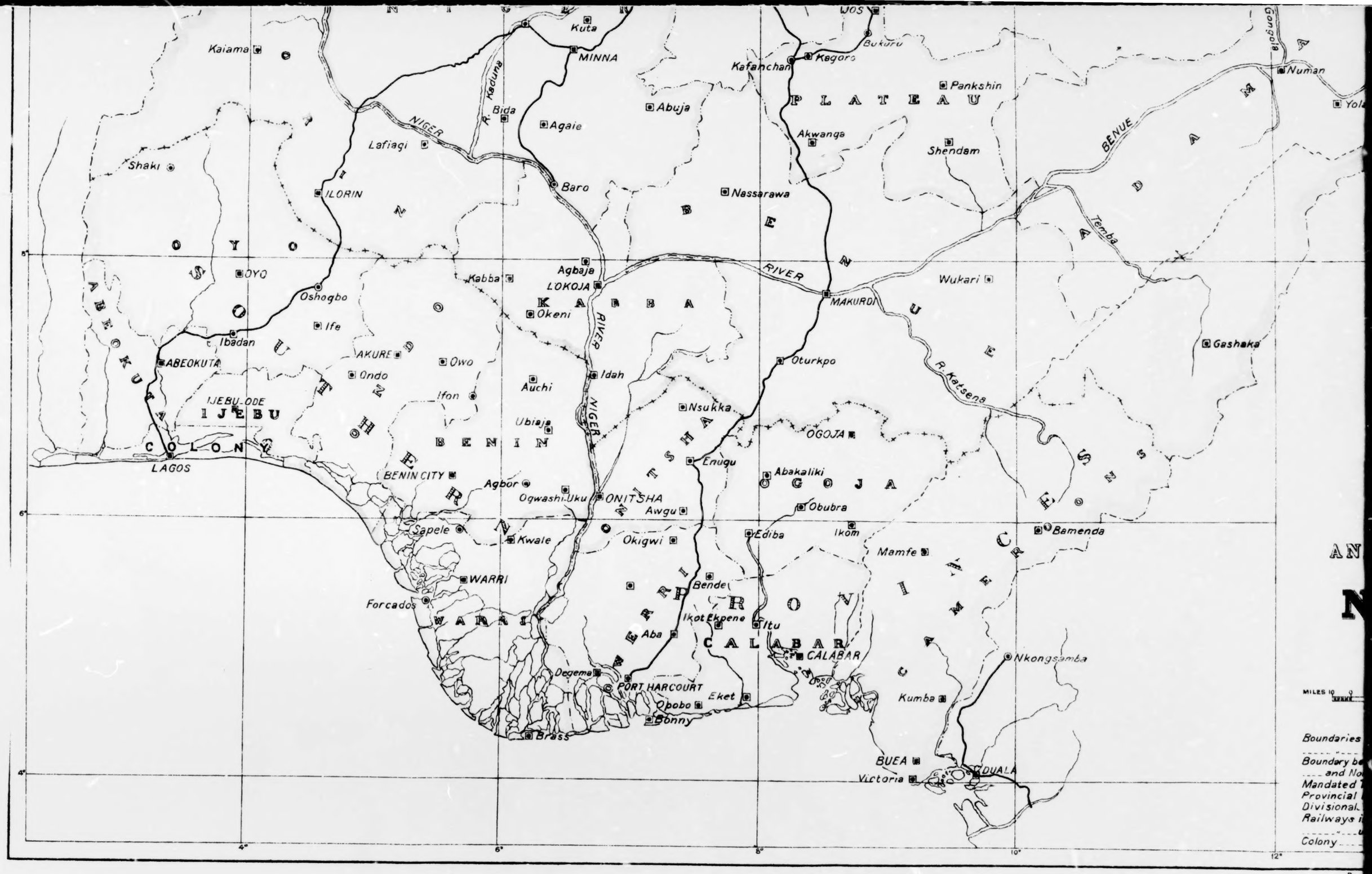
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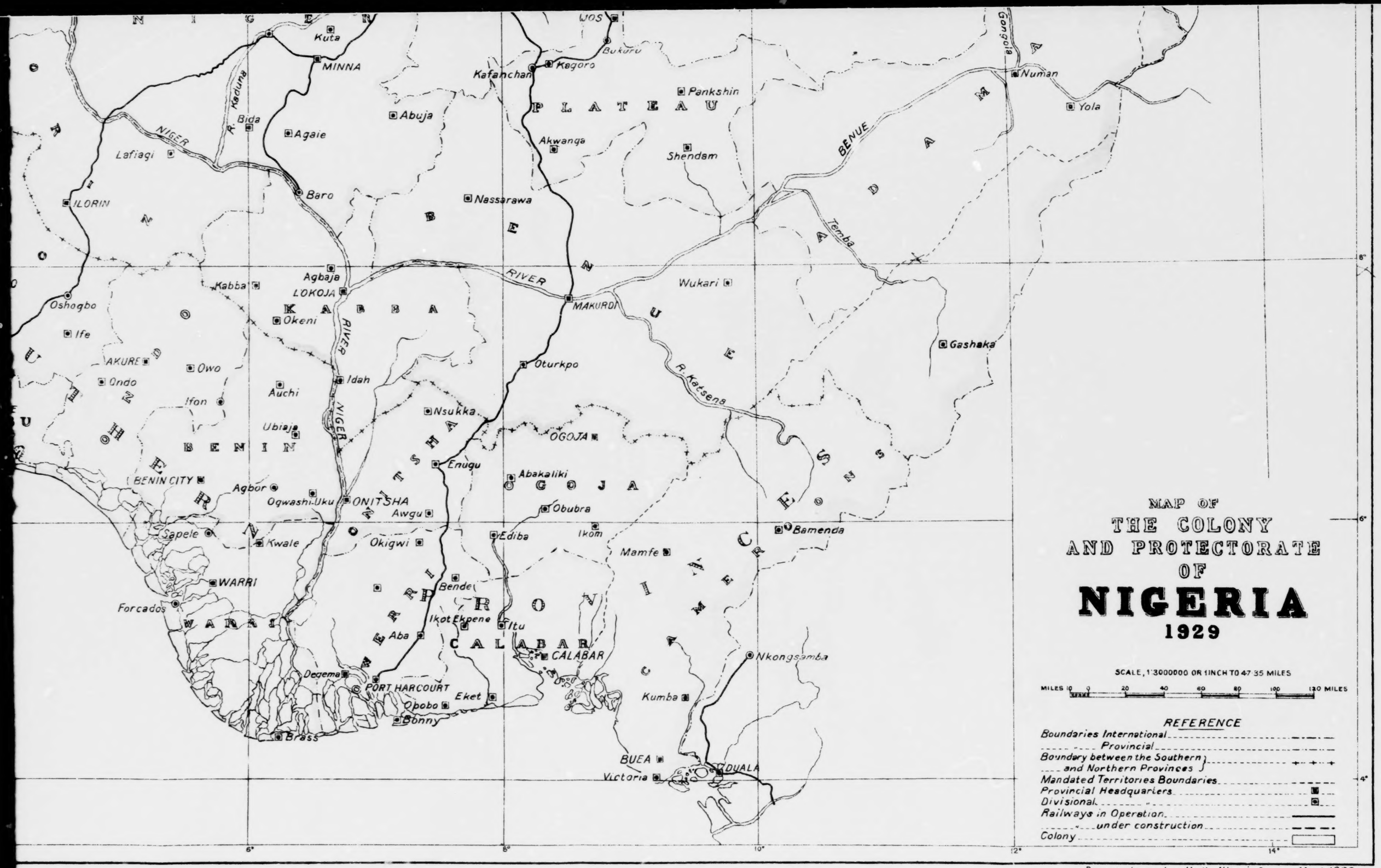

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Report for 1929.

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1929.

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1929.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,139 square miles; Northern Provinces 281,939 square miles) and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India and the self-governing Domininons. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from 10 to 60 miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lies the denser forest region rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers, especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the latest returns is 18,810,534* (Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,360,734; Northern Provinces, 10,449,800), and is larger than that of any British Dependency except India. There are about 5,700 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the Government, and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not

* Includes the population of the mandated area of the Cameroons.

suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes, generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the 15th century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the 19th century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the 15th century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the 19th century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships, and later of the British Consul at Fernando Po, gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coast of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796-1805), Captain Clapperton (1822-26), Richard Lander (1826-30), Doctor Barth (1850-55) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior became known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists, eager to strangle the slave trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the Rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers

were amalgamated, and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. By this Charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, its influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Charter Company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's Charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate; the southern portion was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate and the whole was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Both the Northern and Southern Protectorates were placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally, but with British Officers, was raised by Sir Frederick (now Lord) Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former régime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin River, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched: Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the City had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up, the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements and in 1874 it was

united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons and a strong contingent of the Regiment also fought in the East African Campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the war was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

13. The principal languages spoken are, in the Northern Provinces, Hausa, Fulani, and Arabic; and in the Southern Provinces, Yoruba, Efik, Ibo, and Ibibio.

14. The currency is controlled by the West African Currency Board which was constituted in November, 1912, to provide for the currency of the British West African Colonies and Protectorates. The coins current are:—United Kingdom silver and bronze; West African silver and alloy coins of the values of two shillings, one shilling, sixpence and threepence; and Nigerian nickel-bronze coins of the values of one penny, one halfpenny and one-tenth of a penny. West African notes of one pound and ten shillings are also current. The United Kingdom coins are being gradually superseded by the West African and Nigerian coinage.

15. The weights and measures used in Nigeria are the same as those used in Great Britain.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

16. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigerian (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate.

The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

17. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

18. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

19. In the Northern Provinces the leading Native Administrations are making notable progress in works of development under the stimulus of increasing revenue and further provision of technical staff. Most of the Emirs and Chiefs appreciate the advantages of these developments and the general result in stimulating interest and initiative on the part of the native rulers is welcome.

20. The financial position of the Native Treasuries was maintained in 1928-29. The balances carried forward on the 1st of April, 1929, including sums invested in securities, (£516,071) amounted to £1,463,046.

21. The Governor visited the Kabba, Benue and Ilorin Provinces in October and November. The Officer Administering the Government in May visited Ilorin, Niger, Zaria, Plateau and Benue Provinces. The Officer Administering the Government also visited Niger and Sokoto Provinces in July in order to invest the Sultan of Sokoto as an Honorary Companion of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and the Emir of Kontagora as an Honorary Companion of the Order of the British Empire. This latter ceremony took place only a few weeks before the death of the Emir.

22. A Conference of Residents of the Northern Provinces was held in Kaduna in September. A Special Conference was held at the same time, following the precedent of last year, at which certain non-officials were invited to attend and join in the discussions on subjects of particular interest to them.

23. At the close of 1928 a raid in some force by units of the Dimmuk sub-tribe in Plateau Province on the neighbouring area of Bwol necessitated the use of a Police Escort of one officer and twenty-five rank and file to accompany the Divisional Officer, and the local Chief, for the purpose of restoring order. The raid was due to the killing of a Dimmuk chief by the Bwol. Full compensation was paid for damage done and there were no casualties. A patrol in the Idoma Division of the Benue Province was brought to an end in the early part of the year, the author of these disturbances being turned upon and killed in an affray by members of his own tribe. There have been no other disturbances in the Northern Provinces.

24. Rainfall was plentiful throughout the Northern Provinces and generally above the average.

25. Prospects for a good cotton yield are stated to be good, but the price is low.

26. Foodstuff crop harvests are reported to be everywhere satisfactory and in some places considerably above the average. An exceptional crop of benniseed is reported in Kabba Province.

27. The rice mill inaugurated by the Agricultural Department at Sokoto was run experimentally in the early part of the year.

28. There has been a noticeable increase in the amount of land under cultivation in Sokoto Province as a result of the irrigation scheme referred to in paragraph 28 of the report for 1928.

29. There has been a marked absence of any serious epidemics of rinderpest throughout the Northern Provinces with the exception of a rather severe outbreak in the Hadejia district of Kano Province where twenty-five *per cent.* of the total cattle population are reported to have died. But in this outbreak it is thought that most of the deaths were directly or indirectly due to trypanosomiasis.

The scheme for the immunisation of cattle against rinderpest has been extended and camps have been in operation in the provinces of Adamawa, Bauchi, Bornu, Kano, Plateau, Sokoto and Zaria. This year a total of approximately 165,000 cattle have been immunised against rinderpest at the various camps: an increase of roughly 48,000 over last year.

Early in the year a severe outbreak of blackquarter broke out among the cattle in the Plateau Province, but was checked by the vaccination of all infected herds and contacts.

Considerable success has followed the curative injections for trypanosomiasis in cattle, and the treatment is now being carried out at most of the immunisation camps.

30. A great deal of attention has been given to the question of improving the condition and quality of the hides and skins exported from Nigeria, and a scheme for the education of the butchers in flaying and drying has been started in Kano City and is gradually being extended to apply to the whole of that province. A field laboratory has been built in Kano City by the Kano Native Administration to enable experimental work to be conducted into those skin diseases of goats which are the cause of so much damage to the tanned skins.

31. Tuberculosis has been definitely diagnosed among the cattle of the Buea Stock Farm in the Cameroons, and a Veterinary Officer has visited the farm on two occasions and carried out diagnostic tests.

32. A considerable amount of experimental work has been undertaken at the Vom Laboratory in the vaccination of cattle against rinderpest by the formalised spleen method and much research work has been accomplished in rinderpest in goats. Work is also being carried out in an endeavour to improve the present pleuro-pneumonia vaccine.

33. Two notable Emirs died during the year; Ibrahim, Emir of Kontagora, C.B.E. (Emir of Kontagora since 1880) and Alhajji dan Mai-sale, Emir of Misau.

The only chief appointed during the year was Umaru Maidubu, Emir of Kontagora.

34. Major F. H. Ruxton, C.M.G., the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces, retired on the 14th March, and was succeeded on the 15th of May by Mr. C. W. Alexander, C.M.G. In April, the Acting Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. E. J. Arnett, C.M.G.), and his Secretariat moved from Lagos to the new headquarters of

the Southern Provinces Administration at Enugu in the Onitsha Province.

35. At the end of November, it would have been possible to render a satisfactory report on the progress of the Southern administration generally, and more particularly as to the advance made by the new native administrations in the Eastern Provinces and Warri. But the close of the year was marred by the revival of disaffection of long standing in the Ibeagu District of the Abakaliki Division and an unfortunate outbreak among the people of the Owerri and Calabar Provinces. An escort of seventy-five police was sent out to deal with the situation amongst the Ibeagus who have gradually been re-occupying lands, belonging to the Awkum tribe, from which they were evicted by a military patrol in 1925. Emboldened by their success over the Awkums, they began in November to threaten to attack their neighbours the Interregnums, and defied the authority of the District Officer. The escort operated for a month and evicted all the Ibeagu settlers on Awkum land. The Abakaliki Division was proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Ordinance and several hundred guns were taken. No casualties were reported, though the escort was fired upon on one occasion. Although the ringleaders were not captured, the chiefs submitted to the orders of Government and the hostile attitude of the community was completely changed before the police were withdrawn.

On December 5th an outbreak was reported at Ukam in the Opobo Division of the Calabar Province and an armed escort requested. The cause of the disturbance appears to have been misunderstanding of the assessment which was being carried out in that area. The police on several occasions had to disperse armed crowds but no shots were fired. By December 12th the situation had returned to normal.

36. More serious trouble seems to have originated in the Bende Division of the Owerri Province. It appears that the re-assessment of certain districts, which involved the counting of women, gave rise to the erroneous belief that women were to be taxed. Refusing to accept the repeated assurances of the Administrative Officers that there was no such intention, large bodies of women began to concentrate at various places and to roam the country gathering recruits. At Aba and elsewhere in the Owerri Province the mobs for a time obtained control of the situation, plundered the merchants' factories, attacked Europeans and did a considerable amount of damage. The province was proclaimed under the Peace Preservation Ordinance on the 13th December and the arrival of troops and police re-inforcements prevented further disorder, though sporadic rioting continued for some time and made necessary a number of military patrols.

In Calabar Province, where similar disturbances had occurred, it was impossible to restore order without an unfortunate loss of life. At Abak, where a mob of women attacked the police, it was necessary to fire, one woman being killed, and another died of wounds. At Utu-Etim-Ekpo nine persons were killed. At Opobo, where the situation for some time was extremely critical, the troops were compelled to open fire on the mob, twenty-nine women and one man being killed, while eight women were drowned when the recoil of the mob threw a number into the river.

The situation at the end of the year was resuming normal proportions.

37. Measures taken to prevent smuggling on the eastern frontier have resulted in an increase of the Calabar tobacco trade.

The employment of a steam launch for patrol work has greatly assisted in checking the extensive canoe trade in contraband tobacco and cigarettes between Duala and Nigerian ports.

The question of smuggling over the Dahomey boundary has been much to the front and the support of the native authorities towards its prevention has been enlisted with considerable success.

A bulk oil shipment plant and a dry dock for coasting steamers have been completed at Calabar by the United Africa Company.

The Itu Leper Settlement, containing nearly 1,000 lepers from different tribes, has developed most successfully on communal lines.

38. In the Cameroons Province gratifying results have, during the past year, attended the efforts of the administration to reorganise the Native Authorities of the Mamfe Division on a more complete tribal basis.

In the Victoria Division negotiations are proceeding for the enlargement of the over-crowded native reservats.

Serious damage to the cocoa crop was caused by the rainfall which was the heaviest since 1911. No less than sixty-eight inches of rain were registered at Victoria for the month of July alone. Good progress in the production of high grade native cocoa, under the guidance of the Agriculture Department, has been made in the Kumba Division by the formation of a society of farmers and the erection of cocoa fermentaries.

Motorable roads have been extended by the Kumba, Mamfe and Bamenda Native Administrations, and the first section—twelve miles long—of the important Government road from Mamfe to Bamenda is now in use.

39. Apart from the disaffection amongst the Ibeagus already mentioned, only minor disturbances were recorded in the Ogoja Province. In January an Administrative Officer demarcating a local tribal boundary was attacked by one of the tribes concerned, but the attack was successfully repulsed by the police accompanying the District Officer, with only one known casualty amongst the attackers. In February inter-tribal fighting broke out in the Abakaliki Division, over a land dispute, but was effectively checked by the prompt arrival of the District Officer with a small force of troops from Abakaliki.

Progress has been made with the constitution of forest reserves in this Province.

There has been an encouraging increase, of approximately 400 *per cent.* over the previous year, of the tonnage of benniseed bought at Bansara. Planting in the Ogoja, Obudu and Munshi country has also been considerably extended.

40. The re-assessment of the Ekiti Division was completed during the year and the previous tax of six shillings per adult male altered to a tax of 2½% on incomes, with a minimum of six shillings and a maximum of fifteen shillings. This involved an individual assessment of over 50,000 adult males. A Central Council of chiefs has been established in the Owo Division which will exercise executive and judicial functions in all matters affecting the Division as a whole. The new building of the Ondo Boys' High School was formally opened by the Officer Administering the Government on the 4th of March.

41. In the Onitsha Province the collection of tax is proceeding smoothly and researches into tribal organisations are being pursued.

Strikes occurred in September at the Government Colliery, Enugu. Illegal deductions made by the headmen from the labourers' pay was found to be the cause of the trouble and prosecutions followed.

During the year the scheme for the Onitsha Township water supply was completed at a cost of £32,000.

42. The Council Hall at Ibadan was finished during the year and declared open by His Excellency the Governor on the 5th of October. The offices and staff of the native administration are being transferred to this building. The dam for the Ife waterworks has been started and it is estimated that when the dam is completed, 500,000 gallons a day will be available at Ife.

The Oyo-Ilorin boundary, which is also the boundary between the Northern and Southern Provinces, is being demarcated by the Survey Department.

43. The collection of tax in the Warri Province was postponed until the 1st of August in order to permit of the thorough revision of village quotas and the introduction of a permanent routine. By the 31st of October the collection was complete except for the money due from certain Ijo villages in the creeks of the Forcados district. Efforts have been concentrated on investigating clan and tribal history and especially the organisation of the Jekris.

The first clan court in the Province, that of the Warifi-warigi, was opened in April.

44. The collection of income tax in the Colony in this its second year is continuing smoothly with the ready assistance, outside Lagos, of the Bales and Headmen of villages. The prophecies of those who foretold the failure of the tax have been completely falsified.

45. Progress has been made during the year in the composition of the differences between the four parties among the Lagos Mohammedans which have been estranged for a considerable period, to such good purpose that at the opening of the new Mohammedan School erected by the efforts of the Young Ansar-ud-Deen Society all four parties were represented. It is hoped that this cooperation will continue to be of great advantage not only to the Mohammedans but also to the whole community.

II.—FINANCE.

46. The revenue and expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, were as follows:—

	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1924–25 ...	6,944,220	5,768,715	1,375,210
1925–26 ...	8,268,928	6,583,167	1,183,728
1926–27 ...	7,734,429	7,584,692	1,016,162
1927–28 ...	8,728,451	9,147,530	959,777
1928–29 ...	8,429,308	9,395,749	1,429,022

47. The revenue and expenditure for the six months April to September, 1929, including that of the Nigerian Railway amounted to £3,980,927 and £4,285,172 respectively. In addition a sum of £373,294 was advanced from revenue, and expended during the same period, for Loan Works (new programme). The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 loan during this period was £125,836. From figures available it is estimated that the revenue for the current financial year 1929-30 will fall short of the estimated expenditure by £685,830, which is £106,437 less than the deficit budgetted for when the 1929-30 Estimates were approved. This anticipated reduction of the estimated deficit is due to the exercise of the strictest economy and to curtailment of the Public Works Department programme of Extraordinary Works.

48. The excess of assets over liabilities at 31st March, 1929 was £3,817,301. To this should be added £871,517, advanced from revenue for Loan Works (new programme) and recoverable from the loan authorised by the Loan Ordinance, 1929, making a true surplus of £4,688,818.

49. The Public Debt at 31st March, 1929, remained unchanged at £23,559,209, and accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £2,440,312. This sum includes the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £537,877 which is treated as an appropriated fund in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Full provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to the Sinking Funds.

50. The various native administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, varying from fifty to seventy *per cent.* of the total collected. The totals of revenue and expenditure for 1928-29 of the native administrations together were £1,695,981 and £1,427,413; and the estimated totals of revenue and expenditure for 1929-30 are £1,632,264 and £1,787,205 respectively.

51. Silver coin to the value of £173,458 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1928-29, and £118,023 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down. It is estimated that on 31st March, 1929, the following currency was in circulation:—silver, £285,750; alloy coin, £6,168,803, and nickel coin, £443,128.

52. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in currency notes it is not possible to give an approximate figure of the note circulation in Nigeria but the total for West Africa at 30th June, 1928 was £764,672, representing 1,143,409 notes, compared with £728,835, representing 1,098,152 notes, at 30th June, 1927.

III.—PRODUCTION.

AGRICULTURE.

53. The prices of all the agricultural export commodities exported from Nigeria have been generally low and tending to fall still lower during the year. It is therefore a remarkable fact, and one which justifies confidence for the future, that with one exception the volume of the export of these products has slightly increased. Palm kernels constitute the only exception, and of these the quantity exported is only very slightly less than that of preceding years.

54. The approximate average prices given below show the changes that have occurred in the price of palm oil and palm kernels. The quantities exported are given in a later page. There has been a general feeling of depression among all connected with trade, but this has been due solely to the relatively low world prices of the export commodities. The weather, especially in the Northern Provinces, where seasons vary a good deal, has been exceptionally favourable for field crops, harvests have been good and local native foodstuffs are cheaper now than they have been for some years.

	Palm Kernels (Lagos). per ton.			Palm Oil (Lagos). per ton.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1924	14	16	0	25	16	6
1925	15	1	6	26	1	0
1926	14	1	0	24	5	0
1927	14	5	8	22	9	0
1928	15	8	0	24	4	0
1929	13	8	0	23	13	0

(to end of September.)

55. Th figures given below for the exports of cocoa refer to the appropriate statistical year, *i.e.*, the 1st of October to the 30th of September. The figures for the Cameroons Province are given separately from those relating to other parts of Nigeria, because of the totally different conditions under which the two crops are produced. Apart from a few hundred tons, the exports from the Cameroons represent the production of the estates, while the Nigerian crop is grown entirely by native peasants.

COCOA.

Exports (in tons) by seasons from Nigeria and the British Cameroons.

	Nigeria. tons.	Cameroons. tons.
1922-23	32,600	2,000
1923-24	31,700	2,400
1924-25	36,800	3,200
1925-26	38,200	3,200
1926-27	42,300	3,300
1927-28	42,000	3,500
1928-29	49,100	3,700

56. It will be seen that the volume of the export from Nigeria during the past year was considerably greater than ever before. There is every reason to believe that this represents mainly a permanent advance in production due to an increased area of bearing cocoa; nor is there any reason to expect that this increase will not continue for some years yet. The quality of the cocoa exported during the season 1928-29 was extremely satisfactory, in so far as quality depends upon freedom from decayed beans, and in the matter of dryness. The standard in these respects is now so high that it is hardly practical to expect much further improvement in the main crop exported between November and March. There is still room for improvement in the smaller quantity exported during the remainder of the year, but in those wet months the production of first grade cocoa is difficult for the ordinary native farmer.

57. In the season 1928-29 the grading of cocoa according to the content of fermented beans was first introduced as part of the produce inspection system. It was found, however, that the grades, which had been fixed by negotiation with the trade, when interpreted with the strictness necessary in official grading, were altogether too high for West African cocoa. As a result, the grading though not entirely without educative value for both producers and buyers, was not as effective as it would otherwise have been. During the current season (1929-30) new grades have been fixed and more accurately defined, in consultation with the merchants. It is hoped that these new grades will prove to be suited to the requirements of the local trade. The exporting firms are assisting in this work by recognising the Government grades and paying graduated prices accordingly.

58. Like cocoa, groundnuts are harvested and exported at the end of the calendar year, so that it is necessary to deal with a seasonal period October 1st to September 30th. Figures for recent years have been:—

GROUNDNUTS.

	Tons exported October 1st September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st-March 31st.		
		£	s.	d
1923-24	60,000	12	5	0
1924-25	132,000	13	7	6
1925-26	110,000	10	15	0
1926-27	90,000	11	19	0
1927-28	86,000	12	18	0
1928-29	135,000	11	0	0

59. It will be seen that the export in the past season just surpasses the highest previous figure. The quantity exported is naturally dependent on the weather during the growing season, and also to some extent on the price of groundnuts in the previous and current seasons. There is good reason to believe, however, that the high figure of 1928-29 represents an increase in production which will remain permanent through any ordinary future fluctuations of price. The increase largely consists of the production of the new areas opened up by the Gusau branch railway. The weather of the current season has been favourable, and there is every reason to believe that if the price had been high, the export of the current season would have been very considerably greater. Even with the current price of about £9 5s. per ton an increase is anticipated in the volume of the trade.

60. *Cotton.*—The production of American cotton for export in current years has been as follows:—

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett)	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1924-25	28,000	3d.
1925-26	37,000	2½d.
1926-27	17,500	1⅝.d-1¾d.
1927-28	16,500	2⅝d.-2⅛d.
1928-29	24,500	2¼d.-2d.

61. The comparatively steady price for cotton in the last two years, together with the low price of foodstuffs which resulted from the good harvest last year led to increased planting of cotton in the current season (1929-30). The area of country in which cotton is grown for export has continued to expand and the weather this year has been favourable. There is little doubt that if the price had been maintained a very heavy export would have occurred. It is feared that the price that will be paid in the buying season that is just about to open will be low, so that although a very large crop has been grown, it is difficult to predict how much of it will be exported.

62. The production of native cotton in the Southern Provinces in the season 1928-29 was fully normal and it was anticipated that the usual 10,000—11,000 bales of this cotton would be exported. By the end of April some 6,000 bales had been purchased, which is more than the normal amount for the period. At the beginning of May the price per pound of seed cotton (second grade) dropped from 1¾d. to 1½d. and the sale of cotton soon ceased, so that the total quantity exported in the whole season was only 7,000 bales. The production of improved cotton ("Improved Ishan") continues to progress satisfactorily; 920 bales were exported in 1928-29 as against forty-eight in 1927-28. Almost exactly three quarters of the cotton of this type was of first grade for which the price offered was 2½d. per pound of seed cotton as against 1¾d. for ordinary native cotton of the second grade (into which grade ninety-eight *per cent.* of the native cotton fell). All the seed of the new type that was available for the current season—104 tons—has been bought and planted, as against 16 tons in 1928-29. The crop has done well and if it could be anticipated that the price this year would be the same as last year, it would be reasonable to anticipate an export of fully 4,000 bales. It is feared, however, that a low price may prevent quite such a satisfactory result.

FORESTRY.

63. *Reserves.*—The area of finally-constituted Forest Reserves has been increased by 378 square miles bringing the total up to 9,542 square miles. In addition 4,839 square miles have been selected as proposed forest reserves and are awaiting settlement or final proclamation. This work has been greatly accelerated by the appointment of an itinerant Reserve Settlement Officer in the eastern provinces.

64. The survey and demarcation of the important reserves in the Benin Circle is being carried out by an officer lent by the Survey Department, assisted by an Assistant Conservator of Forests.

65. It is proposed to convert the reserves in the Sokoto Province into Native Administration Forest Reserves. Other native

administrations are selecting areas for reservation and a large increase in the percentage of forest reserves to the remainder of the country is anticipated in the near future as a result.

66. *Timber.*—The market for Sapele mahogany continues good and high prices have been realised for figured logs. Medium to good logs find a ready sale and there is a good market for well-squared logs of Iroko and African Walnut.

The demand for secondary timbers is increasing. Many of the firms formerly exploiting first-class timbers only, have applied for licences to exploit other classes, the chief species being " Obeche ", " Arere " and " Abura ".

Several applications for timber licences over areas in the British Cameroons have been received from foreign firms.

67. *Minor Products.*—Owing to the low prices prevailing, the supply of indigenous rubber has become very small.

The Forestry Officer who made a tour of the gum Arabic areas in the Anglo-Egyptian Soudan has investigated the possibilities of developing the trade in the Bornu Province. Large quantities can be produced from this province and other parts of the Northern Provinces and it is hoped to establish a considerable export trade in the product.

With the exception of shea nuts, trade in other minor forest products has not been active.

68. *Plantations.*—The area under timber and fuel plantations has been increased by rather more than 500 acres. The indigenous species being grown at Akilla show conspicuous success. Of the exotics, *Dalbergia sissoo*, *Casuarina equisetifolia*, *Cedrela odorata* and *Eucalyptus* show promise in the northern provinces. In the eastern and western provinces the more valuable of the indigenous species are being grown, together with teak, *cassia siamea*, *Dalbergia sissoo* and *D. latifolia* and also, on an experimental scale, a number of other exotics.

69. *Specialists.*—The work of the Sylviculturists is being carried out mainly at Sapoba and Olokemeji. At Sapoba various systems of regeneration are being carried out. Over seventy acres are now established under Taungya or Chena Plantations and the results are most encouraging. *Hydnocarpus Wightiana* and *H. Anthelmintica* are growing vigorously and show great promise. These were planted at the instigation of the Leprosy Commission as being one of the sources of a valuable oil used in the cure of leprosy.

The investigations being carried out at Olokemeji are concerned with germination tests of various species, sample plots and plantation experiments with various types of forest. Statistics and general data are being collected and a herbarium has been established which now has about 650 botanical specimens.

The anti-erosion work instituted at Udi appears to be a marked success and further work of this nature will be carried out.

The Forest Utilization Officer has been investigating the possible values of the common Nigerian trees. Specimens of sixty-five different species have been prepared and distributed to various Government Departments, Industrial Schools and other timber users for test purposes.

The production of charcoal on a large scale in plantation areas has been the subject of experiments and samples from Olokemeji have been submitted to the Imperial Institute for a report.

The minor products which have been the subject of inquiries and investigation include gum copal, cutch (mangrove tannin extract) and raffia fibre.

A great amount of valuable work which could not have been done by departmental officers has been carried out by the Forest Utilization Officer and this appointment has been fully justified by the year's work.

70. *Cameroons.*—Two Forest Officers have been stationed in the Cameroons since January, 1929, and much of their time has been spent in exploring the timber resources of the area. Preparations are being made to cultivate cinchona (quinine), and firewood plantations are being established on the Bamenda Highlands. In addition to the applications to exploit other timbers, a large concession has been applied for to exploit the extensive mangrove areas in the Cameroons.

The work of reorganising and improving the Botanic Gardens at Victoria made good progress.

71. *Tsetse Investigation.*—For a portion of the year a Forestry Officer was seconded for duty in connection with the Tsetse investigation.

72. *Imperial Institute.*—The Secretary of the Plant and Animal Department of the Imperial Institute reports that particulars regarding Nigerian timbers suitable for building motor car bodies have been supplied to an important company operating in Nigeria and also that information was furnished to a number of firms, architects, etc., regarding the suitability of Nigerian timbers for decorative and other purposes.

Other inquiries dealt with during the year relate to mangrove bark (for tannin), supplies of raffia for basket-making gum, the medicinal properties of the bark of *Mitragyne Africana*, the marketing of Nigerian timbers and general conditions.

MINING.

73. The tin mining industry is passing through an anxious period owing to the decline in the price of the metal which has fallen during the year from £223 per ton in January to £174 per ton in December. The average price for the past five years has been £264 per ton. Despite this fall in price, the producers, as a whole, have come through the year successfully but largely at the cost of increased production. In consequence of this the output for the year amounted to about 15,000 tons or approximately 2,000 tons more than that for 1928.

74. In order to afford relief during this difficult period, the various concessions allowed for under the Minerals Ordinance have been granted generously.

75. The extent of the minesfield has been increased by the opening to mining of the North and South Mada districts of the Plateau Province.

76. The hydro-electric installation at Kura Falls is nearing completion and it is expected that power will be generated in February, 1930. An effort is being made to complete the storage dam by July in order that the full benefits of the scheme may be available to the amalgamated companies during the autumn of 1930.

77. The Mines Department has been under-staffed during the greater part of the year and in consequence the usual field work had to be curtailed and some of the District offices closed The staff has now been brought to full strength and the work of the Department has resumed its normal status.

IV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

78. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£
Import	13,436,287
Export	18,217,556
Total	£31,653,843

a decrease of £1,854,146 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows a decrease of two and a quarter millions and that of exports an increase of nearly a million. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £160,771 as compared with £107,587; an increase of £53,184 on the previous year.

79. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £11,969,450, a decrease of over twelve *per cent.* compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £18,000,535 showed an increase of over five *per cent.* compared with the previous year. Imports of specie amounted to £242,337 compared with £906,261 in the previous year, a decrease of over seventy-three *per cent.* and exports at £211,674, an increase of sixty *per cent.* on the previous year.

80. The United Kingdom accounted for 55.8 *per cent.* of the total trade compared with 56.2 *per cent.* in the previous year showing a decline of .4 *per cent.*, imports at 68.5 *per cent.* showing a decrease of 1.0 *per cent.*, and exports at 46.5 *per cent.* showing an increase of 3.1 *per cent.* The United States of America with 12.4 *per cent.* of the trade showed an increase of 2.2 *per cent.*, but Germany with 14.9 *per cent.* showed a decrease of 1.7 *per cent.* With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no trade with any part of the British Empire except through the United Kingdom and to some extent with Canada through the United States of America, but inquiries have been received from South Africa regarding the possibility of extending to Nigeria the South African trade in fruits, preserves and tobacco.

81. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.
Imports (exclusive of Specie) ...	10,948,309	14,783,209	12,761,129	14,437,993	15,430,221	13,193,950
Exports (exclusive of Specie) ...	14,460,930	16,962,995	16,681,310	15,674,440	17,039,939	18,005,882
Total	25,409,239	31,746,204	29,442,439	30,112,433	32,470,160	31,199,832
Imports of Specie	1,973,028	1,495,140	836,351	1,226,644	906,261	242,337
Exports of Specie	577,147	407,166	658,308	666,517	131,568	211,674
Total	2,550,175	1,902,306	1,494,659	1,893,161	1,037,829	454,011
Gross Total	27,959,414	33,648,510	30,937,098	32,005,594	33,507,989	31,653,843

1929. Parcels by parcels post not included.

82. The trade of Nigeria continues to consist of a few main articles only, and as there are included in the principal imports such articles as tobacco, cigarettes and spirits, which may be classed as luxuries, any depression in business or fall in the prices of produce has a serious effect on the revenue. This is true of the trade of all countries but it is a more serious matter for Nigeria with its few taxed commodities.

The import trade shows decreases in the principal items; cigarettes fell from 3.45 to 2.85 million hundreds; cotton manufactures, including thread, show a decline of nearly a million pounds in value; kola nuts are down by £120,000; leaf tobacco by 820,000 lb. and gin by 142,000 gallons; salt varies little year by year, there being for 1929 an increase of 1,500 tons. The imports of kerosene oil show a decrease of over 300,000 gallons, but the increased use of mechanical transport is reflected in the increased importation of motor spirit, there being an increase of 226,000 gallons.

The lower prices for produce, as compared with those prevailing in 1928, account to a great extent for the falling off in imports and the large stocks on hand from 1928 also contributed to the decrease. The importation of kola nuts continues to decrease as local production increases.

83. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the exports for the past six years are appended:—

	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.	
	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1924	127,083	3,944,340	252,847	4,461,482
1925	128,113	4,166,096	272,925	4,937,450
1926	113,267	3,616,159	249,100	4,440,452
1927	113,240	3,374,550	257,206	4,438,886
1928	127,110	3,816,658	246,537	4,562,105
1929	131,786	3,767,279	251,368	4,325,877

	Groundnuts.		Cocoa.	
	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1924 ...	78,266	1,461,448	37,204	980,402
1925 ...	127,226	2,394,251	44,705	1,483,764
1926 ...	126,799	2,342,739	39,099	1,363,016
1927 ...	90,773	1,629,542	39,210	1,998,679
1928 ...	103,162	1,650,134	49,209	2,309,931
1929 ...	145,376	2,467,470	55,246	2,305,574

	Cotton Lint.		Tin.	
	Quantity. Cwts.	Value. £	Quantity. Tons.	Value. £
1924	92,770	762,427	8,852	1,548,040
1925	132,724	797,463	9,293	1,737,578
1926	179,315	1,182,050	10,562	2,217,046
1927	99,546	331,086	10,926	2,287,327
1928	74,957	379,490	14,030	2,158,904
1929	117,303	541,713	15,128	2,298,745

84. Each item in the preceding paragraph shows an increase, but the value of the trade has not increased proportionately. The export of tin ore is again the highest on record.

85. Local produce prices show the customary variation. Palm oil ranged between £19 10s. to £26 16s.; palm kernels from £11 15s. to £14 7.s 6d.; cocoa from £30 5s. to £38 8s. and ground nuts from £8 15s. to £12, all prices being per ton.

The export of hides and skins shows a decline, the figures for the past three years being:—

	1927.	1928.	1929.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cattle hides lb.	8,552,518	12,524,961	10,489,106
Sheep Skins ,, ...	637,818	1,059,649	1,042,326
Goat Skins ,, ...	3,202,343	4,756,984	3,742,622

86. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, Limited, hold the bulk of the shipping, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the America Barber West Africa Line, John Holt and Company (Liverpool), Limited, African and Eastern Trade Corporation, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie and allied Companies, Chargeurs Rèunis, French Steamship Line, Frassinet Fabre Line, Roma Societa di Navigazione, and Italian West Africa (Congo) Line—Navigazione Libera Triestina. The number of vessels which enter and clear at the various ports continues to increase year by year, and foreign tonnage is fast approximating British tonnage.

Year.	Entered.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1925	320	813,818	210	521,907	530	1,335,725
1926	339	879,405	277	658,777	616	1,538,182
1927 . ..	394	960,354	351	740,426	745	1,700,780
1928	488	1,030,256	553	978,917	1,041	2,009,173
1929	564	1,129,739	577	1,036,852	1,141	2,166,591

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1925	317	802,861	204	516,415	521	1,319,276
1926	350	908,012	274	649,921	624	1,557,933
1927	387	944,160	345	722,373	732	1,666,533
1928	484	988,233	536	937,551	1,020	1,925,784
1929	548	1,132,613	569	1,007,112	1,117	2,139,725

The number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing continue to increase, but the tonnage of cargo landed, as is to be expected from the lower figures of imports, is less than in 1928.

Year	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1925	355,242	74,205	429,447	552,082	208,561	760,643
1926	372,060	78,965	451,025	527,830	210,314	738,144
1927	445,791	106,225	552,016	441,033	222,405	663,438
1928	508,479	109,318	617,797	413,521	294,089	707,610
1929	419,105	129,944	549,049	439,060	304,403	743,463

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

87. *General.*—The Central Road Board was abolished towards the end of 1928 and a Communications Board was created in its place. A proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications is thus ensured. The Board includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the two Lieutenant-Governors and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air.

A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway, and Harbour Department, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

88. *Harbours, Creeks and Rivers.*—Navigable conditions on Lagos Bar and in the entrance channels have shown a decided improvement during the past year. Intensive dredging by the *Lady Clifford* on the Eastern Spit has resulted in widening the channel to 650 feet, thus closely approximating its width previous to the encroachment of the spit which occurred whilst this dredger was laid up in 1928. This clearly demonstrates the fact that continuous dredging is necessary in order to maintain a satisfactory channel with the moles in their present stage of completion. Work on the extension of the West Training Bank was resumed in August. The official bar draught has remained unaltered at twenty-five feet for vessels both entering and leaving. Only one vessel of this draught, however, entered the harbour during the year and it is therefore evident that the facilities offered are well ahead of shipping requirements. Inside the harbour, continuous dredging operations have been carried out. In addition to ordinary maintenance work, the Apapa channel has been extended to provide a twenty-five foot

channel for tankers proceeding to the new bulk oil petroleum wharf at Apapa. The resultant spoil has been utilised in connection with the various reclamation schemes in progress, viz., at the Alakoro embayment, Iddo Island, the Apapa-Ebute Metta Road and behind Apapa Point.

89. The necessary craft and barges were despatched from Lagos in May and commenced work on the dredging and reclamation programme at Port Harcourt in June. Reclamation is now in progress in the area behind the canoe berthage and barge wharf. The new coal bunker and belt conveyor was put into commission in August, resulting in considerably expediting the handling of coal. A depot for shipping palm oil in bulk was installed during the year. This is connected by a pipe line with the old coal tip alongside which vessels loading bulk palm oil are berthed.

90. Regular quarterly surveys of Lagos Bar and the entrance channel have been carried out and plotted in conjunction with those made by the Harbour Works Department between the moles. In view of shoaling reported on Forcados Bar a rough survey was undertaken in July in consequence of which the official draught was reduced to seventeen feet. The area will be re-surveyed as soon as the fine weather sets in. A re-survey of Bonny Bar was carried out in February, little or no changes have taken place in either the Weather or Lee Channels, but a slight deepening of the former at the expense of the latter is indicated. A survey of the ocean steamer route from Bonny River to Degema was made in June and July; previous to this there was only a rough sketch of these rivers. The Cawthorne Channel was re-surveyed in March and the buoys re-arranged in accordance with changes found.

91. An extensive waterway programme was again undertaken during the year. Work in the mail launch routes between Lagos and Sapele and Burutu has been continuous during the whole year, and very little interruption to shipping was experienced. Work has also been undertaken in the Niger and other rivers and creeks.

Blasting work in the Niger Rapids near Yelwa was undertaken by two waterway parties. It is anticipated that a still further increase will take place in water-borne canoe traffic on the Niger between Jebba and the north, as a result of these blasting operations.

92. The coastal buoys, and also those marking the navigable channels in the rivers and estuaries of the Delta, have been maintained efficiently during the year, and for the fourth year in succession no buoy on the ocean shipping routes has been reported out of its charted position. Two new light buoys were established during the year, one at the entrance to the Calabar River opposite Tom Shot Point, and one off the coast in the vicinity of Middleton River. There are now fifteen beacons and sixty-five ordinary buoys maintained, in addition to which there are six gas light buoys in position. All the coastal beacons have been properly maintained.

93. The Nigerian coast lights, four in number, including the two in the British sphere of the Cameroons, have been well-maintained throughout the year. The old fashioned attended lights at Lagos and Akassa have given no trouble, but the automatic lights at Cape Nachtigal and Debundscha are not so reliable. They do not extinguish, but the timing of the flashes alters at times and the

sun valves do not always function. It is hoped to improve matters in this respect in the near future, and make the shore lights, which are incandescent, as reliable as those on the buoys which are of the open flame type.

94. The following mail and transport services have been maintained during the year by Government craft :—

The Lagos-Sapele-Burutu mail launch service, connecting with outward and homeward English mail steamers.

The Port Harcourt-Degema-Brass service has run regularly throughout the year, but with the removal of the District Political Headquarters from Brass to Degema, the continuance of the service becomes doubtful.

The Cross River Low Water service has been run as usual, in conjunction with Messrs. Elder Dempster and Company, who run the High Water service. A new contract has been entered into with the Company and commencing in November, 1930, they will run both the Low and High Water services, regular Government transport on the Cross River ceasing on that date.

The transport of Nigerian coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos, Forcados, Calabar and Victoria by Government colliers was carried out regularly throughout the year, all requirements being easily met. The total quantity of coal carried for the year was 111,058 tons from Port Harcourt to Lagos and 6,800 tons from Port Harcourt to other ports, the cost of transport being practically the same as last year. The Lagos-Apapa Ferry continues to operate successfully, the daily average number of passengers carried being :—

1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*
1,655	2,195	3,312	4,034

The total number of passengers carried during the year amounted to 1,255,000.

95. H.M.S. *Calcutta*, flying the flag of the Commander-in-Chief, Africa Station, visited Lagos from November 21st to November 27th. The usual periodical visits were paid by the H.M. Sloops *Delphinium* and *Daffodil*.

96. *Railways.*—A broad gauge branch line from Zaria to Kaura Namoda (144 miles) has been completed, the first section being opened between Zaria-Gusau on January 1st, 1929, and the final section Gusau-Kaura Namoda on 1st October, 1929.

This line traverses a well populated area with great possibilities for development.

An extension of the main line is under construction between Kano and N'guru (142 miles). The first section Kano to Ringim (forty-five miles) was opened on October 1st, 1929, and it is expected the remaining section of 98½ miles to N'guru will be opened about June, 1930. Railhead reached N'guru on 31st August, 1929.

A branch line is being constructed from Ifo to Idogo a distance of twenty-four miles and it is anticipated this line will be opened early in 1930. Railhead was reached on 20th October, 1929.

97. The section between Iddo and Ibadan (119¼ miles) is laid with 80 lb. rails. Relaying with this heavier weight of rail has now been continued from Ibadan to Offa (95¾ miles): the work is nearing completion.

The permanent way from Offa to Jebba (87½ miles) is laid with 55 ℔ rails and with 45 ℔ rails from Jebba to Kaduna Junction (263½ miles).

The section Kaduna Junction to Zaria (51½ miles) has been regarded to standard grades and relaid with 60 ℔ rails, thereby enabling trains to be taken through from Port Harcourt to Kaura Namoda or *vice versa* without breaking the load on the way. This will be of material assistance in clearing groundnuts and cotton crops through that Port.

The Eastern Division from Kaduna Junction to Port Harcourt (569 miles) is laid throughout with 60 ℔ rails. The Bauchi Light Railway is laid mainly with 30 ℔ rails and the Minna-Baro Branch with 45 ℔ rails.

98. The construction of the Benue Bridge by the contractors, Messrs. Sir William Arrol & Co., was commenced early in 1928. The bridge will have thirteen spans and a total length of 2,584 feet. It will take both rail and road traffic.

Good progress has been made and it is expected that the bridge will be opened for traffic in June or July, 1932.

99. The gross earnings during the financial year ended 31st March, 1929, were £2,528,107 being the highest figure recorded in the history of the Railway and exceeding the previous highest figure by £92,696.

The gross working expenditure was £1,599,138 making the net receipts £928,969. The total number of passengers carried was 3,161,633, an increase of 330,668 over the number carried in the previous year, and the tonnage of goods and minerals hauled was 945,720 tons, a decrease of 43,683 on the previous year's tonnage.

100. The estimated revenue for the calendar year is placed at £2,602,109 and the approximate expenditure at £2,491,045 which includes contributions to Renewals Fund, Interest Charges, and the cost of Government's Departmental services, etc.

101. There are now 194 stations open for traffic:—

Western Division	71.
Northern Division	61.
Eastern Division	62.

102. At Kano a Railway Rest House Hotel was opened in October, 1928. This hotel provides accommodation primarily for *bona fide* travellers on the railway. Accommodation, meals and refreshments may be provided for local residents only when such provision does not inconvenience travellers.

At Apapa a Refreshment Room provides facilities for incoming mail steamer passengers and is greatly appreciated. This is conveniently situated close to the wharf and the point from where the boat train departs.

The new boat train stock recently put into service is much superior to any accommodation previously supplied.

103. Cranage facilities at Apapa wharf are being increased by the addition of four 3-ton, two 5-ton and one 25-ton cranes, thus enabling cargo in both directions to be handled with greater despatch.

104. Passenger goods trains continue to improve in punctuality and during the period April, 1928, to March, 1929, eighty-one *per cent.* of the passenger trains arrived to time while ninety-three *per cent.* of the goods trains were less than forty-five minutes late.

105. A motor transport service is running in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces mainly based on Gusau and Kaura Namoda.

Reduced rates which are as low as 7d. per ton mile, and through rates between any point served by the motors and the ports have been introduced.

The results are satisfactory and have given a fair return on capital expended.

Mails are conveyed thrice weekly to Sokoto.

106. *Roads and Bridges.*—The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department in 1929 amounts to 3,650. Traffic census taken on various main routes shows a steady increase in mechanical transport, and increased funds have been provided for more adequate road maintenance. In this connection work has been continued, or is in contemplation, on the metalling and tarring of certain of the more heavily trafficked roads such as those between Ibadan and Ife, and Jos and Bukuru, while the new road connecting Kuru and Kassa on the Plateau is being provided with a similar surface. The 300 feet Oshun Bridge on the Ibadan-Ife Road was reconstructed and good progress has been made on the reconstruction of bridges on the Oshogbo-Benin-Agbor Road over the Osse, Owan and Ikpoba Rivers, the clear waterways of which will be 480, 240, and 120 feet, respectively.

107. Native Administrations maintain about 4,500 miles of all weather and 6,000 miles of dry season motorable roads.

108. Complete information regarding road, rail and water routes has been compiled for the publication of a Communications Map and Guide, which will be available for sale to the general public.

109. Numerous bridges were constructed on new routes during the year.

110. Some 600 miles of road reconnaissance was undertaken by the Public Works Department during the year and special investigations have been carried out at several important bridge sites. Of the 600 miles reconnoitred some 350 were surveyed in detail. Included in the reconnaissance figures was the proposed section of the Great North Road between Ilorin, Garafini (on the Niger) and Mariga. This is to be closely surveyed with a view to the preparation of alternative estimates on the basis of permanent and semi-permanent construction of bridges and culverts and the provision of a bridge or ferry over the Niger.

111. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—There has been a general increase in the services of the Department during 1929 except in the case of official telegraph traffic, where, in consequence of careful official scrutiny, a marked decrease in the number and average length has resulted. This has accelerated the transmission of telegraph traffic generally.

The general revenue of the Department increased by four *per cent*. Money Order business again increased very considerably, the value of Money Orders issued being twice that of 1928.

112. Four new post offices and two additional postal agencies were opened and Money Order facilities were extended to eight existing post offices.

113. As from 1st January, 1929, Nigeria joined the International Postal Union.

114. Telegraph construction arrears have been overtaken to a considerable extent and existing telegraph channels have been improved in regard to their traffic capacity.

The two main constructional works carried forward from last year (Lagos-Oshogbo and Enugu-Port Harcourt reconstruction) are nearing completion, and marked benefits are already observable.

115. Railway telegraphs on the Zaria-Gusau-Kaura Namoda Branch and the Kano-N'Geliwa Extensions were completed. The Ifo-Idogo Branch is nearing completion. The Enugu-Port Harcourt Traffic Control Telephone Circuit is nearing completion.

116. The Lagos-Ibadan telephone trunk line was completed and brought into use on the 1st June, and a new telephone exchange has been installed at Abeokuta, with trunk communication to Lagos and Ibadan.

A new telephone exchange is being installed at Aba and a trunk line to Port Harcourt: most of the work has been done and the service should be ready early in the new year.

At Port Harcourt, a new and up-to-date exchange has been installed and an underground cable system provided in the township.

At Bukuru, a new exchange is being installed to serve the Minesfield; this work is nearing completion.

117. In addition to the reception of the Wireless Rugby Press News, which has been carried on throughout the year, experimental transmitting equipment has been purchased and the preliminary tests are satisfactory.

118. A Government Savings Bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The service was extended to eight more offices making a total of forty-four Savings Bank offices. The total amount on deposit did not increase but the number of depositors has increased by 1,600 and the turnover by twelve *per cent.*

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

119. The Labour Ordinance, 1929 (No. 1 of 1929), combines in one code all the pre-existing provisions regarding the employment of labour in Nigeria, and the recruitment in Nigeria of labour for service elsewhere, and, at the same time, embodies such amendments as appeared desirable after consideration of similar legislation in force in other colonies and present day conditions, more especially those existing in the Cameroons plantations.

120. The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1929 (No. 3 of 1929), provides for the exemption of approved civilian messes and naval canteens from the provisions of the Ordinance in the same way as military messes are exempt.

121. The Liquor (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1929 (No 9 of 1929), makes provision for rendering smuggling of liquor into prohibited areas increasingly difficult by extending to other forms of transport the same provisions as apply to vessels and trains.

122. The Companies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1929 (No. 20 of 1929), incorporates some of the more important changes effected by the Companies Act, 1928, regarding the issue of prospectuses and statements in lieu of prospectuses, the issue of shares, the hawking of shares and the issue of prospectuses by foreign companies inviting subscriptions for shares or offering shares for sale.

123. The Legitimacy Ordinance, 1929 (No. 27 of 1929), provides for the legitimation of children born out of wedlock of parents who subsequently marry. The Ordinance follows the Legitimacy Act, 1926.

124. *Police, Southern Provinces.*—The establishment of European Officers was brought up to strength during the year and the establishment of African Officers and rank and file—with the exception of the special police—have been kept up to strength.

125. The special police were authorised in 1927 on the introduction of taxation in the hitherto untaxed provinces in the Southern Provinces and the number to be enlisted was fixed at 500. It was definitely understood that this Force was to be of a purely temporary nature and that opportunity was to be taken to absorb the *personnel* as rapidly as vacancies occurred in the regular establishment. In pursuance of this policy of reduction, the establishment of special police was reduced to 440 on the 1st of April, 1928, and on the 1st of November, 1928, the number had been further reduced to 355, while on the 1st of November, 1929, the number had been reduced to 208.

126. The Motor Traffic Branch of the Force which was inaugurated in 1928 and operates in the Abeokuta, Ondo, Onitsha and Owerri Provinces has done excellent work in controlling dangerous driving of lorries on the main roads and enforcing the regulations particularly with regard to regularity of licences, overloading both with goods and passengers, etc.

127. The Preventive Service on the Western Frontier was taken over by the Southern Police Force in the latter part of 1925, and the Preventive Service on the Eastern Frontier was taken over in January, 1926. Each of these preventive services was placed in charge of an Assistant Commissioner of Police though the actual collection of revenue and the supervision of the Customs staff was done by Supervisors of Customs appointed by the Comptroller of Customs. So far as the Western Frontier was concerned the scheme worked satisfactorily but on the Eastern Frontier it was found that the frontier was too great to be supervised by one European Officer and the number of preventive posts required too many to be manned by the original authorised establishment. It was therefore found necessary to divide the Eastern Frontier into two sections with an Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of each section and to increase the number of revenue stations. It was also found necessary to provide a light draft lunch for use on the Mungo River which constitutes the southern portion of the Eastern Frontier.

128. The Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Western Preventive Service and the northern and southern halves of the Eastern Preventive Services have now been made *ex-officio* Collectors of Customs and it has been possible to withdraw the Supervisors of Customs from both frontiers leaving the whole of the preventive and Customs work in the hands of the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the preventive services. These arrangements have now been in force for several months and appear to be working smoothly and satisfactorily.

129. Owing to the effectiveness of the preventive measures taken on the Eastern Frontier the smugglers directed their efforts to smuggling goods across the open sea into the Calabar Province. Several seizures were made towards the end of 1928 and during the present year it was found necessary to organise a further Preventive

Service based on Calabar. This service has been supplied with a sea-going launch for work in the Creeks and Calabar estuary.

130. The Calabar Preventive Service maintain liaison with the Eastern Preventive Services and have been responsible for the seizure of several valuable consignments of contraband. The local sales of tobacco at Calabar have shown a marked increase during the last two months.

It is hoped that these measures will result in a diminution of smuggling on all the frontiers.

131. The Police Training Depot at Lagos continues to maintain a satisfactory rate of progress and improvement in the instruction and training of recruits, probationary Inspectors and Cadet Inspectors. Refresher courses are also held at the Depot for trained men when available. Owing to the necessity for the absorption of the special police previously referred to, there has been a cessation of recruiting for the rank and file for some time past, and it has been possible for more attention to be paid to refresher courses for trained men and additional instruction to be given to Cadet Inspectors.

132. The state of crime has been normal throughout the year and nothing of outstanding importance in this respect has occurred.

133. Lagos is the only town in the Southern Provinces which is in possession of modern fire fighting appliances and the Lagos Fire Brigade is now considered adequate to cope with any ordinary fire which may occur in the Township of Lagos.

134. *Northern Provinces.*—The establishment of officers was from two to three under strength during the greater part of the year and considerable difficulty was experienced in keeping all the necessary duty posts filled. The position has now improved and there is only the one vacancy which, it is expected, will shortly be filled.

The strength of the rank and file was well maintained throughout the year.

135. In October, Mr. C. W. Duncan, Inspector-General, Southern Provinces Police, was also appointed Inspector-General of the Northern Provinces Police pending the amalgamation of the two Forces.

136. No police patrols were necessary during the year. The usual number of escorts were supplied to Political Officers.

137. In January and February one European Officer and twenty rank and file were in the Egedde District of Benue Province in support of the District Officer. Difficulty had been experienced in obtaining payment of taxes and the presence of the police in the district had a very good effect.

138. In April an escort of two non-commissioned officers and sixteen constables, who were with the Assistant District Officer in the Boju district of Idoma Division, Benue Province, were successful in breaking up a gang of outlaws who were wanted for murder and had long been a source of terror to the surrounding countryside. The police were resisted and fired at with dane guns and in self defence were compelled to return the fire. One of the murderers was killed and three others wounded. There were no police casualties.

139. Motor traffic has increased considerably and if the present rate of expansion continues the institution of a motor traffic branch of the police in the Northern Provinces will require serious consideration.

140. The Training Depot at Kaduna continues to make good progress, and there is a noticeable improvement in the quality of the trained recruits who are now being drafted to Provincial Detachments. With the present establishment six months is the maximum training which it is possible to give recruits at the Depot and in this comparatively short time it cannot be expected that a literate constable with a complete knowledge of all police duties will be evolved. But much ground work has been done towards that ideal and it is hoped that in the near future it will be possible to bring men back to the Depot for refresher courses. In the meantime, the work of continuing the constables' training is carried on by Police Officers in the detachments.

141. An innovation during the year was the commencement of classes of instruction for Native Administration Police at the Kaduna Training Depot. Two courses each of from four to five months' duration have been held. The numbers at each course are limited to twenty and simple instruction is given in duties most likely to be of benefit to the Yan Doka. These classes have been greatly appreciated and applications to attend have been much in excess of the numbers which can be taken.

142. The Police Intelligence Bureau organised towards the end of last year has been of considerable assistance to Government.

143. *Prisons.*—In the Southern Provinces Prisons a modified diet scale was introduced during the early part of the year. It has proved to be entirely successful and a considerable saving in the cost of rations has been effected.

144. The various prison industries continued to improve. The scheme adopted in the Lagos Prison, whereby furniture for the Public Works Department was made in the Carpenter's Shop, has been discontinued, the Department having no further need of such furniture.

145. The daily average number of prisoners in the Southern Provinces was 6683.45. The daily average for 1928 was 7078.35.

146. The daily average number of prisoners under detention in the Prisons in the Northern Provinces has shown a continuous decrease for the last four years. In 1926 the figure was 775, in 1927 it had dropped to 758 and in 1928 to 728. Statistics available at the time of writing show that the daily average for 1929 will be approximately one hundred lower than in 1928.

147. The general health of the prisoners was very good and the death rate decreased considerably. Up to the end of November the number of deaths was thirteen as against twenty-eight for the whole of the previous year. In particular the conditions at Kaduna Convict Prison showed a great improvement, only three deaths occurring in eleven months as compared with seventeen for the preceding year.

148. The boot repairing, tailoring and cane chair making shops at Kaduna Prison have worked at full capacity throughout

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VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

149. It is estimated that the total expenditure by the Public Works Department for the year ending 31st March, 1930 will be about £1,577,000 as compared with expenditure of £1,765,000 for the year ending 31st March, 1929.

150. Owing to development of roads, waterworks and electricity schemes, expenditure on such works continues to be relatively greater than that on buildings as compared with former years.

The Onitsha Waterworks Scheme has been completed and the Kaduna Scheme will be ready for operation as soon as electric power is available. Considerable progress also has been made on the Kano Scheme, which is being carried out for the Kano Native Administration by the Consulting Engineers while minor supplies have been furnished at Makurdi, Umuahia and Moor Plantation.

151. Schemes have been drafted for chemical treatment of the Lagos Water Supply and for the improvement of the Abeokuta Waterworks, the latter coming within the approved Loan Programme. Preparation of waterworks schemes is in hand for Jos, Oshogbo and Benin and surveys are being made at other large towns.

152. Reduced charges for electric current in Lagos were adopted in December, 1928, to encourage the use of power and light for domestic purposes. Favourable rates given for power supplied have had a beneficial effect. Applications for current are on the increase.

The number of units sold shows an increase of about twelve *per cent.* over the previous year. The revenue for 1929 is £48,146 as compared with £51,875 for 1928.

153. The Electric Power Plant at Port Harcourt commenced operation in March and now supplies power and light for the new Railway coal conveying plant, wharves, streets and private houses. A twenty-four hour service is maintained. The charges for current are similar to those in force at Lagos.

154. The construction of the Power Station at Kaduna is practically completed. Current for pumping will be provided early in January and for lighting in March.

155. Erection of the Power Station Plant at Kano is now well in hand. Construction work on the transmission line and distribution net-work for Kano has been commenced. Power for all purposes should be available before the end of 1930; power for pumping purposes for the Kano Waterworks Scheme will be available earlier.

156. *Government Quarters.*—The 1926-27 programme of 135 quarters for European officials and 303 for African officials and the 1927-28 programme of sixty-one quarters for Europeans and ninety-five for Africans, have been completed with the exception of the Lieutenant-Governor's House, Enugu. Good progress has been made with the 1928-29 programme of sixty-two quarters for Europeans and seventy-nine for Africans.

The Lands Department offices, built under contract at a cost of £22,803, were completed in May.

157. *Lagos Harbour.*—Navigable conditions, both inside and outside the harbour, have remained satisfactory.

The extension of the Training Bank was re-started and the extension of the East Mole at the north end and in an upstream direction was continued.

The slipway for the Marine Department was continued and is nearing completion.

The new Depot for the Harbour Department at Apapa with offices, stores, shops, stone wharf, slipway and plant repair yard, was continued throughout the year, and is now in occupation.

The temporary berth at Apapa for bulk oil tankers was begun and practically completed.

158. The Aro Quarry has continued to supply the stone necessary for the Harbour Department, Railway, Public Works and other Departments and Firms.

159. The new Carter Bridge, which is being constructed by the Harbour Department, and which will take the place of the old bridge from Lagos to Iddo Island, has been begun.

160. *Port Harcourt Wharfage Works.*—A reinforced concrete canoe berth, of stepped design, 190 feet long with two approaches, has been completed and a 30-cwt. hand crane installed.

A commencement was made on the erection of a reinforced concrete barge wharf 310 feet long. The construction work had to be postponed owing to the moving of the river bed due to reclamation works described hereunder.

The dredging of the point at the southern extremity of the port, in accordance with the Consulting Engineers plans, was commenced during the year. The reclaimed spoil having been pumped ashore at the northern extremity to form Traders' Waterside Plots.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

161. During the year there have been no serious outbreaks of infectious disease in Nigeria. Smallpox has been prevalent especially in the Southern Provinces but the mortality rate has been low. The provinces most affected have been Owerri, Onitsha, Benin and Oyo. The Northern Provinces have been comparatively free Intensive vaccination has been carried out and in Owerri Province particularly, the people have volunteered in large numbers for vaccination. Cases of relapsing fever and cerebro-spinal fever have not been numerous.

162. No definite cases for yellow fever have been reported. The Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation has continued the study of the disease in Ife in Oyo Province where it is possible an endemic focus of the disease exists.

163. The year under review has been a year of low incidence of plague in Lagos. As usual the highest month was October. The percentage of rat infection was low throughout the year. On the mainland, apart from a few cases imported from Lagos, the position as regards plague remained most satisfactory. No cases infected on the mainland were reported and no evidence of rat infection was discovered.

164. The medical inspection of school children is becoming of great importance from the point of view of investigation, and of treatment. As a result of the medical inspection of school children in Ibadan schools, schistosomiasis has been found to be common, and an investigation into treatment and source of infection is being carried out. Medical inspection of school children is being commenced in Lagos. The Infant Welfare Work at various centres is being continued. The infantile mortality rate in Lagos, which is the only town where reliable statistics are available, continues to fall.

165. *Town Planning of Lagos.*—The Lagos Executive Development Board, constituted under the Lagos Town Planning Ordinance, 1928, has been engaged during the year in dealing with

the layout of the new suburban areas at Suru Lere and Yaba and with one of the worst of the congested areas in Lagos Island.

166. *Tsetse Investigation.*—During the year the Tsetse Investigation staff moved into the new laboratory at Gadau, and the team has been increased by the addition of an Immunologist.

Laboratory study of the adhesion test for immunity against trypanosomiasis has been continued.

In the experimental area round the Myatoro lakes three considerable settlements have sprung up in the cleared area.

During the year large numbers of human cases of trypanosomiasis were treated by touring investigation officers. The area to be covered is, however, so great that plans are being made to train Africans to assist in this work.

IX.—EDUCATION.

167. On 17th July, the Education Departments of Northern and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated under Mr. E. R. J. Hussey, who became Director of the combined Department. Plans for the development of education, both in the Northern and Southern Provinces, are under consideration.

168. *Northern Provinces.*—In the Northern Provinces the demand for education continues to grow steadily. As has been the case for several years past, the Department was unable to meet all the requests of the native administrations for elementary schools, but schools have been opened when adequate staffs of native teachers could be provided. No new primary or crafts schools have been opened, but, prior to August, fifteen new elementary schools were started, while a further five are in course of erection.

169. The opening of ten Mission schools has been approved and that of four others refused as the teachers proposed for the latter schools lacked adequate qualifications.

170. Ten of the pupils sent to Katsina Training College for a special three year course, in connection with a scheme for training subordinate medical and sanitary staff, will be ready for the Zaria Medical Training School in March, 1930.

171. The steady advance begun by primary schools from 1926, when the first teachers from Katsina College entered on their duties, has been more than maintained during the year.

172. The crafts schools made good progress during the year and boarding compounds and organised games have done a great deal to increase the educational value of these institutions. It was decided, in February, that the extraneous activities, such as administration of motor transport and execution of public works at a distance from the schools, which had considerably interfered with the schoolwork, should be taken over by the native administrations concerned. The result has been greater liaison with the primary schools and the devotion of more time to instruction in workshops, drawing and mathematics.

173. The Toro school, for non-Moslems of Bauchi and Plateau Provinces, was opened in January and a very promising start has been made.

174. The Lady Superintendent of Education investigated the possibilities of girls' education in Ilorin Province. Owing to her unfavourable report, the experiment at Ilorin will not be continued, but it is hoped that girls' work may be started in one or two of the Mohammedan Emirates in 1930.

175. *Southern Provinces.*—In the Southern Provinces it has been possible to post at least two Superintendents of Education to each province with the exception of Warri, Ogoja and Owerri where, for a period of four or five months, owing to sickness, there was one Superintendent only. Twelve Mission Supervisors have been active during the year.

176. Relations between Superintendents and the representatives of the Missionary Societies have been good throughout the year, and this willingness to co-operate, which has been such a striking feature since the introduction of the new Code, has had its effect in increasing the efficiency of the schools.

177. Registration of teachers has continued and the number of Headquarters' register is now 9,100. In addition, teachers who have been given permission to teach in the vernacular are registered in the Provincial offices.

178. Two meetings of both the Board of Education and the Text-book Committee were held during the year, and three Language Bureaus have been set up for translating selected books into the vernacular.

179. School Committees now exist in all provinces and have met regularly. A short article on their activities appeared in the last issue of the Education Bulletin, which was published twice during the year.

180. Owing to the influx of medical students into King's College, it has been found necessary to increase the boarding accommodation and the building vacated by the Southern Secretariat has been adopted as a boarding house.

181. Queen's College started a kindergarten class during the year. A boarding house is in course of erection. Domestic science is a feature in the curriculum of the College, and one of the mistresses visits various schools in Lagos to give lessons in cooking and domestic science generally.

182. Professor Westermann visited Nigeria in the months of March and April. He toured the country, accompanied by a Superintendent of Education, and met three local committees, at Calabar, Umuahia and Ibadan. In addition, he made special halts at other centres and saw many Europeans and Africans. Finally, he addressed the members of a conference assembled in Lagos on the 8th April, when resolutions were passed adopting his orthography, approving the use of Union Ibo as a medium for text-books in Ibo, and accepting Professor Westermann's suggestion that the grammar should be that of the Owerri dialect.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

183. *Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.*—In the Northern Provinces all land is under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor to be administered for the use and common benefit of the natives. In the Southern Provinces land is not at the disposal of the Governor in the same way except for Crown lands in certain urban areas, but land may not be leased to a non-native without the Governor's approval. The general policy is to encourage cultivation of the soil by the native inhabitants themselves, but many leases up to ninety-nine years have been granted for commercial and other purposes and there are areas suitable for agriculture. It is essential that anyone who desires to cultivate rubber or other permanent crops should first visit Nigeria and ascertain the actual conditions.

184. *Survey Department.*—The trigonometrical programme for the year comprised the completion of the Udi-Lokoja chain and the re-arrangement and re-observation of portions of the old chains between Minna and Kano, and Kano and Naraguta to bring them up to the standard necessary for a modern framework. This programme was seriously interrupted owing to the death of one officer by lightning and the invaliding of another and only the Minna-Kano portion was completed. The reconnaissance and beaconing of the Kano-Naraguta chain was carried through successfully and the observing should be finished early in the 1930 season. No progress was possible on the Udi-Lokoja chain.

The chain between Abeokuta and Minna was finally adjusted and the reduction of the Minna-Kano chain completed. Final values of all trigonometrical points from Abeokuta to Kano and Minna to Naraguta, together with the adjusted heights from Abeokuta to Naraguta, are now available.

185. The Secondary and Tertiary Triangulation of the southern portion of the Plateau and portions of the Akwanga and Jemaa Divisions was adjusted and final values determined. Further Secondary and Tertiary Points are being fixed on the northern part of the Plateau but an early harmattan prevented this portion of the work being finally completed.

186. The framework traverse was continued from Abeokuta through Aiyetoro, Ilaro and Ado and thence to Lagos by bush path and the field work of a circuit of 170 miles was completed. The calculations and adjustment of this traverse are proceeding.

187. Topographical Mapping was continued to the north of Minna and one standard sheet and two quarter sheets have been finished while the topography on another standard sheet is well advanced. On the Plateau the standard sheet has been surveyed and a map prepared of an area of forty-two square miles at Kachia to be used as a Training Ground for the Royal West African Frontier Force.

188. On the Minesfield 290 acres were surveyed during the year. The number of areas awaiting survey is now maintained at about ten degrees which is an economical margin to prevent unnecessary travelling for the survey of isolated areas.

189. The large scale survey of the Lagos Municipal Area has been completed with the exception of Ikoyi and most of the sheets are now on sale to the public.

The survey of Ibadan covering 144 sheets has been completed and the printing of these sheets is now proceeding. The survey of Port Harcourt has been completely revised and extended and the present Ilorin survey will be finished early in 1930.

The survey of Enugu has made good progress in spite of the difficult terrain and the high accuracy required, and is approaching completion. The remaining portion of the Native Location at Aba has been surveyed and a new framework prepared for the Cadastral Survey of Abeokuta which is now proceeding.

190. The Drawing and Reproduction Section continues to expand and the standard has noticeably improved under direct European supervision.

191. In April, the Department was inspected by Brigadier H. St. L. Winterbotham, C.M.G., D.S.O., who is on a tour of inspection of Colonial Survey Departments. The Department has benefited generally from his helpful advice and criticisms.

192. Special meteorological observations, which included the determination of the direction and strength of upper air currents by pilot balloons, were made for the Air Ministry to provide weather data for the non-stop aeroplane flight from England to Capetown.

193. Investigations were carried out by the Geological Survey in Sokoto for water supply, in the Minna-Birnin Gwari Goldfield area, in the coalfield north and west of Enugu and at Ngusu in the Afikpo Division. After a preliminary investigation of the strata in the Sokoto Province, a number of suitable well sites were located, where potable water was likely to be reached at depths of not more than 200 feet. In Sokoto town ten wells between twenty-five feet and fifty feet in depth have been sunk into the higher aquifers, all of which have yielded good flows of water. A well sunk in the Native Administration Prison through the upper aquifers to an underlying sandstone reached water at 153 feet. This well promises to yield a large and steady supply of potable water. In all, between February and October of 1929 twenty-three producing wells have been dug in the province to depths varying from twenty-three feet to 186 feet with a total footage of 2,017 feet.

194. Work on the Minna Goldfield was continued and resulted in the discovery of an auriferous conglomerate, which has not yet been fully investigated. The Alawa and Zungeru standard sheets were completed. The oil seepage at Ngusu near Afikpo was examined, but after detailed prospecting in the immediate vicinity of the seepage it was found that the structure was not promising enough to warrant further work being carried out in this locality. The systematic survey of the coalfield was continued to the north and west of Enugu. This resulted in the discovery in the River Ivo, a tributary of the River Do, of a more westerly outcrop of a coal then had hitherto been recorded. Some of the Tertiary Groups so well developed to the south, were found to have swung west or died out in this locality. The mapped areas in the

Southern Provinces have now been completed. Work was commenced in the Idah Division in continuation of the coalfield survey and discovered a workable seam, four feet six inches to five feet thick, at Odagbo a few miles from Bongwelli rest house.

195. In June the Director of the Geological Survey left Lagos to proceed to South Africa as the representative of Nigeria at the Fifteenth International Geological Congress held at Pretoria. Useful information was obtained regarding the occurrence of many mineral deposits in the Union and Rhodesia, some of which, notably the asbestos and chromite, occur associated with rocks similar to some known in Nigeria. Specimens were collected and are available for comparison with similar Nigerian rocks.

196. During the year Occasional Paper No. 6, by the Director entitled "Notes on the Geology of the Mamfe Division, Cameroon Province" was published, and arrangements were made for issue of a bulletin on the Vertebrate fossiles found in Sokoto. Several new species of extinct crocodiles were collected during the survey of this province and specimens of mosasaurus, a genus found in Africa for the first time were obtained. These were swimming reptiles, now extinct, with eel-like bodies which attained a length of seventy feet. These specimens are being described by Mr. W. E. Swinton of the Natural History Museum.

XI.—LABOUR.

197. Throughout Nigeria and the mandated territory of the Cameroons all permanent labour, as distinct from the temporary labour used by native communities when necessary and beneficial to themselves, and approved by ancient native customary law, is voluntary. Permanent labour includes most labourers paid by the month; the artisans employed by Government Departments, Native Administrations, and trading firms; standing gangs of labourers employed on road-making and other public works. No labour for private employers is recruited or engaged by Government or by the Native Administrations.

198. With the exception of some 6,000 labourers on the Cameroons Plantations, who have emigrated from the French Cameroons, there is no immigrant labour in Nigeria. The supply of labour for the Cameroons Plantations has continued satisfactory throughout the year.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

199. A flight of Royal Air Force aeroplanes made a successful journey from Cairo, visiting Maiduguri, Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Kaduna and Ilorin on their outward journey to Lagos and Accra, and Minna, Jos, Bauchi, Kano, Yola and Maiduguri on their homeward trip. The aircraft co-operated in military exercises with the Royal West African Frontier Force garrisons at Sokoto and Kaduna.

200. The new office of the Official Administrator and Public Trustee began work on 30th January, 1929.

The Official Administrator is—

Curator of Intestate Estates;

Public Trustee;

Registrar of Companies;

Registrar of Designs;

Registrar in Nigeria for the purpose of the Bills of Sale Acts, 1878 and 1882;

Registrar of Patents;

Commissioner of Stamp Duties, and

Registrar of Business Names.

During the eleven months which have elapsed since the opening of the office, forty-seven estates have been administered and wound up, and the number of estates whereof administration was incomplete totalled forty-four.

201. In the period under review seventeen Trust Estates were accepted for management, eighteen new companies were registered, and there was a very considerable volume of work involved in dealing with various Returns under the Companies Ordinance.

A. B. MATHEWS,
Assistant Secretary.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Lagos, *15th May, 1930.*

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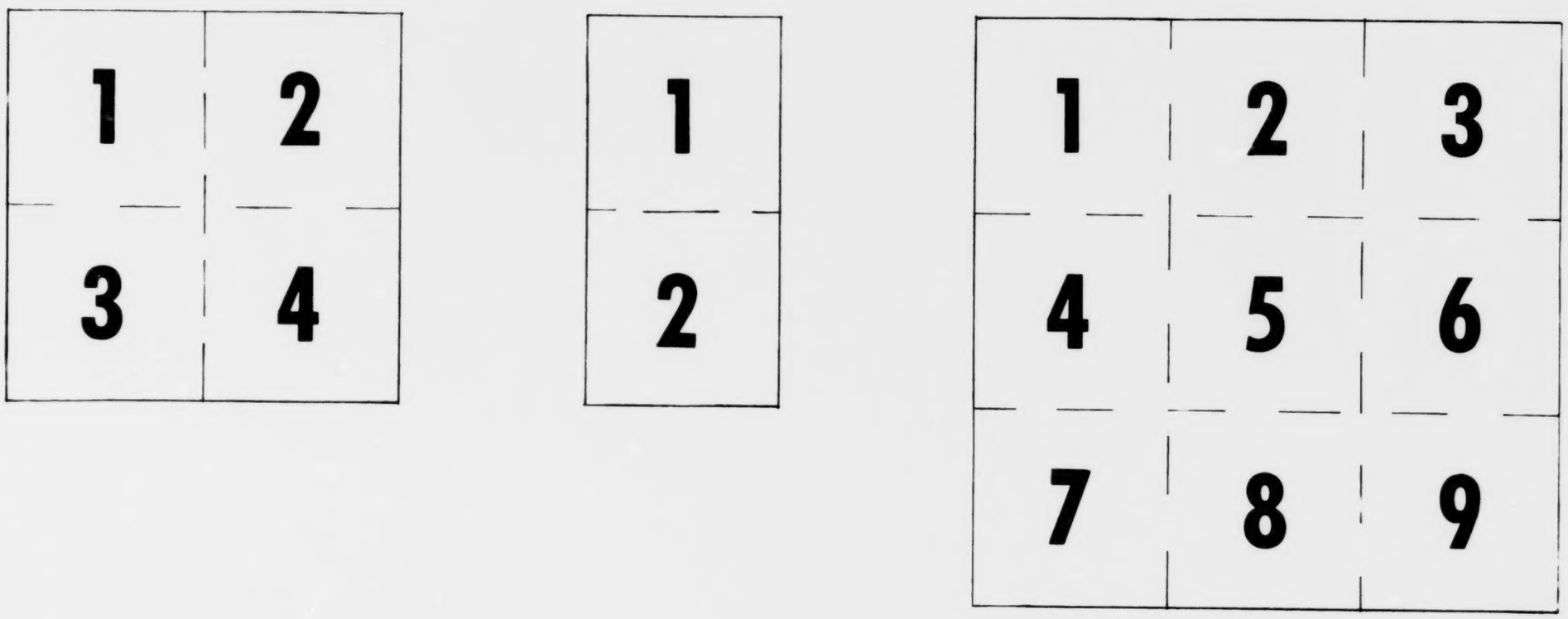

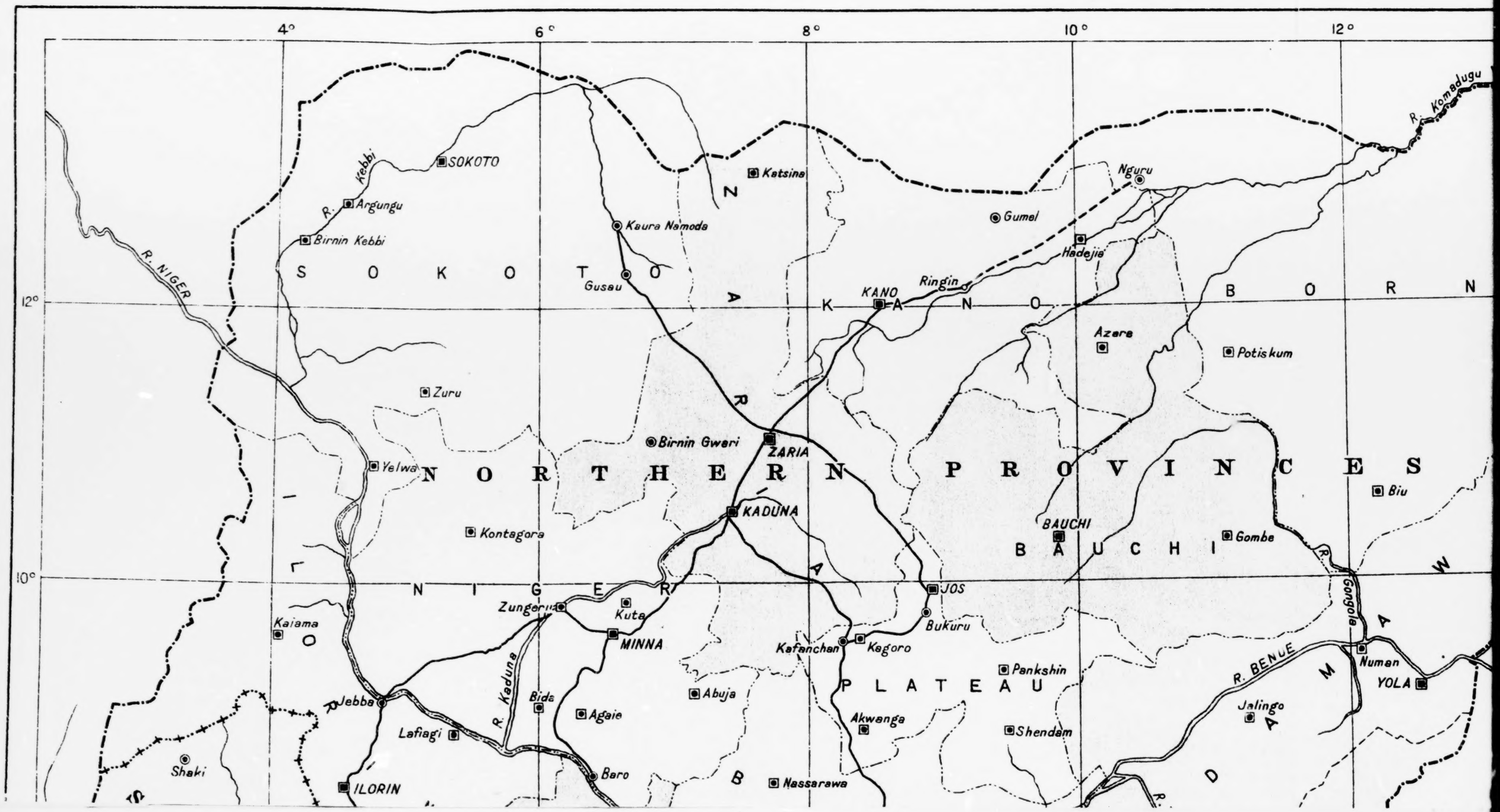
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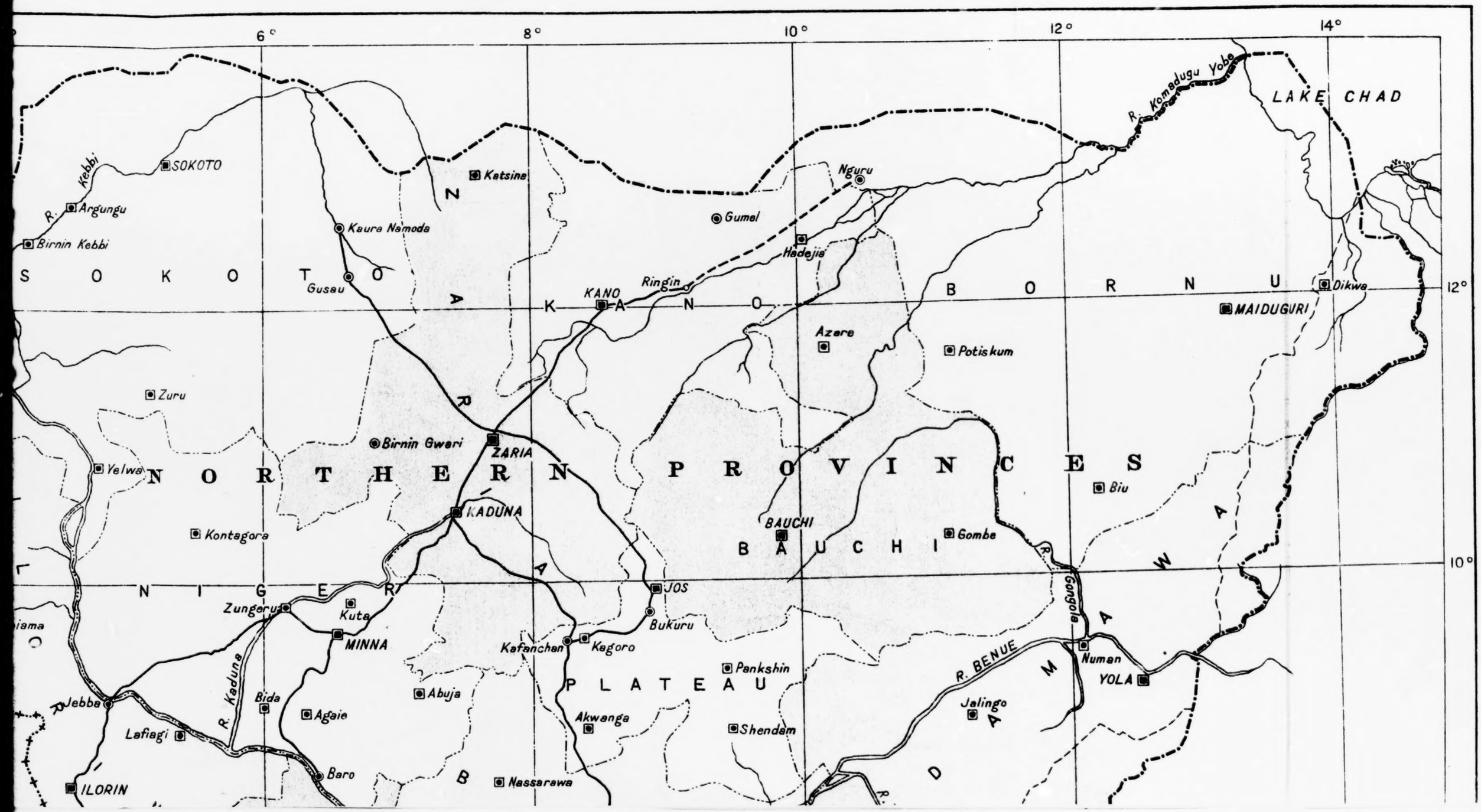
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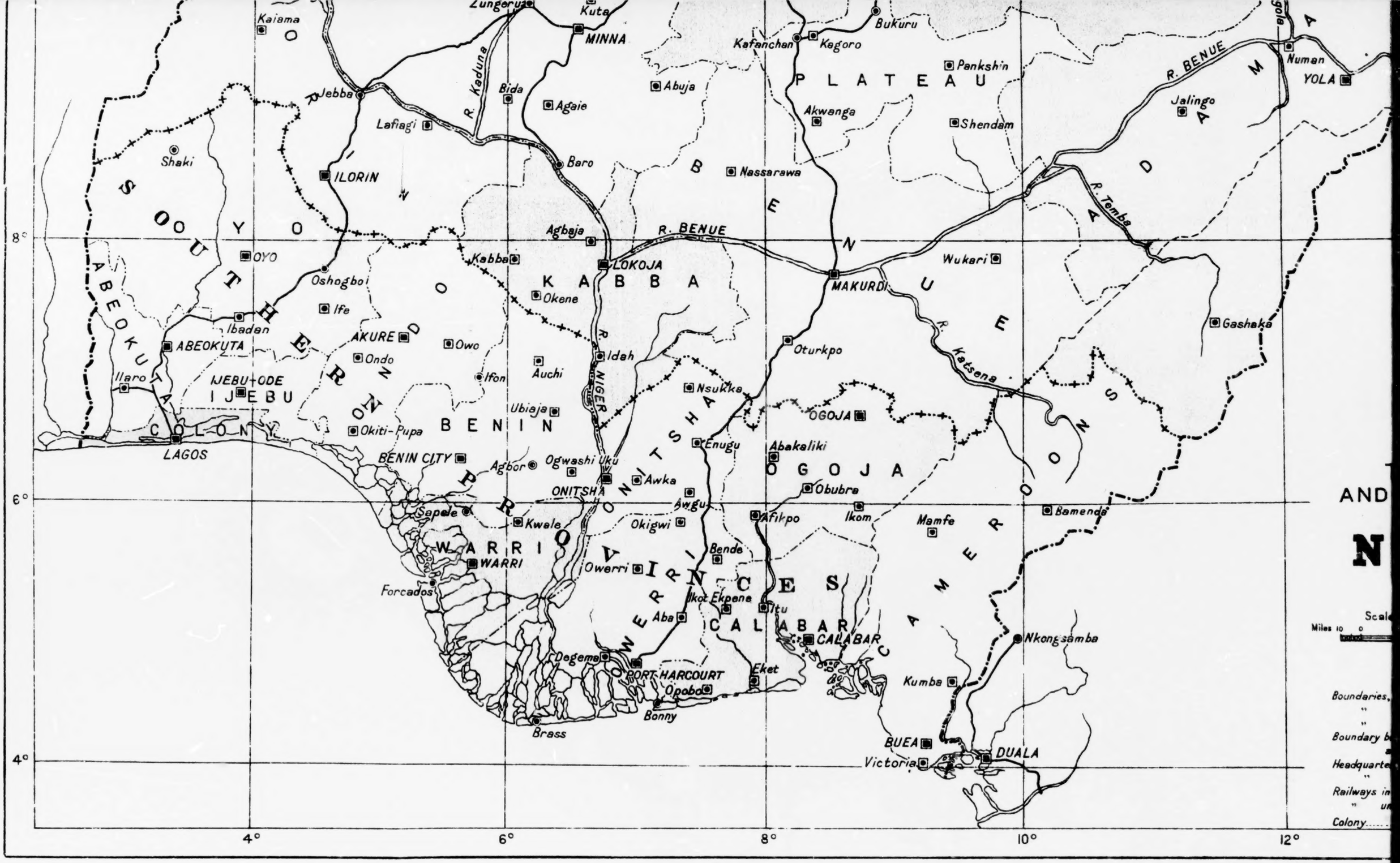
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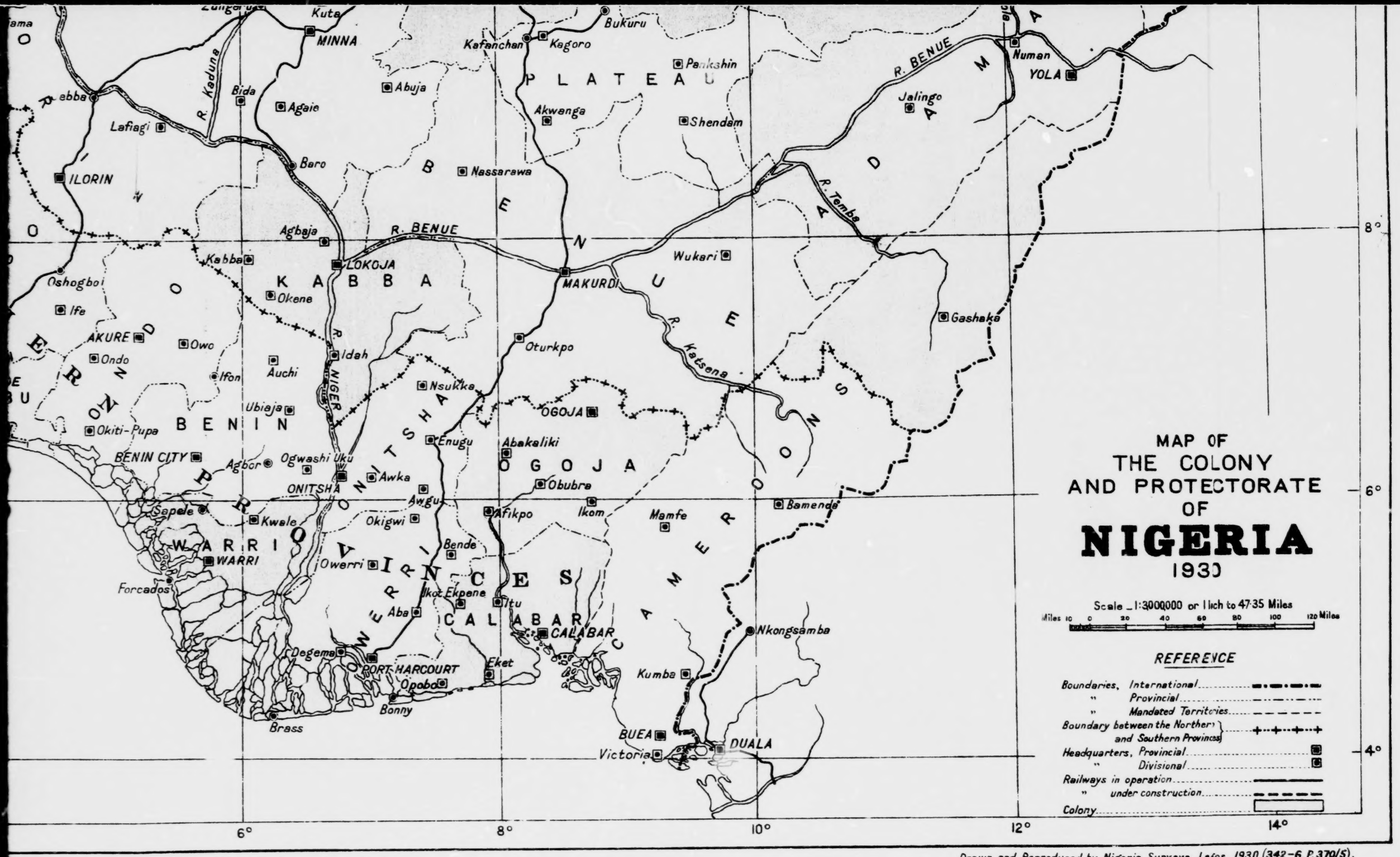

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1930.

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL GENERAL REPORT FOR 1930.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY.

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shores of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which, for purposes of administration, has been placed under the Nigerian Government. The remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French under a mandate, so that, for practical purposes, all the land frontiers of Nigeria march with French territory.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (Southern Provinces and Colony 91,139 square miles; Northern Provinces 281,939 square miles) and it is thus larger than any British Dependency other than Tanganyika, India and the self-governing Dominions. It is more than three times the size of the United Kingdom. Along the entire coast-line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width, of dense mangrove forest and swamp, intersected by the branches of the Niger delta and other rivers, which are connected one with another by innumerable creeks, the whole constituting a continuous inland waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. Behind this belt lies the denser forest region rich in oil-palm trees and valuable mahoganies. Further inland the forests become thinner and are succeeded by open ground covered with long grass and occasional clumps of trees. In the extreme north, where there is a very small rainfall and little vegetation, the desert is slowly but steadily encroaching. There are few mountains in the southern portion of Nigeria except along the eastern boundary, but north and east of the junction of the rivers Niger and Benue there is a large plateau from 2,000 to 6,000 feet in height. The country is well watered by rivers especially in the south. Besides the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad, on the extreme north-east frontier, there are no large lakes.

3. The population of Nigeria according to the latest returns is 18,810,534* (Southern Provinces and Colony, 8,360,734; Northern Provinces, 10,449 800), and is larger than that of any British Dependency except India. There are about 5,700 Europeans temporarily resident in Nigeria, chiefly in the employ of the

* Includes the population of the Mandated area of the Cameroons.

Government, and of mercantile and mining companies. The country is not suited for European settlement. Of the native inhabitants the greater number are of pure negro race, but in the north there are Berber and negroid tribes. Of the former the Yorubas, Ibos and Benis are the most important, and of the latter the Fulani, the Kanuri and the Hausa-speaking tribes generally called Hausas. The Yorubas occupy the south-west corner of Nigeria and from an early date possessed an organised government. The Benis are now a comparatively small tribe, but Benin was formerly a very powerful kingdom and its influence extended over a considerable area. The Ibos are a large unorganised tribe who occupy most of the land east of the lower Niger. The Kanuri occupy Bornu, in the north-east of Nigeria, a kingdom which has survived for many centuries in spite of great vicissitudes. It was known to the Portuguese as early as the fifteen century and to Arab geographers several centuries earlier. The Hausas occupy the greater portion of northern Nigeria and from an early date had attained to a fairly high level of civilisation. At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Hausa States were conquered by the Fulani, a nomad people who had settled in the towns and country of Hausaland and who, by their superior intelligence, had acquired great power and influence. The existing Hausa system of law and administration based on the Koran was retained, but Fulani dynasties were established in various states.

4. The coast of Nigeria first became known to Europe towards the end of the fifteenth century as the result of the visits of Portuguese explorers. Shortly afterwards the demand for negro labour in the American and West Indian colonies created an immense trade in slaves and for over three hundred years the west coast of Africa was visited in large numbers by the slave ships of all nations. At the beginning of the nineteenth century efforts were made to suppress the traffic, which was declared illegal, and a British naval squadron was stationed on the Coast to intercept the slave ships. With the decline of the slave trade the traffic in palm oil and other tropical products rapidly increased, and the visits of naval ships, and later of the British Consul at Fernando Po, gave to the British a considerable prestige and influence among the tribes inhabiting the coast of Nigeria. In 1851 British support was given to an exiled King of Lagos, who, in return, pledged himself to abolish the slave trade in Lagos, which was at that time the chief slave market in West Africa. Finding himself powerless against the slave-dealing faction, his son ceded Lagos to the British in 1861 and the British Colony of Lagos came into being the following year.

5. By the exertions of Mungo Park (1796-1805), Captain Clapperton (1822-1826), Richard Lander (1826-1830), Doctor Barth (1850-1855) and numerous other explorers, most of whom lost their lives in the country, the course of the Niger and the existence of the Fulani kingdoms in the interior became known, and an attempt was made by Mr. Macgregor Laird and others to open up the interior to trade. In spite of the efforts of these pioneers, who were supported to a certain extent by the British Government and philanthropists, eager to strangle the slave trade by legitimate traffic, the early efforts were not successful, owing to the heavy mortality among the European crews of vessels ascending the river. A better knowledge of conditions, and the use of quinine as a

prophylactic against malaria, made later operations more successful and before 1860 trade was established along the banks of the rivers Niger and Benue. In 1879 the various British firms trading on these rivers were amalgamated, and in 1887 a Charter was granted to the amalgamated companies, which became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited. By this Charter the Company became responsible for the government of the river basins and the whole of Hausaland and Bornu, but, in practice, its influence extended little beyond the banks of the rivers.

6. The Berlin Conference of 1885 had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under Foreign Office control and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. Owing to the restrictions on trade caused by artificial boundaries and the virtual monopoly which the Niger Company exercised, to the inability of the Company's forces to restrain the slave-raiding propensities of the Fulani Chiefs, and to foreign aggression on the western frontiers, it became necessary for the British Government to assume a more direct control over the country. The Company's Charter was accordingly revoked on the 1st January, 1900, and the northern portion of their territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate; the southern portion was added to the Niger Coast Protectorate; and the whole was renamed the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. Both the Northern and Southern Protectorates were placed under Colonial Office control.

8. In 1898 an Imperial Force, recruited locally, but with British Officers, was raised by Sir Frederick (now Lord) Lugard, and was later taken over by the Colonial Government. This force was named the West African Frontier Force and the armed constabularies of the other West African Colonies and Protectorates were modelled on it. Soon after the establishment of the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, these troops were used to subdue the Muhammadan rulers of the Hausa states and Bornu who had persistently ignored the British requests for the cessation of slave-raiding and whose attitude was one of open hostility to an administration of whose power they had had no proof. As each in turn was conquered a new ruler was appointed who undertook to govern his country according to local law and tradition, but without slave-raiding and the extortion and inhuman cruelties which had marked the former régime. British Residents were stationed throughout the country and exercised a wholesome check on any tendency to relapse.

9. In the south there were fewer large states and the people on the whole were of a much lower standard of intelligence and development. On the lower reaches of the Benin River, a Jekri chief, named Nana, defied the Protectorate Government and dealt openly in slaves. He was attacked by a naval and military force and defeated in 1894 after severe fighting. In 1897 a peaceful mission to the King of Benin was massacred and another combined expedition was despatched: Benin was captured and was found to be full of the remains of human sacrifices, for which the City had long had an unpleasant reputation. In 1902 the Aro tribe was subdued.

10. While the remainder of the country was being opened up, the hinterland of Lagos was being added by cession to the territories originally ceded by the King of Lagos in 1861. In 1866 Lagos had been included in the West African Settlements and in 1874 it was united with the Gold Coast Colony. It became the separate Colony and Protectorate of Lagos in 1886.

11. In 1906 Lagos and Southern Nigeria were amalgamated and in 1914 Northern Nigeria was included and the whole country became the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

12. On the outbreak of war in 1914 the Nigeria Regiment (of the West African Frontier Force) took part in the campaign which resulted in the conquest of the neighbouring German Colony of the Cameroons and a strong contingent of the Regiment also fought in the East African Campaign. On the whole the loyalty of the chiefs and people of Nigeria throughout the war was very marked, but there was a somewhat serious rising in Egbaland in 1918 which was quickly subdued.

13. The principal languages spoken are, in the Northern Provinces, Hausa, Fulani, and Arabic; and in the Southern Provinces, Yoruba, Efik, Ibo, and Ibibio.

14. The currency is controlled by the West African Currency Board which was constituted in November, 1912, to provide for the currency of the British West African Colonies and Protectorates. The coins current are:—United Kingdom silver and bronze; West African silver and alloy coins of the values of two shillings, one shilling, sixpence and threepence; and Nigerian nickel-bronze coins of the values of one penny, one halfpenny and one-tenth of a penny. West African notes of one pound and ten shillings are also current. The United Kingdom coins are being gradually superseded by the West African and Nigerian coinage.

15. The weights and measures used in Nigeria are the same as those used in Great Britain.

I.—GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

16. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigerian (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping

interests, together with members rerpesenting African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

17. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

18. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

19. Notwithstanding the generally depressing effect of the economic situation the year under review has witnessed very decided progress in the sphere of works of development, medicine and education in the Northern Provinces.

20. This progress has resulted mainly from the recently inaugurated constitutional policy in pursuance of which Native Rulers have been able to participate to an even greater extent than formerly in the advancement of Administrative measures for the opening up of the country.

21. In furtherance of this policy group conferences of Native Rulers at which departmental Officers and representatives of unofficial interests attended were held at Kano, Kaduna, Maiduguri, Minna, Jos and Kaura Namoda in the months of March and May. His Excellency the Governor presided at the opening of the meeting at Kano.

22. These regional conferences at once commanded the interest and support not only of the Native Rulers but of all European officials and unofficial persons who attended them. Their value as a medium for the exchange of views and the co-ordination of activities was at once apparent. The readiness of the Native Rulers and Senior officials of the Native Administrations to adapt themselves to this new departure was notable, particularly as the discussions were necessarily bilingual. A natural development of these group conferences was the convening at Kaduna in December of a single assemblage on a larger scale in conjunction with the Annual Conference of Residents.

23. In the provinces great progress has been made with the construction of Native Administration Dispensaries in accordance with the scheme prepared by the Director of Medical Service. The standardisation of thirty existing Native Administration Dispensaries has been undertaken and fifty-four new dispensaries will be ready to begin work in April, 1931. One hundred and eleven dispensary attendants were in training at the end of October, 1930. The implementing of this scheme however depends on the provision of adequate European staff to carry out the work of supervision.

24. At Kano and Katsina welfare Centres under the supervision of European ladies have been opened. At Kano a Girls' School was opened in August.

25. The total mileage of roads maintained by Native Administration now amounts to 2,693 miles of all season road and 7,477 miles of dry season road.

26. The construction of the Kano water and Electric Light Schemes, the largest scheme of this nature yet undertaken by a Native Administration is proceeding satisfactorily and is now nearly completed. Three intakes which are estimated to yield 290,000 gallons a day have been constructed. The members of the maintenance staff of the combined schemes are arriving and the Manager is proceeding with the general organisation on permanent lines.

27. The completion of the Pharmacy School at Zaria, which was opened in December, will enable suitable pupils who have passed through the old Training School at Katsina to graduate from this school to the new hospital which has been erected nearby.

The location of the Higher College at Zaria, which will replace the old Training College at Katsina, will further tend to foster co-operation between the Education and Medical Departments, and co-ordination of their activities.

28. A new power plant and workshop has been erected at Maiduguri in connection with the Native Administration Workshops.

29. Messrs. Rowntree & Company, Limited, have established an agency for the purchase of gum at Geidam in Bornu.

30. His Excellency the Governor made a tour of inspection of the Northern Provinces during February and March visiting the Plateau, Bauchi, Adamawa, Bornu and Kano Provinces.

31. In June and July His Excellency paid a visit of five days duration to Kaduna occupying Government Lodge. On this occasion the Emir of Katsina received the insignia of the Order of the British Empire, and the Independent District Heads of Shendam and Kanam were presented with Certificates of Honour.

32. During the year the Emir of Dabai, the Head Chief of the Dakkakeri tribe, was raised to the status of second grade chief and the Emir of Keffi was formally installed as a second grade Emir. In March, 1930, Mallam Bawa, Alkalin Jos, a recipient of the Certificate of Honour, died after twenty-seven years' work in the service of the Administration.

33. Locust infestations gave rise to serious anxiety from May until June when the situation was well in hand. Further infestations however occurred towards the end of August in Bornu, Kano, Zaria, Sokoto and Adamawa Provinces. Active measures were taken and by the middle of November the situation had again improved.

Despite considerable damage by locusts the 1930 harvest is in general satisfactory.

34. In Shendam Division on 8th February, 1930, a sudden attack was made upon Mr. C. M. Barlow, M.C., Assistant District Officer, while on tour with an escort of police in the hills inhabited by part of the very primitive Dimmuk tribe. Fire had to be opened as a last resort when the escort was in danger of being completely overwhelmed. Mr. Barlow was hit by a stone which rendered him unconscious but the eleven police with him succeeded

in bringing him down to the plain in safety, where he died without regaining consciousness on the 9th of February. The incident is distinguished by the patience and courage of Mr. Barlow and the gallantry of the police, of whom the corporal in charge has been awarded the King's Police Medal, and the ten police constables the African Meritorious Service Medal.

35. Mr. C. W. Alexander, C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northern Provinces on the 12th of August, 1930. Captain W. Buchanan Smith, C.M.G., M.C., succeeded him as Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern Provinces and was formally sworn in at Enugu on that date.

36. His Excellency Sir Graeme Thomson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., visited the Onitsha, Warri, Ondo and Ijebu Provinces during the year.

37. The Officer Administering the Government, Captain Buchanan Smith, C.M.G., M.C., was present at Abeokuta on the occasion of the Centenary celebrations and performed the ceremony of opening the Centenary Hall. He also visited the Ijebu, Ondo and Oyo Provinces and installed the new Oni of Ife.

38. During January and February strong pacificatory escorts of troops and police accompanied Administrative Officers on tour in the areas affected by the women's riots of December, 1929. Inquiries under the Collective Punishment Ordinance were held and the fines were collected without active opposition. As an act of grace these were subsequently reduced by forty *per cent.*

39. The energies of Egbas not only in Abeokuta but in many parts of Nigeria have during most of the year been largely devoted to arranging for the suitable celebration of the Centenary of the foundation of Abeokuta. It is said to have been in 1830 that Egbas first settled in the caves beneath the Olumo Rock.

The African Hospital in Abeokuta is completed and is already very popular. Work has commenced on the Mental Hospital.

The branch railway from Ifo to Idogo in the Ilaro Division was opened on June 1st. The large strip of country between the river Yewa and the Dahomey frontier has at last been opened to motor traffic by means of a ferry across the river at Ere and a road to Ijoffin and Idiroko. A telegraph office has been opened at Ilaro.

40. In the Benin Province steady progress has been made in the development of the Native Administrations and a separate Native Treasury was established at Agbor on April 1st.

A rumour that the "prophet" Idubor, the leader of Usanugegbe cult was about to be released from Enugu Convict Prison, caused a revival of the movement during July and August in the Ekpoma district of the Ishan Division. It was handled firmly by the District Head and Enogie of Ekpoma, and subsided as rapidly as it arose.

41. Conditions in the Calabar Province rapidly reverted to normal after the women's riots of December, 1929, and the collection of tax proceeded smoothly.

The Ibagwa Palm Oil Extracting Mill, in the Abak District, has been well supplied with fruit and has continued to work during the period when it is normally closed for the overhaul of the machinery.

Owing to the low price of produce, the people have preferred to sell the fruit rather than engage in the unremunerative labour of extracting the oil themselves.

A bulk oil shipment plant was completed by the United Africa Company at Opobo. This is the second of such plants operating in the Calabar Province.

A certain amount of disturbance was caused on the Mamfe-Bamenda boundary early in the year in the Menka district through an outburst of religious hysteria on the part of a Basel Mission female Catechist, who preached that crops need not be planted as food would be provided from Heaven. Fortunately her advice was not taken seriously by the people, though minor disturbances occurred.

In November the first shipment was made of fresh bananas by the African Fruit Company from Tiko to Rotterdam by their own vessel specially constructed for the purpose, and the future of this trade appears promising.

42. The political situation in the Ijebu Province has been quiet and the year has been spent in an endeavour to encourage the new Awujale to consolidate his position and to allow the Province to settle down to normal conditions. All town or village Area Headmen who are officially recognised under the Native Administration have been placed on fixed salaries and can now be held responsible for the due performance of their duties as village headmen.

43. For the first year since the advent of Government no outbreak has occurred in the Ogoja Province where the political situation is more satisfactory than it has ever been before, and the tax was collected easily and quickly. Extensive investigations have been made into indigenous organisation and several valuable reports have been collected. An attempt to extend the women's movement into the Afikpo Division was easily defeated.

The Enugu-Mamfe trunk road has been finished up to the Yahe River, and it is proposed to construct a Native Administra-road from this point to Ogoja. A pontoon has been placed on the Okpoha crossing on the Abakaliki-Afikpo road.

44. In the Ondo Province a considerable step in the progress of the organisation of the Owo Native Administration has been made by the formation of the Owo Judicial Council and the Owo and Akoko Appeal Courts.

In April members of the Cherubim and Seraphim, a Christian society, became troublesome in the Okitipupa Division. They destroyed pagan emblems and announced that all native laws were abolished, but the disturbances ceased when the ringleaders were arrested and fined.

Since October the "Aladura" (a prophet from Ilesha) has been visiting towns in the Ekiti and Owo Divisions where the local population believe that he has raised people from the dead and made miraculous cures. He appears to be a religious fanatic who preaches the second Advent. He has considerable personality and the orderly demeanour of the crowds he collects is remarkable.

45. Research into native organisation is also being made in the Onitsha Province and the Anthropological Officer has compiled a valuable report on the Nsukka Division. The unrest in the Owerri Province had an unsettling influence among the peoples living near the Provincial boundary, and a police escort had to be sent to Umuchieze where an attempt was made to refuse to pay tax. The District Officer's tactful handling of the situation averted any untoward incident and a demonstration of women in the south

of the Onitsha Division was easily dealt with by Administrative Officers supported by the local elders.

46. In the Owerri Province a slight recrudescence of the women's movement occurred in October in the Orlu District of the Okigwi Division. It was mainly caused by a too rigorous application of the produce inspection regulations at Oguta.

The administrative staff has concentrated its energies on a fuller investigation of the social organisation of the various sub-tribes and clans which is an essential preliminary to the remedying of such defects in the administrative and judicial machinery as the disturbances showed to exist; and considerable progress has been achieved.

As a result of a re-assessment of the Ngor, Nguru and Isu areas of the Owerri Division a reduction in the rate of tax for the two latter over-populated districts was approved.

The Bende Native Administration has spent considerable sums on road development, and by the erection of a bridge over the Inyang River has linked up Bende Station with the Nigerian minor road system.

47. The Oyo Native Administration suffered severe losses by the deaths of Ademiluyi, the Oni of Ife, Oyewole the Bale of Ibadan and Seidu the Oluwo of Iwo.

Progress has been made on the extension of the Oyo waterworks where a large tank is being built, an alum sedimentation system installed and second pumping station set up. At Ibadan the Adeoyo and Agodi water schemes are nearing completion, while two new bridges over the Opeki and Oshun Rivers were opened in August and July respectively.

Black pod disease of cocoa has been rife in the Ife and Ilesha districts.

48. In the Warri Province the political situation has justified the hope underlying the introduction of taxation in 1928 that it would lead to genuine Native Administration and to popular control of local expenditure. Intelligence Reports have been compiled and local opinion, which was apathetic or hostile in 1928, has now become keenly interested and active co-operation from village councils has facilitated administration. The general principles of re-organisation based on popular demand have now been generally approved and are being put into operation.

Funds from the Native Treasury have provided two important bridges on the Kwale-Abbi-Ashaka Road and rendered this route motorable throughout the year.

49. In Lagos Colony the collection of Income Tax has progressed smoothly with the ready assistance outside Lagos of the Bales and Headmen of Villages.

50. The progress and co-operation achieved last year among the Lagos Mohammedans have prevailed throughout the year under review. Open dissension between the various parties has almost become a thing of the past.

51. The plague of locusts which visited the Lagos District during the year caused an abnormal rise in the prices of foodstuffs and of *gari* and corn in particular. Temporary restrictions were placed on the export of *gari* and corn to places outside Nigeria. After approximately two months the prices of these commodities became normal.

52. Small-pox has been reported from fourteen villages in the Lagos District and the total number of cases up to date is sixty-seven. A campaign of vaccination, isolation and disinfection has been carried out whenever small-pox has been discovered. A Sanitary Inspector and Vaccinator are now stationed in the District.

53. Sanni Ojobaro, Lagos, Bale of Epe, died on September 17th, 1930.

Considerable progress has been made during the year under review with the construction of the Marina road at Epe.

II.—FINANCE.

54. The revenue and expenditure for the past five years including that of the Nigerian Railway, were as follows:—

	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
1925-26 ...	8,268,928	6,583,167	1,183,728
1926-27 ...	7,734,429	7,584,692	1,016,162
1927-28 ...	8,728,451	9,147,530	959,777
1928-29 ...	8,429,308	9,395,749	1,429,022
1929-30 ...	8,708,165	8,947,707	794,862

55. The revenue and expenditure for the six months, April to September, 1930, including that of the Nigerian Railway amounted to £3,902,296 and £4,199,315 respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds during this period were £18,105 and £411,066 respectively. From figures available it is estimated that the revenue for the current financial year 1930-1931 will fall short of the estimated expenditure by £476,750 instead of exceeding it by £5,678 as anticipated in the 1930-31 Budget. This deficit is due to the fall in Revenue, owing to general trade depression and to the reduction of export duties.

56. The excess of assets over liabilities at 30th September, 1930, was £4,147,257. This is £297,019 less than the true surplus at the beginning of the financial year 1930-31, of £4,442,276. This difference of £297,019 is of course the amount by which the expenditure exceeds the revenue for the six months ended 30th September, 1930, as shown in paragraph 58.

57. The Public Debt at 30th September, 1930, amounted to £28,350,582 having been increased by the addition of the 1930 Loan; and accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £3,329,777. This sum includes the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £990,300, which is treated as an appropriated fund in the balance sheet of Nigeria. Full provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to the Sinking Funds. Contribution to the Sinking Fund for the 1930 Loan will begin in the year 1933, as provided in the Loan Ordinance.

58. The various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of revenue and expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, varying from fifty to seventy *per cent.* of the total collected. The totals of

actual revenue and expenditure for 1929-30 of all the Native Administrations together were £1,754,642 and £1,738,613; and the estimated totals of revenue and expenditure for 1930-31 are £1,709,133 and £1,869,156 respectively.

59. Silver coin to the value of £144,325 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1929-30, and £150,000 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down. It is estimated that on 31st March, 1930, the following currency was in circulation:—silver, £148,638; alloy coin, £5,443,904; and nickel coin £446,585.

60. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in currency notes it is not possible to give an approximate figure of the note circulation in Nigeria but the total for West Africa at 30th June, 1929, was £753,588 representing 1,131,186 notes, compared with £764,672 representing 1,143,409 notes, at 30th June, 1928.

III.—PRODUCTION.

Agriculture.

61. The prices of all the agricultural export commodities exported from Nigeria have been very low throughout the year. The price agreement entered into between some of the biggest firms was also a factor which tended to depress the export trade, though fortunately, as has repeatedly occurred before, the agreement only lasted a few months. The after-effects of the riots in the Eastern Provinces also tended to depress the export trade in the early part of the year, but as will be seen from the succeeding paragraphs and from the tables on the section on trade and commerce, the quantities of agricultural produce exported during the season 1929-30 have, in spite of all the adverse influences, been generally as great as, or greater than, ever before.

	Palm Kernels. (Lagos) per ton.			Palm Oil. (Lagos) per ton.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1924	14	16	0	25	16	6
1925	15	1	6	26	1	0
1926	14	1	0	24	5	0
1927	14	5	8	22	9	0
1928	15	8	0	24	4	0
1929	13	8	0	23	13	0
1930	9	15	7*	16	13	0*

(* To end of September).

62. *Cocoa.*—The figures given below of the export of cocoa refer to the appropriate seasonal year, *i.e.*, from 1st October to 30th September. It will be seen that in Nigeria proper there has again been an increase in the quantity produced and exported. There has also been a steady improvement in the quality of the cocoa as a result of the influence of the Produce Inspection Scheme. The price which was offered at the commencement of the current season (1930-31) is lower than ever, and as a result of this, there has been a tendency for cocoa to be held up by producers and

middlemen, with some consequent deterioration in quality. It is probable that, owing to this low price, and the poor crops in some districts, there will possibly be a slight falling off as compared with last season. There is, however, no reason to anticipate that there will be any considerable reduction, or that it will be of any other than a purely temporary nature.

Cocoa.

Exports (in tons) by seasons from Nigeria and the British Cameroons.

	Average monthly price per ton (Lagos).	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
	£ s. d.		
1922-23	23 12 11	32,600	2,000
1923-24	17 19 2	31,700	2,400
1924-25	27 17 8	36,800	3,200
1925-26	30 13 3	38,200	3,200
1926-27	53 18 0¼	42,300	3,300
1927-28	48 6 10½	42,000	3,500
1928-29	35 11 7	49,100	3,700
1929-30	29 16 3½	51,700	2,800

63. *Groundnuts.*—The figures given below relating to groundnuts again refer to the seasonal year, October 1st to September 30th. As was anticipated at the time when the last general report was written, the price during the buying season was lower than it has ever been recently, but in spite of this there was a considerable increase in production as a result of the new areas that have been opened up for export by the new branch railway. In the current season (1930-31) the plantings seemed to be as great as ever and the weather was normally favourable. The buying price at the beginning of the season was, however, less than £5 per ton, or less than half the normal price of post-war years.

Groundnuts.

	Tons exported October 1st–September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st–March 31st.
		£ s. d.
1923-24	60,000	12 5 0
1924-25	132,000	13 7 6
1925-26	110,000	10 15 0
1926-27	90,000	11 19 0
1927-28	86,000	12 18 0
1928-29	135,000	11 0 0
1929-30	147,000	8 18 0

64. *Cotton.*—The production of American cotton for export in recent years has been as follows:—

COTTON.

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1924-25	28,000	3d.
1925-26	37,000	2½d.
1926-27	17,500	1⅝d.-1¾d.
1927-28	16,500	2⅝d.-2⅛d.
1928-29	24,500	2¼d.-2d.
1929-30	34,500	1.6d.-1.2d.

It will be seen that the steady prices for the last three years resulted in increased production again during last season, 1929-30. The price paid in that season was, however, very low, and a still lower one has to be anticipated in the current season, 1930-31; but considerable areas of cotton have been planted, and it is hoped that the reduction in the volume of the export this year will not be very great.

65. The figure given below show how rapid has been the extension of the production of the Improved Ishan Cotton, and it is hoped that, in spite of the present low prices in the current season, 1930-31, the production of the Improved Ishan Cotton will be slightly increased. At the present prices, however, the export of native cotton is hardly feasible and a further reduction of the export of this commodity must be anticipated.

Season.	Total native cotton—bales.	Price per pound seed cotton	Improved Ishan cotton—bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1927-28 ...	4,500	1½d.-2d.	68	2½d.-3d.
1928-29 ...	6,500	1¾d.-1½d.	900	2½d.-2¼d.
1929-30 ...	3,500	1⅛d.-½d.	6,000	1⅝d.-⅞d.

66. Nigeria was heavily attacked by locusts during the year and a very active campaign of destruction of "hoppers" was necessitated in many provinces. At one time, as many as 100 officers were specially seconded for whole-time duty in this campaign, and as a result of these vigorous measures there has been nothing approaching a famine. In many places the amount of damage done by locusts to food crops has been considerable; but fortunately these localities are separated by belts in which the damage was quite insignificant so that food prices have not been forced to exorbitant levels, though in some districts they are high for the time of the year. There have been many fresh invasions of locusts from the neighbouring territories during the last months of the year and serious infestations of hoppers are to be expected in the rainy season of 1931.

67. It will be seen that on the whole Nigerian agriculture has come through a year of very adverse conditions remarkably well; a fact which tends to show that it only needs some improvement in the world's markets for a considerable increase to occur in Nigerian agricultural exports.

FORESTRY.

68. *Reserves.*—The area of fully constituted Forest Reserves was increased by 1,088 square miles to a total of 10,630 square miles, while the area of proposed Reserves in various stages of settlement is 5,500 square miles compared with 4,839 square miles last year. In Benin Province, where twenty-five *per cent.* of the land has now been reserved, the operation of the Forestry Ordinance has been withdrawn from the remaining seventy-five *per cent.* Good progress has been made in the survey and demarcation of Reserves, two officers of the Survey Department having been specially deputed, while departmental officers both European and African have also been engaged in this work.

While development generally has been most rapid in the Eastern Provinces, it is gratifying to be able to report that objection to reservation in the North is gradually being overcome as the objects and effects of Reserves become better known.

69. *Timber.*—There was a fair demand for mahogany of good quality, but owing to the general trade depression inferior logs were practically unsaleable and the total export for the year was rather light. The total number of timber concessions held was ninety-nine of which thirty were being worked. The tendency to a greater interest in secondary timbers is maintained and a general improvement in trade would probably lead to development in this branch. The collection of information regarding the forest reserves of Oyo and Abeokuta has shown that they are only sufficient for local requirements; investigation of the wet zone forests has begun and it is hoped to find many more timbers suitable for local use and export than are now utilised. As a result of grading and wider advertisement the sale of teak poles from Olokemeji Plantation has been considerably increased and markets found as far away as Jos and Enugu in spite of the heavy freight charges.

70. *Plantations.*—The area under timber and fuel plantations was added to normally, and the result of the Sylviculturists' work during the past few years is now appearing in more standardised methods and a greater certainty of success in all plantation operation.

In the Eastern Provinces the pit prop plantation at Enugu now covers over 360 acres; while the reclamation of eroded hillsides at Udi by afforestation started experimentally two years ago has become an established success.

In the Western Provinces nearly 200 acres were added to the important Akilla Plantation of indigenous trees and 130 acres to the Native Administration Plantations in Oyo Province.

In the North, the recent introduction of *Azadarachta indica* has provided a species which will be of great importance for future plantation work in the difficult conditions of soil and climate. Further experience with various eucalyptus species has developed

improved planting methods to combat the damage caused by white ants, and better knowledge of the requirements of *Dalbergia sissoo* proves it a tree of great value for reafforestation when grown in suitable localities.

Of recently introduced exotics, sandalwood introduced in 1923 has seeded and a small area of 1¼ acres has been planted at Olokemeji with the resulting seedlings. The species shows every sign of becoming thoroughly naturalised and should be an important crop in due course. Satinwood (*Chloroxylon swietenia*) has also borne fertile seed for the first time and seedlings are being raised.

71. *Research.*—A Bulletin has been published describing the main lines of the Sylviculturists' work. The trials of various systems of natural regeneration at Sapoba are full of promise that for the wet forests of the Southern Provinces a successful method will be evolved. So far the uniform and transition systems have been most successful and the areas so treated are well stocked with young growth of mahogany, cedars, African walnut and other valuable kinds. Similar treatment has been experimentally extended to the drier forest at Olokemeji and Mamu.

The taungya method of plant t'on is being gradually developed and where it can be introduced gives remarkably good results at very low cost.

A large number of other plantation experiments in both wet and savannah forests are in progress, of which perhaps the most generally interesting is directed to finding a means of raising successful plantations on the grass plains of the Bauchi Plateau. Much other statistical, botanical and experimental work has been done by the Sylviculturists.

In addition to investigation into local forest reserves mentioned above the Utilisation Officer has examined the native industries employing minor forest produce. The majority of these industries are in fibres prepared from leaves bark or plant stems. A specially prepared Raffia fibre from the wine palm (*raphia vinifera*) has been sent to the Empire Marketing Board and valued at £40-£50 a ton; a further 100 kilos are being prepared for trial in the Raffia industries of the United Kingdom.

A consignment of various mahogany, sapelewood and walnut logs were sent to the Forest Products Research Laboratory at Princes Risborough for tests with regard to their use as air propellers.

The Forest Research Laboratory was opened and occupied from April.

72. *Miscellaneous.*—An officer of the Department was seconded for duty with the Tsetse Investigation Branch whose work has considerable bearing on forestry problems in the North. Another officer was seconded to Fiji to advise on the forestry position in that colony.

MINING.

73. The tin industry is passing through a very anxious period, as the metal which stood at £180 per ton in January fell to £105 in December.

The output for 1930 was approximately 12,000 tons which shows a decrease of 3,000 tons from the previous year.

This reduction is due to the measures taken by the Tin Producers' Association to alleviate the position by means of a restricted output. A quadrilateral scheme for restriction by the Dutch, Malayan, Bolivian and Nigerian Governments has been proposed and is now under consideration.

74. The Government has granted concessions not only in respect of tin but also for silver and lead. These consist of:—

(*a*) The reduction of rent on Mining Leases and Mining Rights concerned by eighty *per cent.*

(*b*) The suspension of labour obligations on the Mining Leases and Mining Rights.

(*c*) The remission of suspension fees.

These have been of great benefit to the Mining Community.

75. In view of the depression in tin it is gratifying to note that a revived interest has been shown in gold. There has been good deal of activity in prospecting and mining particularly in the neighbourhood of Minna. Encouraging results have been obtained and among others a nugget weighing 1·4 oz. was discovered. A Mining Lease has, also, been applied for in respect of Mica.

76. The hydro-electric installation at Kura Falls has been completed but owing to the present price of tin only a very few companies are taking advantage of the power provided.

77. The Mines Department has been at full strength throughout the year and all the District offices have been open with the exception of that at Lerie-n-Kano. This was closed for a few weeks during the period of the anti-locust campaign.

IV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE.

78. *Trade.*—The total value of the trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£
Import	12,203,432
Export	15,125,048
	£27,328,480

a decrease of £3,998,468 on the trade of the previous year. The value of Imports shows a decrease of £1,201,015 and that of Exports a decrease of £2,797,453. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £271,190 as compared with £164,690; an increase of £106,500 on the previous year.

79. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £11,195,243 a decrease of over four *per cent.* compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £14,980,111 showed a decrease of over eighteen *per cent.* compared with the previous year. Imports of specie amounted to £83,124 compared with £185,282 in the previous year, a decrease of over 122 *per cent.* and exports at £135,691 a decrease of twenty-two *per cent.* on the previous year.

80. The United Kingdom accounted for 52.9 *per cent.* of the total trade compared with 55.8 *per cent.* in the previous year showing a decrease of 2.9 *per cent.;* imports at 66.9 *per cent.* showing a decrease of 1.6 *per cent.;* and exports at 41.6 *per cent.* showing a decrease of 4.9 *per cent.* The United States of America with 11.5 *per cent.* of the trade showed a decrease of .9 *per cent.*, but Germany with 18.9 *per cent.* showed an increase of four *per cent.* With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no trade with any part of the British Empire except through the United Kingdom and to some extent with Canada through the United States of America. Trade with South Africa has developed to an extent of about £3,000.

81. (i) The trade of Nigeria continues to consist of a few main articles only, and as there are included in the principal imports such articles as tobacco, cigarettes and spirits, which may be classed as luxuries, any depression in business or fall in the prices of produce has a serious effect on the revenue. This is true of the trade of all countries but it is a more serious matter for Nigeria with its few taxed commodities.

(ii) The import trade shows increase in the following items; cigarettes rose from 2.85 to 3.95 million hundreds; leaf tobacco by 1,695,855 lb.; gin by 14,821 gallons; salt by 127,129 cwt. and motor spirits by 3,126,203 gallons. A decrease occurred in connection with the following items: cotton piece goods, by £340,000 in value; kola nuts by £117,000 in value; and kerosene oil by 211,422 gallons.

(iii) The lower prices for produce, as compared with those prevailing in 1929, account to a great extent for the falling off in imports. The importation of kola nuts continues to decrease as local production increases.

82. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:

Commercial and Government.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.
Imports (exclusive of Specie) ...	14,783,209	12,761,129	14,437,993	15,765,238	13,219,165	12,120,308
Exports (exclusive of Specie) ...	16,962,995	16,681,310	15,674,440	17,075,165	17,756,945	14,989,357
Total	31,746,204	29,442,439	30,112,433	32,840,403	30,976,110	27,109,665
Imports of Specie	1,495,140	836,351	1,226,644	898,287	185,282	83,124
Exports of Specie	407,166	658,308	666,517	131,768	165,556	135,691
Total	1,902,306	1,494,659	1,893,161	1,030,055	350,838	218,815
Gross Total	33,648,510	30,937,098	32,005,594	33,870,458	31,326,948	27,328,480

1930. Parcels by parcels post not included.

83. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the exports for the past six years are appended:—

	Palm Oil.		Palm Kernels.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1925 ...	128,113	4,166,096	272,925	4,937,450
1926 ...	113,267	3,616,159	249,100	4,440,452
1927 ...	113,240	3,374,550	257,206	4,438,886
1928 ...	127,110	3,816,658	246,537	4,562,105
1929 ...	131,786	3,767,279	251,368	4,325,877
1930 ...	135,632	3,389,998	259,491	3,777,689

	Groundnuts.		Cocoa.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
1925 ...	127,226	2,394,251	44,705	1,483,764
1926 ...	126,799	2,342,739	39,099	1,363,016
1927 ...	90,773	1,629,542	39,210	1,998,679
1928 ...	103,162	1,650,134	49,209	2,309,931
1929 ...	145,376	2,467,470	55,246	2,305,574
1930 ...	146,371	2,118,275	52,276	1,707,818

	Cotton Lint.		Tin.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Tons.	£
1925 ...	132,724	797,463	9,293	1,737,578
1926 ...	179,315	1,182,050	10,562	2,217,046
1927 ...	99,546	331,086	10,926	2,287,327
1928 ...	74,957	379,490	13,070	2,158,904
1929 ...	117,303	541,713	15,128	2,298,745
1930 ...	160,166	676,993	12,067	1,414,575

84. Each item in the preceding paragraph shows an increase, except cocoa and tin, but the value of the trade has ultimately decreased.

85. Local produce prices show the customary variation. Palm oil ranged from £12 11s. 8d. to £23; palm kernels from £7 1s. 4d. to £11 18s.; cocoa from £16 to £35 2s. 6d. and groundnuts from £4 to £8 5s., all prices being per ton. The tendency has been for prices to decline as the year advanced.

The export of hides and skins shows a decline except in goatskins, the figures for the past three years being:—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Cattle hides lb.	12,524,961	10,489,106	5,521,950
Sheep skins lb. ...	1,059,649	1,042,326	905,929
Goat skins lb. ...	4,756,984	3,742,622	4,432,203

86. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, run the main mail and passenger service, but many other firms run

regular services, amongst them being the America Barber West Africa Line, John Holt and Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie and allied Companies, Chargeurs Reunis, French Steamship Line, Frassinet Fabre Line, Roma Societa di Navigazione Liberia Triestina. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has decreased this year and foreign tonnage is fast approximating British tonnage.

Year.	Entered.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1926	339	879,405	277	658,777	616	1,538,182
1927	394	968,354	351	740,426	745	1,700,780
1928 . ..	488	1,030,256	553	978,917	1,041	2,009,173
1929	564	1,129,739	577	1,036,852	1,141	2,166,591
1930	510	1,014,177	315	932,771	1,025	1,946,948

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1926	350	908,012	274	649,921	624	1,557,933
1927	387	944,160	345	722,373	732	1,666,533
1928	484	988,233	536	937,551	1,020	1,925,784
1929	548	1,132,613	569	1,007,112	1,117	2,139,725
1930	502	1,005,2[illegible]	512	925,210	1,014	1,930,459

The number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show a decrease, and the tonnage of cargo landed, as is to be expected from the lower figures of imports, is less than in 1929.

Year.	Tonnage of Cargo.					
	Inwards.			Outwards.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1926	372,060	78,965	451,025	527,830	210,314	738,144
1927	445,791	106,225	552,016	441,033	222,405	663,438
1928	508,479	109,318	617,797	413,521	294,089	707,610
1929	410,105	129,944	540,049	439,060	304,403	743,463
1930	364,614	125,504	490,118	479,133	262,536	741,669

V.—COMMUNICATIONS.

87. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the two Lieutenant-Governors and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air, ensures a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications.

A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway, and Harbour Department, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

88. *Lagos Bar and Harbour.*—Again there is a decided improvement to report, and a comparison of the present four fathom contour line bounding the Eastern Spit with that of the previous year shows an appreciable change for the better. The average width of the entrance channels, commencing from between the East and West Moles inwards past the Training Bank and through the Commodore Channel has been increased to approximately 800 feet. This marked improvement is attributed principally to the intensive dredging carried out by the *Lady Clifford* in these channels throughout the year, and again demonstrates the fact that continuous dredging will always be necessary to maintain this satisfactory state of affairs with the Moles in their present state of completion.

The Official Bar Draught remains at twenty-five feet for vessels both inwards and outwards. Only ten vessels crossed the bar during the year however with a draught exceeding twenty-four feet. It would, therefore, appear that there is no immediate necessity to increase this draught.

Inside the Harbour, continuous dredging operations have been carried out for maintenance purposes. The Apapa Channel has been extended to allow twenty-five foot tankers to proceed to the temporary Bulk Oil Petroleum Wharf at Apapa, abreast of which a swinging basin has been dredged. Three Bulk Oil steamers have used the wharf during the year.

Reclamation has been in progress throughout the year at Apapa behind the Railway sheds, and on Iddo Island, where an insanitary mosquito breeding swamp extending along the foreshore on the Ebute Metta Creek side is being filled in, to the great improvement of the neighbourhood.

89. *Port Harcourt.*—The reclamation unit, comprising the *Romulus*, *Child*, *Iva* and three barges, has been employed at Port Harcourt throughout the year. Reclamation at the upstream end of the port was discontinued in April owing to the subsidence of the revetment. The plant was then moved to a site downstream of the port and employed during the remainder of the year reclaiming the swamp between the oil storage plots and the waterside. The new electric coal conveyor has functioned satisfactorily during the year and is a great asset to the port, having speeded up the rate of loading considerably. The old coal tip is now principally used for loading bulk palm oil from the United Africa Company's installations.

90. *Surveys.*—Regular quarterly surveys of Lagos Bar and the entrance channel have been carried out and plotted in conjunction with those made by the Harbour Department between the Moles. After a limited examination of Forcados Bar in December, 1929, the official draught was raised to seventeen feet six inches, but in view of the results of a detailed examination in February the draught was again reduced to seventeen feet. A close watch has been kept on this area and the draught has remained unaltered since.

The Akwayfe River, situated in the estuary of the Calabar River was surveyed from the entrance to Ikang in April, and the Duketown Anchorage, Calabar River, was resounded in September.

91. *Waterways.*—The launch route between Lagos and Sapele was kept free from Sudd and other obstructions to traffic during the year, and no delays of any importance to the mails occurred. Dredging in the Okitipupa—Agbabu channel was commenced in November in an attempt to deepen the waterway from Okitipupa to the terminus of the Ondo—Agbabu Road.

For the first time for many years, the Ogun River was cleared.

Two parties were again sent to the Niger Rapids, work being carried on at Awuru and Tillo. It is anticipated that the recent increase in canoe borne traffic north and south of Yelwa will be more than maintained.

In the Forcados Division, the Ossiomo River, the Adofi River, the Asseh Creek, the main Niger River to Onitsha, and the Nikorogha Creek were dealt with.

In the Port Harcourt Division, the Degema-Brass launch route, the Sombreiro, Orashi and Engenni Rivers received attention.

In the Calabar Division the Calabar, Qua Ibo, Ewayon and Cross Rivers were cleared.

In the Cameroons, the annual clearing of the Mungo and Meme Rivers was carried out, and a little work was also done in the N'dian River.

92. *Buoys and Beacons.*—The coastal buoys and also those marking the navigable channels in the rivers and estuaries of the Delta, have been maintained efficiently during the year. Five additional buoys have been established and two new beacons erected. There are now seventeen beacons, six gas buoys and seventy ordinary buoys maintained. All the coastal beacons have been properly maintained.

Part of the equipment for the lighting of the Bonny River has arrived in the Colony, and it is hoped that the lights will be installed early in January, 1931.

Mooring buoys for the use of ocean-going vessels were laid at Warri and Calabar during the year. Two mooring buoys were also laid off the Ivey Pier, Calabar, to enable ocean-going vessels up to 450 feet in length to berth alongside.

93. *Lighthouses.*—The Nigerian coast lights, four in number, have been well maintained throughout the year, and with the exception of Cape Debundscha have proved reliable. Cape Debundscha Light (Dalen system) reported extinguished on the 5th of April, was relighted on the 8th of April. The failure was due to a mechanical defect in the mixflasher. In order to minimise any such irregularities as far as possible, this light was converted from a triple flash to a single flash on the 30th of May, and has functioned satisfactorily since.

94. *Mail and Transport Services.*—The following mail and transport services have been maintained by Government craft during the year:—

The Lagos-Sapele-Forcados mail launch service, connecting with the outward and homeward mail steamers at Lagos.

The Port Harcourt-Degema-Nembe service has run fortnightly throughout the year in connection with the arrival at Port Harcourt of the English mail from the Lagos Express steamers. The extension to Brass has been discontinued since the removal of the Administrative station from that place.

The Cross River low water service maintained by Government was discontinued from April the 30th. A contract has been signed with Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company to carry on this service from the 1st of November.

The transport of Nigerian Coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos, Forcados, Lokoja, Calabar and Victoria has been carried out by Government colliers throughout the year, all requirements being easily met. The total quantity of coal carried for the year was 114,205 tons from Port Harcourt to Lagos, and a total of 7,620 tons from Port Harcourt to the other ports mentioned, the cost of transport being much the same as in the preceding two years.

The Lagos-Apapa ferry service continues to operate successfully, the daily average number of passengers carried being as follows, compared with previous years:—

1926.	*1927.*	*1928.*	*1929.*	*1930.*
1,655	2,195	3,312	4,034	3,256

The total number of passengers carried during the year amounted to 1,009,400.

95. *H.M. Ships.*—H.M.S. *Carlisle* visited Lagos from the 22nd of November to the 27th of November. The usual periodical visits were paid by H.M. Sloops *Daffodil* and *Delphinium.*

96. *Railways.*—The extension of the main line between Kano and N'Guru was completed and the section from Ringim was opened on the 1st October, 1930, as also was the branch line Ifo-Idogo (twenty-four miles) on the 1st June, 1930.

The total length of Open Lines has now reached 1,905 miles of single track. With sidings included, the total amounts to 2,158 miles.

97. Approval has been received for regrading and relaying with 60-lb. track the Minna-Kaduna section, and the preliminary survey is now being completed. This will facilitate the working of traffic in that it will enable the running of heavier loaded trains over this portion of the line without redistribution of train loads.

98. Good progress has been made with the construction of the Benue Bridge by the contractors, Messrs. Sir William Arrol & Co., Limited, and there is every indication that this important structur will be completed to contract time, *i.e.*, June, 1932.

99. The gross earnings during the financial year ending 31st March, 1930, were £2,692,661, which created a new record and exceeded those of the previous year by £164,554.

The gross working expenditure, in which contributions to the Railway Renewals Fund aggregating £318,297 are included, amounted to £1,655,716; thus producing a net receipt figure of

£1,036,945 to cover Capital Interest charges of £961,851. The total number of passengers carried was 3,851,060, an increase of 689,427 on the previous year, and the tonnage of goods and minerals (including Live Stock) transported was 929,608 tons, a decrease of 28,806 on the previous year.

100. The estimated revenue for the calendar year is placed at £2,252,696; and the approximate expenditure, which includes the contribution to Renewals Fund of £224,692, Interest charges and the cost of various Departmental services, etc., is estimated at £2,556,213.

101. There are 216 stations open for traffic situated as follows:—

Western Division, 81.—Iddo-Apapa to Zungeru. Ifo-Idogo.

Northern Division, 69—North of Zungeru to Kano including the following branches:—Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda, Kano to N'Guru. The B.L.R. Zaria-Jos.

Eastern Division, 66—Port Harcourt to Jos and Kaduna Junction.

102. The Kano Railway Guest House and the Refreshment Room at Apapa continue to be well patronised.

103. Electrical facilities at Apapa wharf now consists of two 5-ton, four 3-ton and two 1-ton Portal Cranes; twelve 1-ton warehouse cranes, one 30-cwt. Portal Crane, one 25-ton Portal Crane, and ten capstans.

104. On the 1st December special reduced rates on groundnuts, palm kernels and cocoa were brought into operation, and all commodities classified under Class 8 transferred to Class 7, and those classified at Class 9 transferred to Class 8.

The punctuality of passengers and goods trains was further improved, the figure for the financial year being eighty-six *per cent.* arrived to time, while ninety-four *per cent.* of the Goods trains were less than forty-five minutes late.

105. On the 31st December there were 288 Locomotives and 4,133 passenger and goods vehicles. An articulated Sentinell Camel Coach was received and placed in service towards the end of the year. Two Beyer-Garratt, three 806-Class and five passenger tank locomotives were also received. The former have a tractive effort of 40,000 lb. and weigh in working order 125 tons 15 cwt. These Garratt engines are working trains over the Minna-Kaduna section. The 806-class are three cylinder engines having a tractive effort of 39,843 lb., and are capable of hauling trains to a total weight exceeding 960 tons.

106. A motor Transport service is maintained in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. Based mainly on Gusau, Kaura Namoda, and Sokoto, with repair facilities at Zaria, this service which connects with places not touched by the Railway is well patronised whilst earnings show a steady increase. Mails for Sokoto are conveyed thrice weekly by these motors from Gusau.

107. *Roads and Bridges.*—Owing to financial stringency it has become necessary to curtail the road programme for the year, and only the most important schemes have been undertaken.

The value of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department in 1930, with their attendant bridges and culverts, is estimated at £2,285,000, and the total mileage is about 3,650.

Native Administrations maintain about 4,500 miles of all weather and 7,500 miles of dry season motorable roads.

Traffic census taken on various main routes shows a decrease in mechanical transport, which can be attributed to present trade conditions.

Little work has been done on the tarring and resurfacing of the more heavily trafficked main roads, and new construction during the year has been very limited.

Experiments have been made with tar and bituminous compounds with a view to discovering a good and impervious surface suitable for earth and gravelled roads.

108. Reconstruction of bridges has been limited to those crossings where existing bridges were in a dangerous condition.

The large Osse and Owan rivers on the Ibadan-Benin Road are now permanently bridged, thus completing the scheme for the replacement of all timber bridges on this route.

The new Imo River Bridge has been completed and direct communication is now established between Port Harcourt and Aba.

Construction has begun on the Mariga Bridge, which forms a link on the north-south road.

Schemes are in preparation for permanent bridges on Benin-Agbor-Asaba route, which are urgently required.

109. A detailed location has been prepared over 260 miles of the proposed Great North Road from Igbetti to Mariga.

The survey of the Mamfe-Bamenda Road has been completed as far as Widekum, but progress in construction has been held up by lack of funds and the need for a thorough investigaton to determine the most economical route on the escarpment below Bamenda.

Surveys of the Oturkpo-Obolo and the Ikoli-Ifaki Roads are in hand.

110. *Posts and Telegraphs.*—The services of the Department during 1930 have been well maintained. There has been a small increase in telegraph traffic; the total quantity of mail matters dealt with also shows an increase of about five *per cent.* in spite of a somewhat considerable drop in the numbers of postal packets despatched overseas.

General Revenue for the year was practically the same as in 1929.

111. Four new post offices, and nine additional postal agencies were opened; Money Order facilities were extended to four existing offices, and telegraph facilities were given at two offices previously performing postal work only.

Acceleration of telegraph traffic was effected by the extension of quadruplex working on main line circuits.

112. Reconstruction of the Lagos-Oshogbo and Port Harcourt-Enugu main Railway and telegraph lines was completed; the railway signal line on the Ifo-Idogo branch, and a telephonic traffic control circuit between Port Harcourt and Enugu were also completed. A telephonic traffic control circuit between Apapa and Ibadan is under construction.

New telephone exchanges at Aba and Bukuru were opened on 1st April, the former being in trunk line communication with Port Harcourt and the latter with Jos. The Bukuru exchange affords telegraphic facilities to a wide area of the Tin Mines field.

113. A wireless telegraph service between Badagry and Lagos was brought into public use in August. This is the first wireless channel to be opened for commercial purposes in Nigeria. The technical results have been satisfactory, but the amount of traffic has been disappointingly small. A great deal of valuable experimental wireless work has been carried out during the year, particularly with a view to establishing wireless communication with the Cameroons under British Mandate.

114. A Government Savings Bank is worked and controlled by the Posts and Telegraphs Department. The service was extended to seven more offices, making a total of fifty-one Savings Bank offices. The total amount on deposit shows an increase of 3.3 *per cent.*, and the number of depositors has increased by 11.8 *per cent.*

VI.—JUSTICE, POLICE AND PRISONS.

115. The Police Ordinance, 1930 (No. 2 of 1930) was enacted following the amalgamation of the two police forces of Northern and Southern Nigeria. This amalgamation necessitated certain amendments in the law which are contained in this Ordinance. The opportunity was also taken to consolidate the various Police Ordinances which had previously been placed upon the Statute Book.

116. The Appointment and Deposition of Chiefs Ordinance, 1930, provides for the appointment and deposition of chiefs in the Colony and head chiefs in the Protectorate.

117. The Midwives Ordinance (No. 24 of 1930) was enacted with the idea of improving the training and the status of midwives by providing for the registration of those midwives who satisfy certain conditions.

Supplementary provisions have been inserted having for their object the supervision of registered midwives.

118. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance (No. 26 of 1930) makes provision for the addition of the Chief Justice and Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone and the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Gambia as members of the Supreme Court of Nigeria thereby increasing the *personnel* available for the hearing of appeals.

It further confers on the Chief Justice jurisdiction to revise cases after the conclusion of proceedings upon application for a special case or upon a case stated.

119. The Cameroons under British Mandate Ordinance (No. 27 of 1930) substitutes throughout Nigerian legislation the words "Cameroons under British Mandate" for the words "British Cameroons" with a view to removing any ground for the suggestion that that part of the Cameroons which is administered as if it formed part of the Protectorate is regarded by Government or the Legislature as being other than territory in respect of which a mandate is exercised by His Majesty on behalf of the League of Nations.

120. *Police—General.*—Consequent on the enactment of Ordinance No. 2 of 1930 the Northern and Southern Police Forces were amalgamated under the command of Mr. C. W. Duncan, C.B.E., with effect from the 1st of April.

121. The Force is now divided into three administrative areas; the Northern area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with headquarters at Kaduna, the Southern area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with headquarters at Enugu, and the Colony under the command of a Commissioner of Police, all three officers being directly responsible to the Inspector-General.

Owing to a lack of accommodation at Enugu the headquarters of the Southern area have been situated temporarily at Lagos, but it is hoped that it will be possible to move them to Enugu in 1931.

122. *Northern Provinces area.*—The establishment of officers was brought up to its full strength at the beginning of the year and the authorised number of rank and file has been well maintained.

As a result of the attack on Mr. Barlow referred to in paragraph 34 where a police patrol of fifty-five rank and file under the command of Captain J. R. Anderson operated in the Shendam Division for some three months. No concerted opposition was encountered and the main object of the patrol, which was to ensure that the hill villagers should remove to the plains, was successfully accomplished.

123. In January and February an escort of one European officer and sixteen rank and file accompanied the Resident, Adamawa Province to the Verre Hills in connection with the investigation of murders which had taken place in that district. One arrest was made but no opposition was encountered.

124. In June an escort of twenty-five rank and file accompanying the Assistant District Officer in the Northern Mandated area of Adamawa Province was attacked at the village of Sike by Pagans using bows and arrows.

As the situation became menacing one round was fired at a pagan who was actually about to shoot an arrow. This man was fatally wounded. No further firing took place and the attackers withdrew.

125. In view of the disturbances in the Southern Provinces, the Northern Emergency Force of two officers and 100 rank and file was mobilised and sent to the Benue Province towards the end of December, 1929. It remained at Oturkpo and returned to Kaduna on 7th January, 1930.

126. On the 4th of October half the Northern Emergency Force was again mobilised and sent to Oturkpo, Benue Province, as a reserve in the event of further disturbances in the Southern Provinces. This Emergency Force subsequently moved on to Enugu where it has remained performing ordinary police duties during the absence of those who are ordinarily stationed at that place.

127. Satisfactory progress continues to be made at the Kaduna Training Depot and there has been no lack of candidates for enlistment.

Courses of instruction for the senior officers of the Native Administration Police have been continued during the year.

128. The Kaduna Police Intelligence Bureau has proved a useful institution. A photographic room has recently been built as an addition to the Bureau and it is hoped that this will be a considerable aid to its activities.

129. *Southern Provinces area.*—The establishment of European officers provided by the 1930-31 Estimates has been maintained, but recent events have shown the necessity for a considerable increase in this direction, and fourteen additional Assistant Commissioners were authorised. Six of these additional officers are to be appointed during this financial year and the remainder during 1921-32.

130. The number of "Special Police" provided for in the 1930-31 Estimates was 200. The strength of the rank and file has however been found to be inadequate, and 108 additional constables were enlisted during October to December, 1930.

131. The Motor Traffic branch of the Force consists of four European Superintendents and ten Motor Traffic Corporals, all provided with Motor Transport. It operates mainly in the Abeokuta, Ondo, Onitsha and Owerri Provinces, but in the latter part of the year its activities were extended to the Calabar Province, a Motor Traffic Corporal being stationed at Ikot-Ekpene to patrol the main roads in that vicinity.

The constant expansion of Motor Traffic in Nigeria fully justifies this branch of the Force, which has done very good work both in securing greater safety for the public and in the protection of the surface of the roads by a stricter control over speed and load.

132. The system inaugurated in 1929 whereby the Assistant Commissioners in charge of the Preventive Service were made Ex-officio Collectors of Customs was found to work satisfactorily so far as the actual collection of revenue was concerned. But the Eastern Frontier, on account of its length, was being worked as two independent sections and as there was also a Police Preventive Service based on Calabar dealing with smuggling by water it was felt that some co-ordination of these three branches of the Eastern Preventive Service was necessary.

As the Preventive Service is, primarily, a Customs matter a senior Customs officer was appointed the Co-ordinating Authority for the Eastern Frontier and took up his duties in June with his headquarters at Victoria.

This Co-ordinating Authority receives reports from all centres and controls the movements of men and craft.

The *personnel* of the Preventive Service on land continues to be supplied by officers and men of the Police Force, and the executive rank and file of the Preventive Service employed on launches and other craft are also members of the Police Force.

No change was necessary in the case of the Western Frontier where the Assistant Commissioner of Police in charge of the Preventive Service works directly under the Comptroller of Customs.

Classes of instruction for Probationary Inspectors and Cadet Inspectors have been held throughout the year and have been of the greatest assistance in fitting these African officers for their future position.

The great strain on the resources of the personnel of the Force caused by the disturbances in the South-Eastern Provinces has prevented any Refresher Courses for trained men being held this year.

133. *Colony area.*—The Commissioner of Police for the Colony is responsible for the policing of the Township of Lagos, the outstations of Badagry, Epe and Ikorodu, the port of Lagos, and adjacent waters. He also has charge of the Lagos Fire Brigade, and of the duties in connection with the supervision of immigration at the port of Lagos.

134. The Fire Brigade has been kept up to strength and has performed its duties satisfactorily. Forty-one fires were attended, the most serious being one in Palm Church Street where the alleged damage amounted to £1,860; and one at Apapa where a petrol barge was destroyed with an estimated damage of £[illegible].

135. *Prisons.*—In the Prison Department work on the rebuilding of the Enugu and Port Harcourt Convict prisons continues. When completed they should be model tropical prisons.

Much work has also been done in the rebuilding of various outstation prisons. These prisons which, a few years ago, were only a collection of mud buildings, with grass or mat roofs, are now being re-built of sundried mud blocks and pan roofing. Funds which were previously spent on the annual repair of the old bush buildings are now used for the purchase of cement, timber and corrugated iron sheets with the result that an excellent type of semi-permanent building is gradually replacing the old one of mud and grass. This has only been possible through the energy and initiative of the Administrative Officers in charge of the prisons concerned.

136. The modified diet scale introduced in the early part of 1929 has proved most satisfactory. Considerable saving has been effected without detriment to the health of the prisoners.

VII.—PUBLIC WORKS.

137. It is estimated that the total expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year ending 31st March, 1931, will be approximately £1,068,000, inclusive of Loan Works and Reimbursement Works, as compared with the expenditure of £1,375,808 for the year ended 31st March, 1930.

138. The Kaduna and Moor Plantation (Ibadan) water schemes were completed during the year, and are supplying potable water. Increased storage and clarification arrangements were provided at the Ogunpa (Ibadan) supply.

Agege has been provided with a continuous supply of water from the trunk main to Lagos.

139. The Lagos water is being improved by the addition of aeration and chemical purification plant at the Iju Works.

140. Revised plans and estimates have been prepared for the Abeokuta works, in order to combine them with the new electrical works.

Another and modified scheme is being prepared for Zaria, and further investigations are being made at Jos with a view to designing a scheme on a less costly scale, than the one already proposed.

A scheme is being investigated to supply the whole of Ibadan which has a population of approximately 23,000, with water.

141. Kano waterworks are nearing completion and water is being supplied. This work is being carried out for the Native Administration by Consulting Engineers.

142. Actual construction on Loan Programme works has been delayed on accout of financial stringency, and for other reasons, but it is hoped that some of these schemes, for which the plans and estimates are already prepared, will be started in the near future.

143. Improvements have been carried out in connection with the generating plant in the Power Station at Lagos which will effect a reduction in the cost of generating current. Considerable alterations to the distribution system have been taken in hand to meet the growing demands in the general improvement of the street lighting system in Lagos.

The revenue for 1930 is £50,052 compared with £50,440 for 1929. This decrease in revenue is due to a reduction in charges for current, but it is confidently hoped that the reduced rates will ultimately lead to an increase in consumption and revenue.

144. The Power Station at Port Harcourt has been in operation since March, 1929, and supplies some 370 consumers. The output is increasing rapidly and results next year are expected to show reductions in the cost of generation.

145. The Power Station at Kaduna was started in December, 1929, and current for waterworks pumping was supplied in January, 1930. Completion of the distribution system was held up by the delay in the arrival of the construction staff, and current for lighting could not be supplied till June.

146. The Power Station at Kano was completed and handed over to the Native Administration for operation in August. There was delay in the distribution scheme as the materials were late in arriving, but it is hoped to supply current for light to certain sections of the area in the early part of 1931.

147. Further investigations have been carried out in connection with the electricity schemes for Abeokuta, Ibadan and Jos.

148. *Lagos Harbour.*—Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory.

The sanctioned extension to the West Training Bank has been completed with resultant improvement in the channel.

Necessary repairs and replenishment to the Moles have been carried out.

The site for the permanent berth for discharging oil in bulk and loading cased oil was fixed and the necessary information sent to the Consulting Engineers for design and ordering of steelwork.

149. The Aro Quarry has continued to supply the necessary stone for the Harbour, Railway, Public Works and other Departments and Firms.

150. The new Carter Bridge which is being constructed departmentally by the Harbour Department has made rapid progress and should be open to traffic by the end of 1931.

151. *Port Harcourt Wharfage Works.*—The completion and closing down of these works has been taken over by the Harbour Department.

The dredging and reclamation at the downstream end of the wharfage works has been continued by the Marine Department.

VIII.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

152. No serious outbreaks of infectious disease occurred in Nigeria during the year under review.

Vaccination against small-pox has been carried out in both the Northern and Southern Provinces with very satisfactory results.

153. One case of Yellow Fever was reported during the year, the result of laboratory infection. Anti-mosquito measures have been continued throughout the year.

154. The year under review has been one of very low incidence as regards plague in Lagos. The percentage of rat infection was low throughout the year.

No cases of plague were reported from the mainland and no evidence of rat infection was discovered. Lagos has now been included in the list of ports under the International Sanitary Convention qualified to issue certificates of deratisation or of exemption from deratisation in regard to ships.

155. The medical inspection of school children has been carried out in Lagos and other centres in Nigeria throughout the year. Infant Welfare work is being continued with encouraging results.

156. The work of the Sleeping Sickness Investigation has been carried out throughout the year and has done excellent work in the treatment of human trypanosomiasis.

IX.—EDUCATION.

157. This was the first year in which the Education of Nigeria was controlled by a central department: with the Director of Education having his headquarters in Lagos, an Assistant Director for the Northern Provinces who resides in Kaduna, and an Assistant Director for the Southern Provinces, who is at present stationed in Lagos owing to shortage of housing and office accommodation in Enugu, but whose office will be transferred to Enugu as early as possible.

158. In the Northern Provinces the year has seen considerable expansion with some modifications of the existing organisation. The main structure of the Educational system has been maintained.

159. In elementary schools the course has been lengthened by two years and the syllabus amplified. Moreover, to provide qualified teachers for elementary schools, three elementary training centres have been projected, one of which was opened at Katsina with forty-two students in April. Eleven new elementary schools were also opened during the course of the year.

The primary schools have been linked up with the crafts schools, and the combined institutions are now known by the name of Middle schools. These schools will give a training in which literary education is combined with a training in wood and metal work, while the Native Administration workshops will be responsible for the more definite training of various types of artisans.

160. The Training College at Katsina is being converted into a higher college at which, in conjunction with the departments concerned, various forms of professional training, in addition to the teacher-training, will be undertaken.

161. Two centres for girls education were started, at Kano in August and at Katsina in September, and have already proved very popular.

162. There has been considerable expansion in Mission work, twenty-three new schools having been approved and opened.

163. Ten of the students sent to Katsina in 1927 for a special three-year course entered the new pharmacy school at Zaria in September.

164. The increased extent of the Department's activities has involved a re-arrangement of supervisory staff. In each province there is a Superintendent of Education, known as the Provincial Superintendent, and one or more officers attached to the Middle School for the work of supervision and teaching, the senior of whom takes the place of the Provincial Superintendent when the latter is on leave, while the inspection staff has been strengthened by the appointment of African teachers to act as visiting teachers for the elementary schools.

165. In the Southern Provinces, a programme of expansion involving certain changes in the educational system, which was codified by the 1926 Ordinance, has been the subject of considerable discussion between the Education and Mission authorities and the African community. At the meeting of Legislative Council in September the educational policy was debated and general agreement arrived at, and at a meeting of the Board of Education held in the same month various resolutions were passed, involving some modifications of the existing Ordinance and Regulations, which may be taken to provide the basis of future educational policy in the country.

The general organisation is similar to that provided in the Northern Provinces, the schools being classed as elementary, middle and higher, the latter stage being represented by a higher college to be built at Yaba, where it is hoped that various vocational courses will be provided, the aim being to attain eventually to the standard of a British University.

166. To provide teachers for elementary schools, it is proposed to institute three elementary training centres, while the teachers of middle schools will be trained at the higher college at Yaba. The Missionary bodies are proposing, at present, to continue the system of training their own teachers at their existing training institutions.

167. The Government colleges at Ibadan and Umuahia have been converted into boarding middle schools with a six-year course,

from which students may qualify for entrance to the higher college. The intention is that some of the Mission boarding schools should be organised on parallel lines and train students equally with the Government institutions for higher education at Yaba.

168. Progress has been maintained generally throughout the year in both Government and Mission schools. At King's College, five students were successful in the School Certificate Examination. As in the Government colleges at Ibadan and Umuahia, students at King's College will be trained for the Yaba entrance examination.

169. A boarding house has been opened in the Queen's College compound, and one of the buildings which formed a section of the old offices of the Administrator of the Colony has been taken over as a Domestic Science centre, which will be used by students of the college and also as a centre for girls from other institutions in Lagos.

170. The Board of Education met during the year. The three Language Bureaux did good work, and educational publications during the year included text books in the three main African languages of the Southern Provinces, Yoruba, Ibo and Efik, and others in English.

X.—LANDS AND SURVEY.

171. *Investigation and Development of Natural Resources.*—In the Northern Provinces all land is under the control and subject to the disposition of the Governor to be administered for the use and common benefit of the natives. In the Southern Provinces land is not at the disposal of the Governor in the same way except for Crown lands in certain urban areas, but land may not be leased to a non-native without the Governor's approval. The general policy is to encourage the agricultural development of the country by the native inhabitants themselves.

A close examination of local conditions on the spot is essential on the part of anyone outside Nigeria who contemplates embarking on agricultural enterprise.

172. *Survey Department.*—The trigonometrical programme for the year comprised the following:—

(*a*) Continuation of observation of re-arranged chain between Kano and Jos.

(*b*) Observation of Udi-Lokoja chain and re-arrangement of Southern portion thereof to eliminate three stations.

(*c*) Reconnaissance and observation of new chain between Birnin Gwari and Jemaa following roughly the line of the Eastern Railway from Kaduna.

(*d*) Preliminary reconnaissance of chain from Yola Northwards to Latitude 10°.30′ and thence Westwards through Bauchi to join the Kano-Jos chain.

Adverse weather conditions prevailed throughout the whole season. Abnormally heavy rains and lengthy periods of low cloud together with an early harmattan seriously interrupted the progress

of observation. As a result the season had to be closed before the completion of the Kano-Jos chain though only two stations remain to be observed.

173. On the Minesfield the number of areas surveyed was 220 which produced approximately £5,000 in survey fees. The number of areas awaiting survey is now about sixty. In addition to the survey of mining areas the minesfield section carried out the survey of a large number of Certificates of Occupancy, the survey of native plots at Bukuru and of siding plots at Kuru.

The survey of the Cameroon Plantations was continued, but progress continues to be slow owing to difficulties caused by badly defined boundaries in very rough country and the survey of Reservats within the lots for native occupation.

174. The delimitation and demarcation of the Northern and Southern Provinces Boundary between Ilorin and Oyo Provinces has been completed from the frontier to the point where the Nigerian Railway crosses the boundary. Further survey eastwards awaits the settlement of several disputed portions of the boundary.

175. The Survey School has functioned with marked success during the year. Ten pupils have passed out as Surveyors while the quality of the candidates who passed into the School from the entrance examination in November showed much improvement over the previous year. The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of a permanent European Instructor.

176. The Special Royal Engineers Survey Party engaged in 1926 for the survey of arrears of mining applications and the preparation of topographical maps concluded its operations in September and all personnel have now left the country.

177. During 1930 geological investigations have been continued in Sokoto for the purposes of water supply, in the Minna-Birnin Gwari goldfield area, in the coalfield and on the lead-zinc deposits in Ogoja Province. In Sokoto Province the well sinking work inaugurated in 1929 has been continued with considerable success. Many of the difficulties encountered in the early stages of the work have now been overcome and a technique has been evolved which so far as it has been tested promises to be successful. By the end of the year fifty producing wells will have been completed all of which are concrete lined. These vary in depth from twenty-five feet to 200 feet and include the deepest lined wells in Nigeria.

Rough production tests carried out by organised hand pulling have been made on some of these wells and the resulting yields must be regarded as highly satisfactory. This work is now being extended to the Denge-Tureta area and the dry areas to the south of it. A pump and other special equipment have been obtained and the work of deepening and completing the exploratory shaft in Sokoto, now down to 160 feet, is being continued. The geological investigation of this province with the exception of a few outlying areas and some special studies for water purposes is now complete. Several new facts have been brought to light which have a distinct bearing on water supply problems and make necessary a reconsideration of some of the earlier views regarding the structure and relationships of the various groups of beds.

178. In the Minna-Birnin Gwari belt the survey of the Tegina Sheet and the field sheets immediately west of it has been completed. A careful examination was made of the auriferous quartz conglomerates discovered the previous year and though they are extensive it has been proved fairly definitely that the gold content is too low to be of economic value. In the coalfield investigations have been carried northward to Idah and Idoma divisions of the Northern Provinces and a number of new outcrops of coal, some of which are of workable thickness, have been recorded. One seam is seven feet eight inches thick while another measures five feet three inches. Analyses of surface samples show that this coal has a good calorific value and is comparable with Enugu coal as a fuel. An examinatoin of the silver lead deposits of Ogoja Province was commenced in the early part of the year to ascertain the structure of the area and to determine the relationship of the metalliferous lodes to that structure. Work was commenced at Ameka and later extended to other lodes within reach of Abakaliki and considerable progress has been made in unravelling the geology of the area. The officer who was carrying out this work has now proceeded to America to take up a Commonwealth Fund Fellowship and investigations will be discontinued till his return.

179. Bulletin No. 13 on the Reptillian Fauna from Sokoto Province, written by Mr. W. E. Swinton of the British Museum, was published towards the end of the year and arrangements made for an Occasional Paper on the fish remains from the same area. Geological Survey headquarters have now been transferred from Lokoja to Kaduna Junction.

XI.—LABOUR.

180. Throughout Nigeria and the mandated territory of the Cameroons all permanent labour, as distinct from the temporary labour used by native communities when necessary and beneficial to themselves, and approved by ancient native customary law, is voluntary. Permanent labour includes most labourers paid by the month; the artisans employed by Government Departments, Native Administrations, and trading firms; standing gangs of labourers employed on road-making and other public works. No labour for private employers is recruited or engaged by Government or by the Native Administrations.

181. With the exception of some 6,000 labourers on the Cameroons Plantations, who have emigrated from the French Cameroons, there is no immigrant labour employed to any large extent in Nigeria. The supply of labour for the Cameroons Plantations has continued satisfactory throughout the year.

XII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

182. A flight of Royal Air Force aeroplanes made a successful journey from Khartoum in October-November visiting Maiduguri, Kano Katsina and Sokoto on their outward and home-

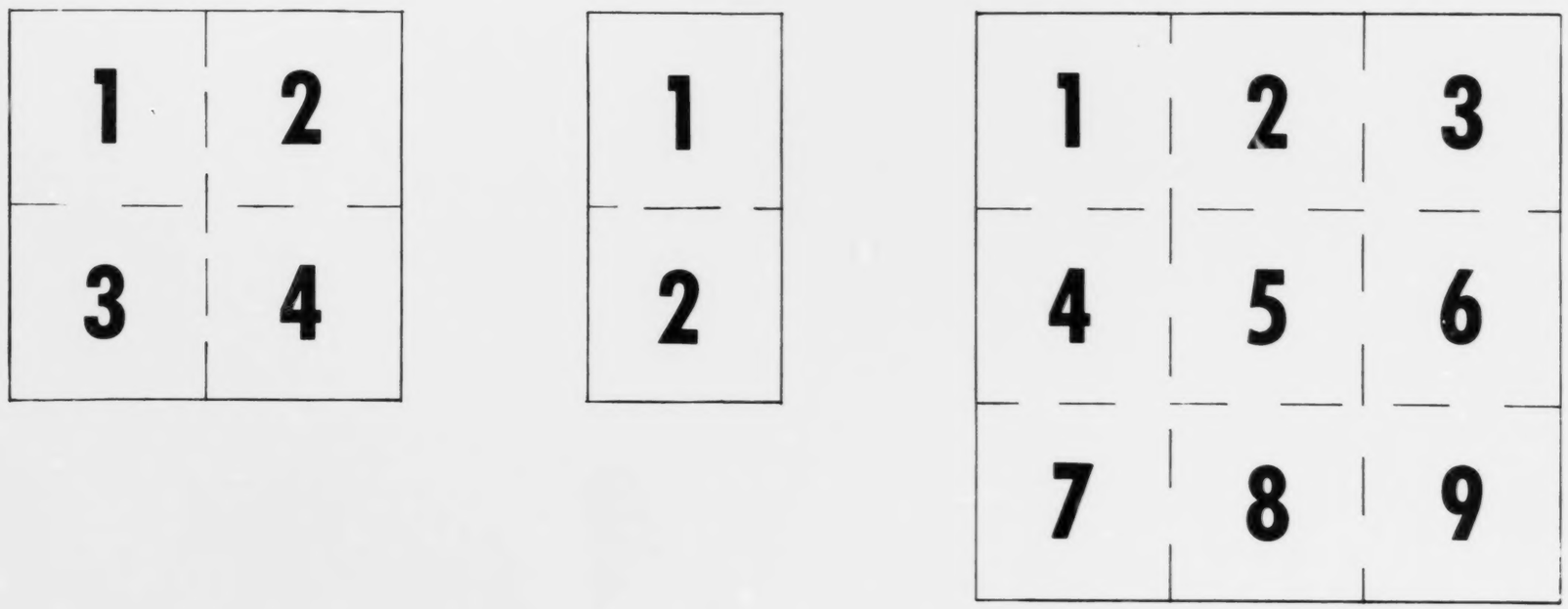
ward journeys. A forced landing forty miles west of Potiskum resulted in damage to one of the planes which was towed to Azare and there repaired.

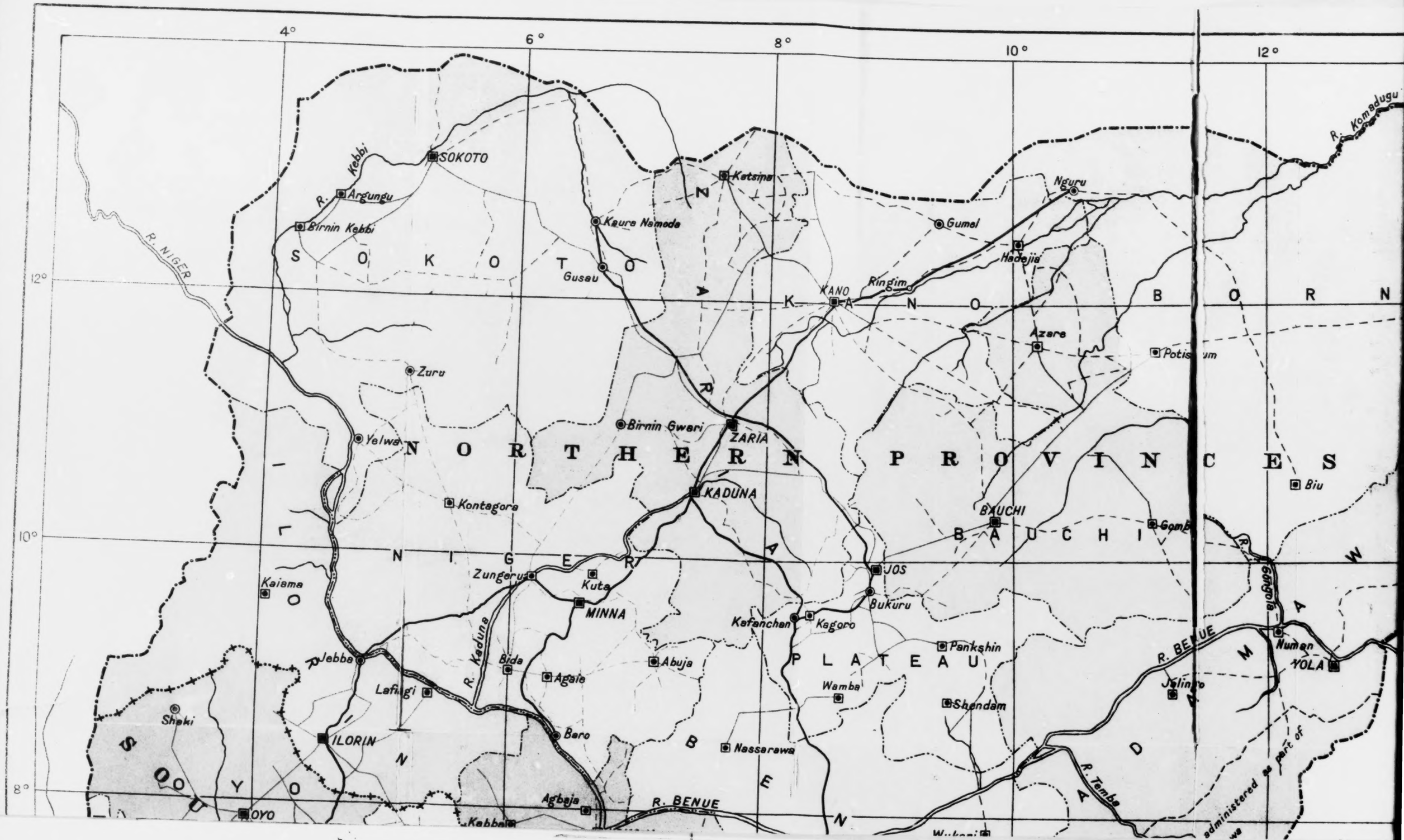
A landing ground was prepared at Azare for the relief plane which came from Kano, and the flight was continued successfully. On the return journey the aeroplanes were detained for several days at Kano owing to bad visibility caused by the harmattan wind. They finally left Kano on the 22nd November, on the return flight to Khartoum.

A. R. A. DICKINS,
Assistant Secretary.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Lagos, 28th February, 1931.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.





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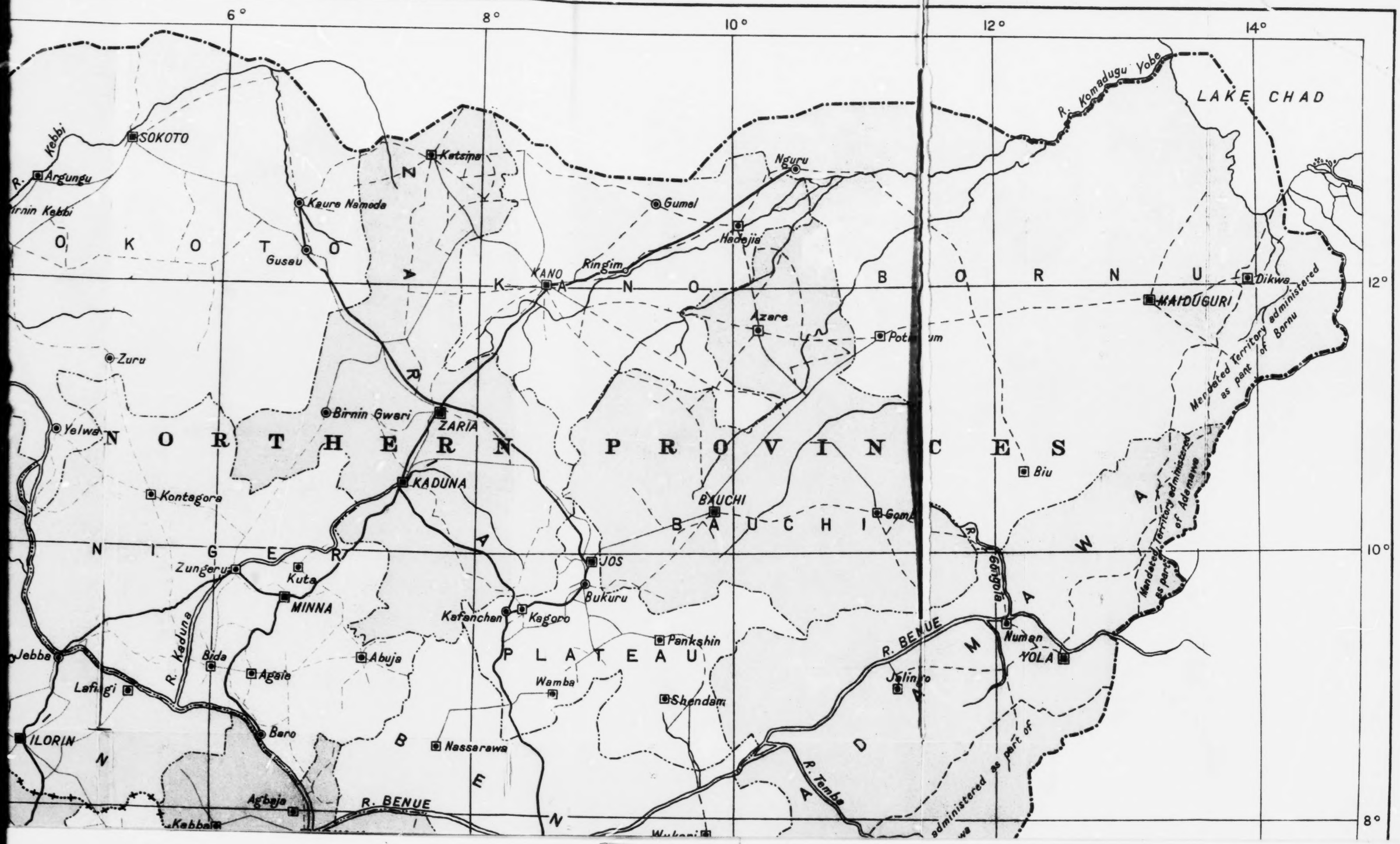

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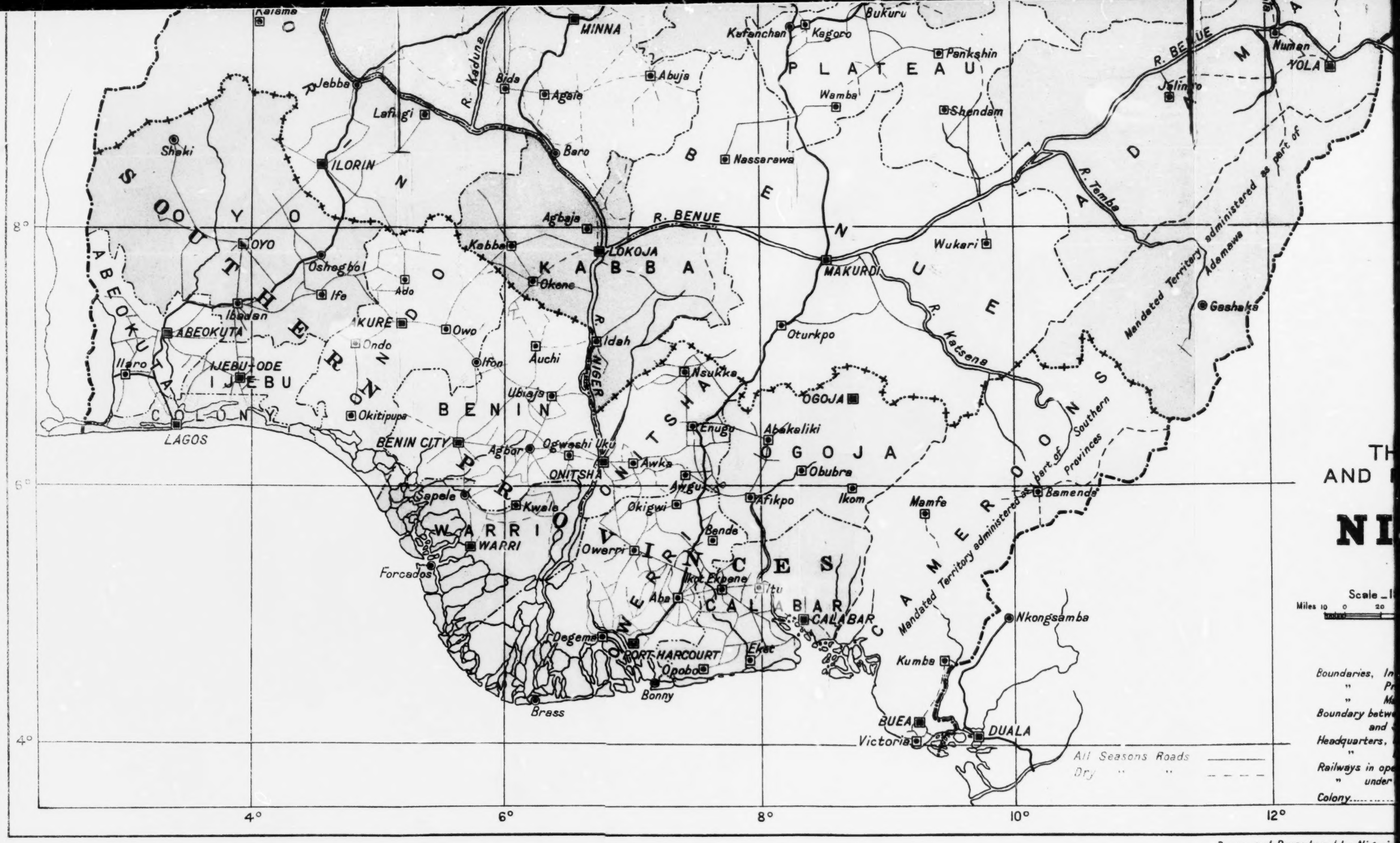

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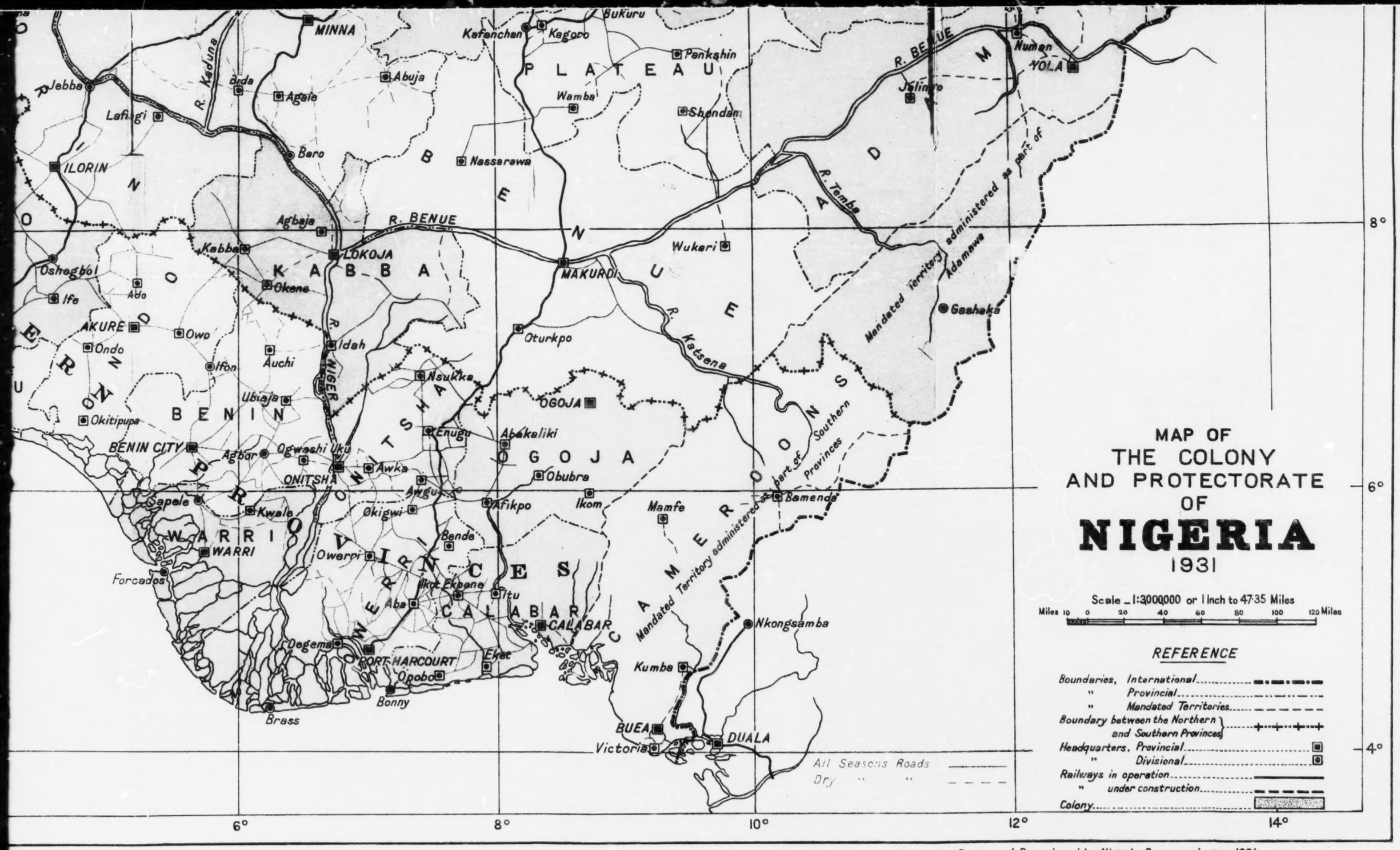

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NIGERIA, 1931

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ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1931.

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NIGERIA.

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CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian Frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 91,139, and the Northern Provinces 281,939 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern Boundary, though the Bauchi plateau rises up to 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no lakes.

3. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what

remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

4. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, Richard Lander, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the kingdoms in the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

5. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

6. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeri Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

7. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

8. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigerian (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of

Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

9. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

10. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

11. The whole of the natives in the Northern Provinces are administered under the system of "Indirect Rule" whereby the actual functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs with the assistance and advice of the Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations under each of these chiefs and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (from fifty to seventy *per cent.*) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the Native Administrations in the more advanced areas; elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials of the Central Government Departments. In this way the Native Administrations maintain such services as medical, motor transport, education, engineering and forestry, and in larger Emirates even such as survey, printing and water and electricity supply. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

12. The Emirs and Chiefs are responsible through the Administrative staff to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as natives are concerned and to secure this they administer through a chain of District and Village Headmen, assisted by Native Courts, Police and

Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The Revenue of each of the latter, derived as mentioned above, is shown each year in formal Estimates in which also appear allocations of Expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In areas which are not sufficiently advanced, owing to the short period of their effective occupation and the backward nature of their inhabitants, it will be many years before the full degree of Native Administration, of which the general plan is outlined above, will result from the gradual development of the local indigenous forms of government but the eventual attainment of this result is the ideal constantly kept in view.

13. The latest sign of progress generally has been the convening of annual Councils at Kaduna at which the leading chiefs have met to debate matters of common interest and have heard and expressed views on statements by representatives of Government Departments and European non-officials regarding proposals and aims of their departments or interests.

14. Kaduna, Zaria, Kano, Jos and Lokoja, which have a mixed African population brought together by reasons of trade or employment, are not under any Native Administration but are administered as Townships, each under a Station Magistrate who is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

Southern Provinces.

15. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

16. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional

prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government.

17. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division.

18. The constitution of the Native Administrations of these areas has, with certain exceptions, not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult from the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule.

19. Attempts have been made to utilise in part the machinery of Native Courts already in existence, but these, being very largely alien institutions unsupported by native custom, have been found unsuitable as a foundation on which true Native Administrations can be built. Chieftainship in these areas may be said to be virtually non-existent and authority generally appears to have been vested in village and clan councils which consist variously of the heads of certain families, the members of certain age grades, the holders of certain titles, the priests of certain cults and men of outstanding personality. In some cases these councils are presided over by titular heads such as the descendant of the founder of the unit or the head of the senior age grade, while in others a man of exceptionally strong character is appointed to the post or dominates the assembly by sheer force of personality. Generally speaking he derives his authority from his council and seldom exercises any degree of autocratic power.

20. It is impossible at present to say what the ultimate constitution of these Native Administrations will be but, in the Warri Province, where investigations have been pursued further than elsewhere, it has been possible with the enthusiastic support of the people to embody the natural village, village area and clan councils in a new judicial and administrative system. These smaller units are being encouraged to federate with other units both for financial and administrative purposes, but meanwhile the political experience they are gaining will equip them for participation in the larger Native Administrations which may be expected to result from federation.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Racial Distribution.

21. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture.

22. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the south the main tribes are the Yoruba, Ibo, Edo, Ibibio and Ijaw. In the North the largest single tribes are the Hausa, Beri-beri, Nupe, Munshi and Fulani; there are also a great many other smaller tribes and relics of tribes, some pagan but the majority Mahomedan. The latter generally employ the Hausa language which like Swahili in British East Africa is rapidly becoming the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

23. The total estimated population of Nigeria in 1930, including Mandated Territory, is 20.7 millions, of whom 11.3 millions are in the Northern and 9.4 millions in the Southern Provinces(1). Of the total population 0.8 millions live in the Mandated Territory of the Cameroons.

24. The average density of population is fifty-five persons *per* square mile, varying from 19 *per* square mile in the Niger to 303 in the Onitsha Province. Details of population for each province are given in Table I attached.

25. Table II gives the percentage composition of the population by sex and adolescence, for the whole of Nigeria there being 1,113 adult females and 1,304 non-adults per 1,000 adult males.

26. The excess of adult females over adult males is much the same in the Northern as in the Southern Provinces, which is curious in view of their differing physiographic and economic conditions(2).

---

(1) All figures of population, more particularly those of the Southern Provinces, are given with reservation as to accuracy.

(2) In India for example there is a marked excess of males in the dry or sub-humid conditions of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

27. The proportion of non-adults is consistently higher in the South than in the North, and if we exclude the Cameroons, the lowest percentage of non-adults in the South (Ondo 38.2) is greater than the greatest percentage in the North (Bornu 37.8).

28. This phenomenon, if the figures can be relied on, must be interpreted as a consequence of either higher rates of adult mortality in the Southern than in the Northern Territories or as evidence of the more rapid population growth in the Southern Provinces.

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

29. The Registration of vital statistics is extremely sparse, and the only knowledge approaching accuracy of longevity, and of birth and death-rates in Nigeria, is provided by Lagos Urban area and the data which will be obtained from the Medical and Intensive Censuses of 1931. A number of Emirates in the North make returns of births and deaths but in most cases their accuracy is doubtful.

Some figures of crude birth and death-rates are given as follows:—

	Birth-rate per 1,000 of population.	Death-rate per 1,000 of population.
Katsina Division (1928)	46	23
Zaria City (1928)	38	39
Cameroons (1931)	46-61	40-55
Lagos (1911)	33	27
,, (1921)	28	23
,, (1930)	26	15

30. In comparing the mortality in Lagos with that elsewhere in Nigeria it must be remembered that the proportion of strangers and consequently of adults of central ages, is very large, the proportion of non-adults being only 674 *per* 1,000 adult males: a population of this type escapes a part of the heavy mortality due to infantile ages. A proper allowance for differences in age-composition of a population can be only made when the 1931 Intensive Census data have been analysed and a "standard" population calculated by which all death-rates can be adjusted.

LONGEVITY.

31. From the administrative point of view if the money spent in medical, sanitary and educational effort is well spent, the result should be reflected in the increased expectation of life.

This expectation has been found from the data of the 1931 Census of Lagos for Yoruba males with the following results:—

Age.	Mortality rate *per* 1,000 p.a.	'Complete' Expectation of life.
0	150	40.1 years.
20	7	39.4 ,,
40	14	25.6 ,,
60	32	13.4 ,,
80	152	4.4 ,,

The full life-table and the inferences to be drawn therefrom will be included in the Census Report for 1931 (Part I).

Exact details for longevity in other parts of Nigeria and for other tribes are at present wanting.

Infantile Mortality.

32. Exact figures, except in Lagos, are rare. Some of the estimates obtained are as follows:—

Mamie, Cameroons	290 *per* 0/00
Keakas, Kembong Cameroons	297 ,, ,,
Ekwes, Nsanakang, etc., Cameroons	340 ,, ,,
Kateli, Kajinga and Kalumo	258 ,, ,,
Arogbo (Ondo)	230 ,, ,,

For Lagos there has been a drop in the infantile death-rate during the past years, as indicated in the figures below, in which the percentages of still-births is also shown:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality *per* 0/00 live births.	Still-births % on total births.
1921	285	5.6
1923	264	5.0
1925	238	4.1
1927	175	3.2
1930	129	3.6

The data obtained by Dr. Jones in the Northern and those of Dr. Turner for the Southern Provinces will be available later in their respective Medical Census Reports.

Migration.

33. The number of persons in Nigeria born extra-territorially is not known. Judging from the Lagos figures (1931) about 5/6ths of the Native Foreigners (that is, Africans of Non-Nigerian parentage) and practically all Non-Natives are immigrants. In addition, however, there must be a large immigrant population near the Northern Provinces border, who may have been born in French Territory though from stock indigenous to Nigeria. Details will be available from the 1931 Northern Provinces Census.

34. The following are the data as to Non-Natives and Native Foreigners found in Nigeria in 1921. The total of 23,415 persons is little more than 1/10th of one *per cent.* of the population of Nigeria.

NON-NATIVES.

	British.	Other Europeans.	Syrians.	Others.	Total.
Northern Provinces	1,051	72	26	19	1,168
Southern "	2,440	322	117	68	2,947
Total ...	3,491	394	143	87	4,115

NATIVE FOREIGNERS (1921).

	Gold Coast.	Sierra Leone.	French Cameroons.	Dahomey.	Arabs.	Liberia (Kru)	French Sudan.	Others.	Total.
Northern Provinces	751	655	...	...	227	.	717	281	2,631
Southern Provinces	2,462	2,461	5,198	2,748	...	2,635	...	1,165	16,669
Total ...	3,213	3,116	5,198	2,748	227	2,635	717	1,446	19,300

35. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following Table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river.

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1928	4,024	3,015	11,063	11,787	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1929	4,508	3,095	10,087	11,247	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

36. The internal movement of the population is, however, very great, as is suggested, for example, by the large proportion of persons not born in the towns in which they are enumerated. Thus Lagos (1931) had 57.8 *per cent.* of foreign-born population while Kano out of a total population of 89,000 (1931) is reported to have a floating population of 13,670 or 15.4 *per cent.* To the latter figure a proportion of the so-called permanent population must be added to complete the number of immigrants.

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF NIGERIA, 1930.

	Adult Males.	Adult Females.	Children (under 15).	Total.	Area in Sq. Miles.	Density per Sq. Mile.
NIGERIA (Colony and Protectorate with Mandated Territory) ...	6,047,873	6,731,066	7,884,866	20,663,805	372,674	55
NORTHERN PROVINCES	3,484,725	3,894,559	3,902,871	11,282,155	281,778	40
Adamawa	216,001	244,579	192,113	652,693	35,001	19
Bauchi	305,094	357,119	348,573	1,010,786	25,977	39
Benue	286,896	289,661	349,969	926,526	28,082	33
Bornu	314,785	410,489	386,962	1,112,236	45,900	24
Ilorin	142,057	177,201	192,632	511,890	18,095	28
Kabba	131,052	158,932	174,992	464,976	10,577	44
Kano	780,348	828,349	843,239	2,451,936	17,602	139
Niger	155,555	169,242	131,886	456,683	25,349	18
Plateau	194,218	179,977	166,166	540,361	10,977	49
Sokoto	529,316	620,143	674,890	1,824,349	39,940	46
Zaria	429,403	458,867	441,449	1,329,719	24,278	55
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	2,563,148	2,836,507	3,981,995	9,381,650	90,896	103
Abeokuta	125,083	164,430	192,747	482,260	4,266	113
Benin	241,953	148,175	202,998	493,126	8,627	87
Calabar	281,841	280,300	417,048	979,189	6,331	155
Cameroons	118,118	128,601	127,877	374,596	16,581	23
Colony	97,597	95,179	132,101	324,877	1,381	235
Ijebu	60,603	87,079	158,186	305,868	2,456	125
Ogoja	182,270	206,118	320,111	708,499	7,529	94
Ondo	134,361	151,268	176,879	462,508	8,211	56
Onitsha	427,415	460,774	605,756	1,493,945	4,937	303
Owerri	573,329	594,102	808,353	1,975,784	10,374	190
Oyo	299,218	370,736	666,676	1,336,630	14,216	94
Warri	121,360	149,745	173,263	444,368	5,987	74

TABLE II.

PERCENTAGE ADULTS AND NON-ADULTS FOR THE POPULATION OF NIGERIA, 1930.

	Adult Males %	Adult Females %	Children (under 15) %
NIGERIA (Colony and Protectorate with Mandated Territory)	29·3	32·6	38·2
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30·9	34·5	34·6
Adamawa	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi	30·2	35·3	34·5
Benue	31·0	31·3	37·8
Bornu...	28·3	36·9	34·8
Ilorin	27·8	34·6	37·6
Kabba	28·2	34·2	37·6
Kano	31·8	33·8	34·4
Niger	34·1	37·1	28·9
Plateau	35·9	33·3	30·8
Sokoto	29·0	31·0	37·0
Zaria	32·3	34·5	33·2
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27·3	30	42·1
Abeokuta	25·9	34·1	40·0
Benin	28·8	30·0	41·2
Calabar	28·8	28·6	42·6
Cameroons	31·5	34·3	34·1
Colony	30·0	29·3	40·7
Ijebu	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo	29·1	32·7	38·2
Onitsha	28·6	30·8	40·5
Owerri	29·0	30·1	40·9
Oyo	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri	27·3	33·7	39·0

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

MAIN DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

37. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 446,000 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1930, 26.25 *per cent.* fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	34.11%
Malaria	26.38%
Syphilis	11.74%
Dysentery	3.99%
Gonorrhœa	3.04%
Smallpox	1.16%
Influenza	0.96%
Tuberculosis	0.95%
Plague	0.01%
Other Diseases	17.66%

Of the 2,425 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1930 the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases ...	36.04%
Affections of Respiratory System ...	16.21%
Affections of Digestive System ...	11.22%
Affections of Nervous System	3.84%
Other Diseases	32.69%

38. No serious epidemics have occurred during 1931. Yellow fever has been occurring in mild epidemic form all through West Africa, mostly at stations far removed from the recognised endemic centres. In Nigeria two fatal cases occurred in Europeans in the Northern Provinces and five cases with three deaths in Europeans and nine non-fatal African cases were reported in the Southern Provinces. The work of the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation has shown by means of the protection test that the disease is widely spread amongst the African population.

39. Smallpox occurs in localised epidemics but is well controlled by vaccination of the population. Roughly 600,000 vaccinations are performed each year, mostly by a trained staff of African Vaccinators.

40. Plague incidence in Lagos has shown a steady decline and the disease seems to have disappeared from the mainland. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924 has been as follows:—

Year.	*Cases.*
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5

41. An epidemic of relapsing fever which entered the northern part of Nigeria from the French Sudan at the end of 1930 and beginning of 1931 was soon controlled by a campaign of treatment and institution of Serbian barrels for de-lousing in the towns and villages.

42. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100 *per cent.* of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1930 as follows:—

Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	1,334	1
Blackwater fever	17	4
African and other non-Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	29,430	41
Blackwater fever	6	2

43. Sleeping sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces and in the Southern part of the Cameroons Province. Some 6,000 cases came under treatment during 1931.

44. Venereal Diseases are wide spread. During the past three years an average of 37,000 cases of yaws, 14,000 cases of syphilis and 11,000 of gonorrhœa have received treatment each

year. Venereal Diseases Clinics are held at all African Hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at Military and Police Barracks. A clinic for seamen has been opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during the year.

45. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existant. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the Tin Mines on the Bauchi Plateau, the Cocoa Plantations in the Cameroons and Camps upon Railway Constructions has not been high.

PROVISIONS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) Medical and Health Staff.

46. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 136 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist, and Research officers and eight African Medical Officers. There are sixty-one European Matrons and Nursing Sisters and 333 African nurses and midwives. The Health Service includes eighteen European Health Officers, thirty-four European and 123 African Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a comprehensive staff of Pharmacists, Dispensers and Laboratory Attendants.

47. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, is situated a training School for dispensers consisting of Physics, Chemistry and Pharmaceutical laboratories and a hostel for students. The premedical work of the Medical Assistants who are being trained is also carried out in these laboratories and in a Biological Laboratory, while teaching of Anatomy, Physiology and Histology is given at laboratories at the African Hospital in Lagos. Dispensers receive three years training, Medical Assistants five years training. Examinations are controlled by a Board of Medical Examiners.

48. At Zaria a similar school of dispensers was opened in 1930 for Mohammedan lads from the Northern Provinces who have received three years higher education at the Katsina Training College.

49. At Lagos there is a well equipped training centre for Sanitary Inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for lads in the Northern Provinces has also been established at Kano.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

50. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 137 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
In-patients	1,553	1,470	1,412
Out-patients ...	8,629	8,181	7,917

51. There are fifty-two African Hospitals containing 2,630 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 360 beds of which 200 are now in use. The new hospitals at Abeokuta, Akure and Zaria have

been opened during the year; new hospitals which are being built by the Native Administrations at Owerri, Okigwi and Sokoto are nearing completion. Extensions are being made to the hospitals at Bauchi and Katsina and new hospitals are being built at Wukari (near Ibi), Birnin Kebbi and Pankshin, the two last being small hospital bases to serve a dispensary system.

The work performed at African hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from the past three years' reports:—

	1928.	*1929.*	*1930.*
In-patients	29,173	32,068	37,517
Out-patients ...	354,191	391,008	399,260

52. A widely spread system of dispensaries which was commenced in 1930 has come into operation in 1931, forty-seven dispensaries having been opened in the Northern Provinces and eighty-three in the Southern Provinces. The Attendants who serve these were given one year's intensive training at twenty-six centres in the country in the use of a strictly standardised equipment of drugs and dressings, and the dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Medical staff.

53. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria who are carrying out some medical work. This mainly consists of dispensary treatment given by holders of Missionary Dispenser Permits, but there are also thirteen hospitals and seventeen fully qualified Missionary Doctors who do excellent work.

Preventive Measures.

54. Steady progress is being made in the improvement of Sanitary conditions in the larger African towns, working through the Native Administrations concerned. Pipe-borne water supplies are being put in, or preparatory investigations are being made, in many towns throughout the country. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation show the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This is being overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

55. *Research* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression but the Research Institute at Yaba, near Lagos provides good opportunity for bacteriological and pathological research and is also being adapted for the production of vaccine lymph upon a large scale. Research upon schistosomiasis has been commenced from assistance given by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund. Much valuable work has been carried out by the dietetics pathologist, and by the team of research workers upon tsetse flies and trypanosomiasis who work in a well-equipped laboratory at Gadau in the Northern Provinces.

56. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of sleeping sickness have been vigorously pursued, and some 6,000 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys are being made in districts in which the disease in endemic, combined with examination of the whole population of the area. This work

is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European Medical supervision.

57. *Maternity and Child Welfare work* is receiving an increased amount of attention. There are two Government Maternity Hospitals, at Lagos and Abeokuta, where African Midwives receive training. The African hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the Medical Missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) where a fine new maternity hospital was opened in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society. The difficult task of reaching the "Kubli" (purdah) women in Mohammedan towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. The start was slow but encouraging progress has been made in both these places during 1931.

58. *Child Welfare work* is also increasing in extent. Two Welfare Centres are being maintained in the Lagos area and are well attended; a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of African Health Visitors are engaged upon this work. Child Welfare work forms an increasing part of the duty of European Nursing Sisters at African Hospitals throughout the country and fifteen centres of this nature are functioning. During the year a marked increase in this work has occurred at Port Harcourt, Calabar, Enugu and Warri. The Child Welfare centre established by the Native Administration at Abeokuta continues to be most successful and a branch station has been opened at Ilaro.

59. *School Medical work* is carried out by Health Officer at Lagos and in the larger towns where an attempt is being made to examine completely each child at least three times during the school career.

60. *Treatment of Leprosy* is being developed upon the lines of the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province a Mission Society has established a Colony, with financial assistance from Government, where some 1,000 lepers are under treatment. A new colony, to accommodate 500 lepers, is being built in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and this will be maintained by the Native Administration. Several Colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations.

61. *Health Education* of the population is essential if progress is to be made. Highly successful "Health Weeks" were held at Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt during the year. These were well attended and much interest was shown in the cinema health films and in the demonstrations. An extension of this activity will be possible owing to a grant from the Colonial Development Fund towards the purchase of apparatus for the production of local health films. Health subjects formed an important item in the meeting of the Advisory Council of Residents and Emirs which was held at Kaduna during 1931 when discussion took place upon such subjects as inspection of compounds in Mohammedan towns, formation of maternity centres, training of Native Administration Sanitary Inspectors and methods of treatment and prevention of sleeping sickness.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

62. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north re the flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a high standard of design, and pillars, arches and domes are brought into use, all made of reinforced mud. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. The nomad Fulani live in "bee hive" huts entirely made of grass put over a rough framework of guinea-corn stalks.

63. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman has a separate hut, though in many places the people prefer communal sleeping. Children sleep with their parents. The houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. The ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of the simplest nature not less than £15.

64. Corn is stored in the compounds, as a rule in granaries and bins of mud, which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. There is little furniture beyond small wooded stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment.

65. The sanitary condition leaves much to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction, and in the more advanced places by organised inspection, to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages, which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Observances". The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition.

66. Labourers for the most part live in their own houses, except where they are working at a distance. Their employment is usually of a temporary nature and in the dry season and then they live in rough grass houses: where large bodies of labour come together—such as for railway work—their camps are adequately supervised by the Sanitary authorities. Labour lines are not now provided by the Government for its employees, but the mining Companies build and maintain labour camps of round mud houses for theirs.

67. The African Clerical staff live, in the larger stations, in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, and in the small stations in mud houses which are supplied rent free. The Government Police and Troops occupy "lines", built by Government, of mud houses or rows of single rooms under a common roof. The Government supplied free to the European staff houses which vary greatly in quality and designs.

68. There has been little attention to architecture until recently, when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department has been strengthened and an endeavour has been made to design in harmony with local conditions and native styles of building.

69. In the Southern as in the Northern Provinces the bulk of the population is agricultural and people live in houses of their own construction. In the West the typical style is the rectangular Yoruba house roofed with palm mats or grass according to the locality, more opulent owners indulging in roofs of corrugated iron. The tendency is to live together in large and crowded towns with outlying compounds and small villages on the farming land around, where the greater part of the poorer farming people live and work, only occasionally visiting the towns when they lodge in the houses of their wealthier relations. In the East houses are rectangular and roofed with palm mats but on the Northern borders these give way to round grass thatched huts. The tendency in these provinces is to live together in a number of small compounds grouped together into very large but scattered villages. Only occasionally does the density of the population compel people to live together in compact settlements so as to leave as much land for farming purposes as possible.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning population of the Southern Provinces varies very considerably in accordance with environment, but so much progress has been made during recent years that it may be said that generally the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the larger centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs, or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote places the local architecture is retained, but the old type native house is frequently improved by the addition of carpentered doors and windows. A large number of labourers however find accommodation in houses of purely native construction. Such housing, although perhaps inadequate in the eyes of the European, is entirely sufficient for the needs of the occupiers. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction.

71. The Public Health Ordinance, Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria is applied to certain areas, mostly Townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures. Elsewhere if large numbers of labourers are employed, the area is declared a "Labour Health Area" under

Ordinance No. 1 of 1929, The Labour Ordinance. The Regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection.

72. In Lagos conditions are exceptional; it is at present in transition from a town on the native African to one on the European plan. The native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwellings of the descendants of the head of the compound. In courses of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

73. The rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior. These, in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered and the increase of the chief's prestige, were given land inside the compounds on which they built their bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land. As a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent, the huts erected by the immigrants being regarded as compound property. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type.

74. At the same time the repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

75. With the formation of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws, further deterioration was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty *per cent.* of the total area of the property.

76. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow.

77. The Town Planning Scheme and the development of properly planned suburbs on the mainland should greatly expedite the work of slum clearance, but the clan tradition still survives as a rooted objection on the part of the African to setting up a new home away from his relatives. This parochial habit is a great obstacle to progress. It must also be recognised however that lack of cheap transport facilities has militated against settlement in the suburbs but this difficulty is now being overcome by private enterprise.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

78. The mining industry, as far as tin is concerned, is practically concentrated on and round the central Plateau, in the Provinces of Plateau, Zaria, Kano, and Bauchi. Mining for gold and silver lead is on a smaller scale. There has been a great increase in recent years in the installation of mining machinery but in normal times over 30,000 labourers were in fairly constant employ. These labourers were for the most part on weekly wages and housed in camps maintained by the Companies. Their recruitment was entirely voluntary and informal inasmuch as no documentary agreements were entered into. There has never been any trouble over labour conditions.

79. The position of the tin industry is still one of anxiety owing to the accumulation of surplus stocks of the metal during previous years and the general depression in trade. The price of the metal which stood at £115 in January fluctuated until it reached the low price of £100 per ton in June and since that date it has slowly recovered until it reached £138 in December. This improvement, however, should be viewed in conjunction with the removal of the gold standard and the subsequent depreciation of the pound sterling.

80. A scheme based on Government control of production and export, in agreement with other tin producing countries, was introduced in March. The tin ore won during the year amounted to 9,600 tons approximately.

81. The revived interest in gold, reported last year, continues. Mining is still chiefly confined to the neighbourhood of Minna, but areas have also been applied for in Sokoto, Kano and Zaria Provinces. The output for the year is about 700 ounces.

82. The mining of silver lead in Adamawa Province has increased, the output of this ore amounted to 1,850 tons approximately.

83. Geological investigations have been continued in the Minna-Birnin Gwari belt and have resulted in the location of auriferous conglomerates and terraces along some of the rivers. It yet remains to be proved if their gold contents are sufficiently high to make them economical propositions.

84. During 1931 the activities of the Geological Survey Department have been directed mainly to the investigaiton of water supply problems and the carrying out of well sinking projects. Prior to this year well sinking operations were confined to Sokoto Province but they have now been extended to Bornu and Hadejia Emirates. In Sokoto Province attention has been centred on putting in wells along the main motor road to Zaria and in the areas adjacent to it, to providing a water supply for the town of Denge and to the development of the experimental well in Sokoto town. This well was 160 feet in depth and four feet in diameter but in order to test the possibility of obtaining a plentiful supply of water the diameter has been increased to nine feet six inches.

Pumping tests carried out over a period of some weeks have proved the yield of the new well to be 28,000 gallons per day. The total number of producing wells in this area now reaches seventy-five.

85. Engineers and Foremen were appointed to Bornu and Hadejia early in the year and very satisfactory progress has been made in these areas. The number of wells sunk to water in these Emirates are thirty and twenty-nine respectively. A very important result of work in the Nguru district of Bornu Emirate has been the recognition of a definite belt underlain by subartesian water into which a number of shafts have been sunk. An essential feature of the work of well sinking is the training of native staff and already some success has been achieved in that direction. A few headmen are now able to sink and line a well in good ground

86. In the Southern Provinces good work has been done in the Nsukka Division of the Onitsha Province by well diggers who were brought from Kano in 1930 The wells are much appreciated by the people.

COLLIERY.

87. Mining is carried on at the Udi Coalfield situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are Government owned and worked by the Railway, are capable of producing 1,400 tons of coal per day. During 1931 the estimated output is placed at 275,000 tons. The coal may be classified as sub-bituminous, having a slaty cleavage. It ignites readily and burns with a bright steady flame. The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, Tin Mines and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor at the rate of 400 tons per hour.

AGRICULTURE.

88. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. Only of those few products that are mainly exported, is it possible to make a guess at the gross average annual production. Of those crops, the average annual export is of course known, and it is usually possible by some means to form some rough guess at the ratio between average annual export and average annual internal consumption. About other crops it is not possible to present any statistics whatever.

89. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics, the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season and considerable diurnal and seasonal variations in temperature. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; for the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year.

90. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria, experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not the staple food-stuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate

regions of the world; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where the conditions of soil and climate favour the production of one or more of these crops, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the people have to rely on imported, or at least purchased, food. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

91. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria is in part correctly to be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than a large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might be the more theoretically profitable. There is also another factor which tends to limit the production of export crops by small holders in the tropics, especially when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria. This limitation arises from the fact that most of the tropical export products need rather elaborate treatment after harvesting or very highly organised marketting, such as it is difficult or impossible for peasants to provide.

92. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. Especially does the native farmer favour permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years; though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the fact that the ownership of the land is vested in the local community as a whole, and by the confusion which exists about the extent and the permanence of the rights which the individual has to the use of his share of the land owned by his community. That this is a temporary difficulty rather than a permanent obstacle to progress is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although cocoa planting has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, it has yet proceeded very steadily in most of the parts of Nigeria that are really well suited to this crop.

93. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. It is often said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria, though actually many of the trees have been deliberately planted. But except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. The fruits occur in large, very dense bunches at the top of the tree, and each bunch contains a very large number of separate fruits. Each fruit is somewhat like a hard, brightly coloured plum. The oil is extracted from the outer "pulp". Inside the pulp is a very hard shelled nut, within which again is the kernel. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work, but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is

commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that they probably amount to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

94. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two *per cent.* of water or dirt.

95. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms which are properly spaced in a plantation, and kept free from bushy undergrowth, will begin to bear at four years old, and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder, so the process is much less laborious than harvesting from old trees. Moreover it has been shown in many experiments that the yield of plantation trees, whether reckoned per tree or per acre, is two or even three times as great as from wild trees, which have to compete with "bush". The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, and the farmer has not been at all slow to appreciate it. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, the communal system of land ownership constitutes a considerable handicap to the enterprising farmer who wishes to establish a small plantation of palms. Yet numbers of small plantations have been established here and there about the country during the last four years, and there is no doubt that this is the beginning of a movement which will proceed with growing speed.

96. The native processes by which the oil is extracted, though ingenious, are comparatively inefficient, for only some fifty-five *per cent.* to sixty-five *per cent.* of the total oil in the fruit is recovered. Experiments by the Agricultural Department have shown that this efficiency can be considerably increased by the use of a simple mechanical press. Again, the native is not slow to appreciate the improvement when it is demonstrated to him. But the price of the press was originally about £25 when it was first introduced, and this high price prevented their being taken up, except by a few people. Gradually cheaper models have been evolved and have become correspondingly more attractive. A much cheaper model is now being placed on the market and will probably gradually be adopted. Through the establishment of small plantations by the farmers, and the gradual adoption of the press for extracting oil, it is hoped that there will be an increase in the production of oil in the future.

97. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a " spare time occupation ". It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means as slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. The kernels are hardly consumed locally at all so that the annual export, some 250,000 tons, represents practically the gross annual production. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four *per cent.* of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

98. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in " plantations ". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu is suitable for cocoa plantations, and there are some portions of several other provinces which are suitable for this crop. A cocoa plantation needs to be thoroughly weeded and to receive a certain amount of cultivation during the first four or five years. Thereafter the cocoa crop entails the expenditure of remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees, so that the return from the food crops largely compensates for the labour expended.

Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures of plant sanitation to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the " Black Pod disease ". This disease does not damage the tree itself and at present the yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. As in the case of oil palms, so also in that of cocoa, the communal land system has constituted a brake, rather than a bar, to planting, and new plantations are still slowly but steadily increasing in number. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

EXPORTS (IN TONS) BY SEASONS FROM NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

	Average monthly price per ton (Lagos).	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
	£ s. d.		
1922-23	23 12 11	32,600	2,000
1929-30 (Max. year).	29 16 3½	51,700	2,800
1930-31	18 11 7	48,700	2,900

99. *Groundnuts.*—The groundnut (or "peanut" or "monkey-nut") constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated provinces of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while the producing area is several hundred miles from the coast. Thus at times when all produce prices are low, there is very little left for the buyers and producers of groundnuts, after the cost of sea-freight and railway freight has been deducted; and in the last two seasons, the Railway has been forced to carry groundnuts at an unprofitable rate, since otherwise no price at all could have been paid to the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons (the Calendar year is not very suitable for groundnut statistics).

GROUNDNUTS.

	Tons exported October 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st—March 31st. Per ton.
		£ s. d.
1923-24	60,000	12 5 0
1929-30 (Max. year)	147,000	8 18 0
1930-31	145,000*	4 17 0

* October 1930 to end July 1931 only.

Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported. There is no means of estimating the local consumption directly, nor is there even any indirect means of forming any useful guess at its volume. It is probable that local consumption constitutes a comparatively small proportion of gross production, so that the amounts exported recently, at least in the years when the export has been high, have probably been not very much less than the total production.

100. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria, especially in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a much smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other

provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria, while groundnuts are essentially the export crop on sandy soils, cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the rainfall, although it depends more on a favourable distribution than upon the gross annual fall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929-30 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930-31, while the heavy food harvest of 1930-31 will probably cause more cotton to be planted again in 1931-32. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts, an unknown quantity of American cotton is consumed locally in the hand spinning and weaving industry, and there is also a considerable quantity that is exported by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation. So far as can be judged, the amount accounted for in these ways is insignificant, as compared to the amount exported to Europe, when the export price is high; but both the amount stored for internal consumption and that exported by land rise to a considerable figure, possibly equal to the volume of the export, in years when the price offered for purchase for export to Europe is very low.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS BY SEASONS AND PRICES PAID TO GROWERS.

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett.)	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1924-25	28,000	3d.
1925-26	37,000	2½d.
1929-30 (Max. year).	34,500	1.6d.-1.2d.
1930-31	14,000	0.8d.-0.5d.

101. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth, so that the increasing wealth of the people in recent years has been spent rather on imported than on local cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market;

so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that the farmer thinks it not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until about the year 1926 when an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only much superior to the ordinary native cotton in commercial quality, but also actually superior in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The proportion of the crop which is sold or stored for local consumption varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the average annual local consumption, but it is possibly about equal to the average annual export of some 8,000 to 10,000 bales.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA BY SEASONS AND PRICES PAID TO GROWERS.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1927–28 ...	4,500	1½d.–2d.	68	2½d.–3d.
1928–29 ...	6,500	1⅜d.–1½d.	900	2½d.–2¾d.
1929–30 ...	3,500	1⅛d.–⅜d.	6,000	1⅜d.–⅞d.
1930–31 ...	300	⅝d.–⅞d.	4,000	⅝d.–⅞d.

102. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable; for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces.

103. The harvests of *food crops* in southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others; but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared to those which occur in most parts of the world. In northern Nigeria also the annual crops are generally reliable; but very occasionally a shortage of rain causes a complete failure of many fields.

104. Recently also, northern Nigeria has been subject to a plague of locusts. In 1930, the damage done by locusts was considerable, although an active campaign of destruction of the locust hoppers was organised by the Agricultural Department, assisted by many officers seconded from other departments. This campaign, conducted chiefly by driving the swarms into trenches

or pits, was not sufficiently effective to prevent an increase of the locusts; and the number in the country was undoubtedly greater at the beginning of the rains in 1931 than it had been at he corresponding time in 1930. In 1931, the campaign was carried out almost entirely by the method of poisoning the bands of locust hoppers by putting down "bait" treated with arsenic. The campaign was carried out by the administrative officers, except for the assistance of one Agricultural officer in each province. No less than 100 tons of arsenic were imported, and a large part of it was actually used in making thousands of tons of bait at some eighty to ninety centres. It is difficult to ascertain the total area of hoppers destroyed, but there is evidence that it amounted to at least some 40,000 acres, and may have been much more. The campaign was so successful that practically no damage whatever has been done to crops by locusts this year, and at the moment of writing (November, 1931) the number of locusts in the country seems, from all reports, to be very much less than it was a year ago or even two years ago. The season has been a favourable one for crops in northern Nigeria, and in consequence the price of food, about which much anxiety has been felt there during the last twelve months, is now at as low a figure as it has been for many years. It is only the low price obtained for the commodities which Nigeria exports that has prevented this year from being a very prosperous one for the Nigerian farmer, whether in northern or southern Nigeria.

105. *Export of fruit.*—An attempt is being made to foster the export trade in fruit. The Agricultural Department have given much assistance to the Agege Planters' Union and there is a distinct hope that the export of pine-apples, and at a later date other fruit, may be developed.

FORESTRY.

106. The European demand for mahogany and other high grade West African timbers which could last year be described as fair has fallen away to a very low point during the year. Of eighty-eight timber areas held under licence only nineteen were being worked in the latter part of the year and in some of these operations were almost at a standstill. The depreciation of sterling in the last two months of the year combined, with small stocks, to bring about an increase in value of these timbers and satisfactory prices were realised in Liverpool for logs on the spot. If these conditions continue export of timber may be expected to show an improvement in the new year.

107. A local timber, *cistanthera paparifera*, which according to tests made at the Forest Products Laboratory in England is the equal of hickory, is being subjected to practical test locally in tool handles.

108. In connection with the work of a Committee on Workshops and Foundries a survey of the timbers available in Nigeria as substitutes for the various classes of imported timbers has been carried out and recommendations made for the use of several in the workshops of the Public Works Department, Railway and Marine.

109. Specimens of Wurobagani (*urena lobata*) fibre from Sokoto sent to the Imperial Institute were reported as being the equal of "first mark" Calcutta jute, and a further supply was asked for for further examination by English firms interested.

110. Experimental afforestation of the difficult grass lands of the Plateau was begun and preparatory ploughing with English ploughs drawn by Nigerian cattle has enabled a promising beginning to be made; but further progress here also must await better times.

LIVESTOCK.

111. For some years past now the principal veterinary activities have been directed towards the control of cattle epizootics, and it has been found that the only practical method of control is by immunisation of healthy cattle on a large scale. For this purpose camps have been established at convenient centres in all the principal cattle raising provinces where work is continued throughout the whole year.

112. During 1931 over 290,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest, 405,000 against blackquarter, 55,000 against pleuro-pneumonia and in addition approximately 36,000 doses were given to cattle for the curative treatment for trypanosomiasis. The effect of this work is shown in the noticeable decrease in the number of outbreaks of these diseases which have occurred during the year. Native cattle owners are appreciative of the practical advantages and economic benefits of this work and are anxious to avail themselves of the opportunities of having their cattle treated. The serum and vaccines used in these inoculations (to the amount of nearly one million doses in 1931) were manufactured at the Veterinary Laboratory at Vom.

112. The Animal Census for 1930 showed that the Northern Provinces contained over 3,000,000 cattle, 2,000,000 sheep, 5,150,000 goats, 200,000 horses, 550,000 donkeys, 2,500 camels and 49,000 swine.

The maintenance of large numbers of livestock is of importance to the life and economic well-being of the whole native population of the country. Over 150,000 cattle are slaughtered annually in the Northern Provinces for consumption locally and in addition some 175,000 head are either trekked or railed to the Southern Provinces for consumption there or for export to the Gold Coast. There is an annual tax on cattle at two shillings per head which brings in a revenue, shared with the Native Administrations, of about £300,000 per annum.

113. *Hides and Skins.*—Another important work which is engaging the time and attention of the field staff of the Veterinary Department is the improvement of the hides and skins intended for export.

114. It is now fully realised by all concerned that much economic loss is caused by the bad flaying and drying of hides and skins. A scheme has been brought into operation in Kano and some other provinces to improve the quality of these animal products. Already a marked improvement has been noticed in the trade reports received from exporting firms and the tanners in England and has been confirmed by the increased price now paid in Nigeria for Government marked hides and skins. As more staff becomes available the work will be extended to the other provinces.

FISHERIES.

115. Though there is no export trade in fish a considerable trade in dried fish exists between the fishing peoples on the coast and on the estuary of the Cross River and the densely populated regions in the interior of the Southern Provinces. The fish are impaled on sticks of varying length and smoke dried, and despite their higher price compete favourably in the local markets with "stockfish" imported from Europe.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

116. The total value of trade of Nigeria (including specie) during the year was as follows:—

		£
Import	... ...	6,589,202
Export	... ...	10,609,347
Total	...	**£17,198,549**

a decrease of £10,675,803 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows a decrease of £6,110,835 and that of exports a decrease of £4,564,968. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £189,217 as compared with £272,092 and a decrease of £82,875 on the previous year.

117. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £5,715,783 a decrease of over forty-eight *per cent.* compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £8,728,475 showed a decrease of over thirty-five *per cent.* compared with the previous year.

118. The United Kingdom accounted for 56.6 *per cent.* of the total trade compared with 52.9 *per cent.* in the previous year showing an increase of 3.5 *per cent.*; imports at 70.4 *per cent.* showing an increase of 3.5 *per cent.*; and exports at forty-eight *per cent.* showing an increase of 6.4 *per cent.* The United States of America with 8.9 *per cent.* of the trade showed a decrease of 2.6 *per cent.*, and Germany with 15.8 *per cent.* a decrease of 3.1 *per cent.* With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no appreciable trade with any part of the British Empire.

119. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

	1930.	1931.	Increase + Decrease −
Cigarettes, Hundreds.			
United Kingdom	3,738,816	2,296,651	−1,443,165
Holland	6,827	2,222	− 4,605
Germany	2,391	3,574	+ 1,183
Other Countries	4,982	98,892	+ 93,910
Total	3,754,016	2,401,339	−1,352,677
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom	1,307,298	651,874	− 655,424
U. S. America	4,105,430	1,696,110	−2,409,320
Other Countries	118,041	7,594	− 110,447
Total	5,530,769	2,355,578	−3,175,191

Gin, Imperial Gallons.	1930.	1931.	Increase + Decrease −
United Kingdom	39,780	23,721	− 16,059
Holland	273,035	80,226	− 192,809
Germany	37,854	22,862	− 14,992
Other Countries	227	685	+ 458
Total	350,896	127,494	− 223,402
Salt, Cwts.			
United Kingdom	1,133,232	918,934	− 214,298
Germany	30,822	44,315	+ 13,493
Other Countries	4,536	5,808	+ 1,272
Total	1,168,590	969,057	− 199,533
Motor Spirits Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	15,616	13,971	− 1,645
U. S. America	6,592,345	3,869,286	−2,723,059
Germany	5,389	9,591	+ 4,202
Other Countries	41,255	43,622	+ 2,367
Total	6,654,605	3,936,470	−2,718,135
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,642,333	1,335,158	− 1,307,175
Italy	94,512	48,079	− 46,433
Germany	148,874	55,718	− 93,156
Holland	58,647	46,834	− 11,813
France	24,639	27,486	+ 2,847
Other Countries	39,022	34,790	− 4,232
Total	£3,008,027	£1,548,065	−£1,459,962
Kola Nuts, Value.	£	£	£
Gold Coast	154,266	37,524	− 116,742
Sierra Leone	67,889	39,300	− 28,589
Other Countries	2,545	1,436	− 1,109
Total	£224,700	£78,260	−£146,440
Kerosene, Imperial Gallons.			
U. S. America	4,630,973	3,152,073	−1,478,900
United Kingdom	10,690	12,997	+ 2,307
Other Countries	24,933	21,913	− 3,020
Total	4,666,596	3,186,983	−1,479,613

120. The percentage of trade from various countries and also the percentage exported shows little tendency to alteration. It may be presumed therefore that no new markets have been opened up during the year and that the direction of trade is towards the same countries as in previous years.

121. Nigeria's list of exports is a very limited one and no difficulty should be experienced in placing before the various countries of the Empire such of the commodities as would be likely to find a market. In 1913, South Africa took £120,000 worth of palm kernels but since that date Nigeria's export direct to South Africa has been negligible. Canada also received direct shipments of cocoa (1924) and hides and skins (1927) but that trade did not develop.

122. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years.

Commercial and Government.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.
Imports (exclusive of Specie) ...	12,761,129	14,437,994	15,765,238	13,219,165	12,616,949	6,358,393
Exports (exclusive of Specie) ...	16,681,310	15,674,440	17,075,165	17,756,944	15,028,624	8,736,541
Total	29,442,439	30,112,434	32,840,403	30,976,109	27,645,573	15,094,934
Imports of Specie	836,351	1,226,644	898,287	185,282	83,088	230,809
Exports of Specie	658,308	666,517	131,768	165,556	145,691	1,872,806
Total	1,494,659	1,893,161	1,030,055	350,838	228,779	2,103,615
Gross Total	30,937,098	32,005,595	33,870,458	31,326,947	27,874,352	17,198,549

1931. Parcels by parcels post not included

123. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the principle exports for the past four years are appended:—

Palm Oil.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	46,427	1,376,148	40,699	1,190,417	35,653	902,594	30,236	419,913
Germany	12,895	375,687	9,917	267,824	12,325	290,842	14,077	198,064
U. S. America	43,641	1,269,953	59,711	1,680,327	61,145	1,435,223	43,851	555,011
Holland	3,691	111,261	6,583	177,243	8,662	187,553	7,388	91,588
France	1,515	47,609	642	18,881	315	5,941	1,297	17,330
Italy	17,429	524,013	13,701	415,178	16,664	407,429	20,727	251,815
Other Countries	1,513	46,813	592	17,431	1,037	20,831	563	7,076
Total	127,111	3,751,484	131,845	3,767,301	135,801	3,250,413	118,133	1,540,797

Palm Kernels.

United Kingdom	110,306	2,009,958	113,181	2,007,929	98,854	1,435,755	96,044	786,938
Germany	116,552	2,063,104	108,149	1,740,360	136,221	1,869,415	126,014	1,059,269
U. S. America	991	18,947	506	10,045	3,950	71,323	15,081	135,184
Holland	4,674	85,057	21,185	362,058	15,723	237,227	12,573	106,279
France	6,029	105,209	1,303	22,220	718	8,210	939	7,358
Italy	1,662	29,441	1,411	25,581	1,239	17,464	1,270	13,504
Denmark	5,123	87,392	4,978	91,205	3,145	37,339	1,368	12,232
Other Countries	1,391	24,015	464	5,452	172	2,442	1,164	10,798
Total	246,638	4,423,114	251,177	4,264,850	260,022	3,679,166	254,453	2,132,162

GROUNDNUTS.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	3,650	62,717	11,542	178,606	24,465	382,981	17,756	158,846
Germany	36,286	642,488	44,629	705,980	71,185	1,025,887	51,170	460,908
Holland	9,869	178,479	24,212	423,979	9,355	149,139	10,469	106,731
U. S. America	...	...	...	...	...	2	751	7,847
France	51,535	931,924	62,734	1,083,807	38,364	594,572	73,082	710,750
Italy	870	16,909	1,403	22,482	1,240	22,053	4,240	35,919
Other Countries	950	15,997	2,859	50,859	1,762	21,122	2,281	29,687
Total	103,161	1,848,514	147,379	2,465,713	146,371	2,195,756	159,740	1,510,688

COCOA.

United Kingdom	12,619	636,030	13,916	619,903	11,921	368,013	11,952	251,697
Germany	8,800	395,771	10,787	433,529	16,903	603,552	14,097	289,459
U. S. America	15,174	775,289	19,057	783,194	8,294	289,454	6,574	123,687
Holland	11,493	570,556	10,498	434,292	14,379	470,329	19,242	410,738
France	374	18,291	178	7,025	...	...	93	1,819
Other Countries	703	24,748	800	27,893	834	25,052	838	15,479
Total	49,163	2,420,685	55,236	2,305,836	52,331	1,756,400	52,796	1,092,879

Cotton Lint.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	73,202	340,171	115,428	533,267	150,234	601,996	58,970	127,117
Germany	402	2,170	...	...	9,043	18,219	8,335	18,933
France	1,124	5,366	962	6,217	...	...	952	2,069
Other Countries ...	228	1,080	912	3,782	889	3,343	2,044	4,693
Total	74,956	348,787	117,302	543,266	160,166	623,558	70,301	152,812

Tin Ore.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	13,070	2,209,545	15,129	2,298,745	12,067	1,373,466	10,724	996,184

124. With regard to the above figures it may be noted that the quantity of groundnuts exported during the year was greater than in any previous year. Cotton lint shows a decrease of fifty-six *per cent.* on the 1930 exports. The other articles have remained more or less normal.

125. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. A sharp rise was apparent about the end of September due the financial position in England, but by the end of the year the tendency was towards a general drop in prices.

Average Wholesale Export Price of Staple Products.

	For the year 1931.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Lagos.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels per ton	6 6 5	7 0 0	6 16 6	7 11 2	6 13 0	5 7 10	5 2 10	5 19 1	4 19 7	5 1 0	6 6 9	7 10 4	7 9 0
Palm Oil (Hard) per ton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	9 13 7	11 16 0	10 16 9	11 7 10	8 12 4	6 11 10	6 18 11	10 9 8	8 2 9	8 4 4	8 15 10	12 9 2	11 17 3
Cocoa (Old) per ton	17 0 11	18 2 6	17 0 0	16 10 0	15 17 [illegible]	...	...	...	...	13 14 0	17 1 11	19 13 4	18 8 1
Cocoa (New) per ton	17 10 11	18 12 6	17 16 0	17 0 0	16 7 8	...	...	...	...	14 4 0	17 11 11	20 3 4	18 18 1
Kano.													
Groundnuts per ton	5 3 8	4 5 0	4 10 0	5 15 0	4 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	6 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	6 10 0	5 19 0	5 15 0

126. The export of hides has appreciably increased during the year, while that of sheepskins has continued to decrease. Goatskins were exported in normal quantities. The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

Cattle Hides.

Countries of destination.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2,293,649	106,794	2,422,746	101,287	1,739,405	56,342	1,758,613	52,638
Germany	1,872,372	78,773	513,093	18,107	68,701	3,475	174,967	6,072
Holland	161,732	3,854	66,610	2,127	69,080	2,933	36,562	914
U. S. America	267,689	12,926	...	...	14,818	498	...	...
France	4,466,298	200,967	6,027,557	233,631	2,967,278	103,902	4,352,166	122,499
Other Countries	877,267	39,759	825,794	32,982	662,639	25,664	675,877	22,950
Total	9,939,007	446,073	9,855,800	388,134	5,521,921	192,814	6,998,185	205,073

Sheepskins.

United Kingdom	628,879	50,256	801,672	65,178	430,247	37,590	361,677	24,274
Germany	133,916	9,972	45,940	4,129	78,401	5,835	33,690	1,871
Holland	12,620	421	...	...	12,981	930	...	...
U. S. America	...	...	150,197	14,223	362,521	31,803	311,506	18,733
France	88,579	5,267	59,285	5,013	21,779	1,870	78,059	5,849
Other Countries	590	41	898	67	...	...	10,220	863
Total	864,584	65,957	1,057,992	88,610	905,929	78,028	795,152	51,590

Goatskins.

United Kingdom	2,310,060	271,506	2,401,288	310,312	2,425,974	332,490	2,541,983	268,598
Germany	40,479	4,267	3,605	323	32,599	3,616	31,365	3,062
Holland	102	21	7,832	979	1,300	260	14,683	2,202
U. S. America	371,106	43,258	455,419	59,795	1,197,288	168,617	1,214,116	126,042
France	937,897	111,448	619,612	75,218	748,342	95,765	605,342	65,707
Other Countries	62,690	7,777	51,978	6,244	26,700	3,232	37,631	3,388
Total	3,722,334	438,277	3,539,734	452,871	4,432,203	606,980	4,445,120	468,999

127. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, run the main mail and passenger service, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the America Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie and allied Companies, Chargeurs Reunis, French Steamship Line, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societa di Navigazione Liberia Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company reduced their thrice monthly mailboat sailings to once a fortnight, the vessels now proceed alternately to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England has been increased from fourteen to fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has decreased this year and foreign tonnage was in excess of British tonnage.

Year.	Entered.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1927	394	960,354	351	740,426	745	1,700,780
1928	480	1,000,403	549	969,751	1,029	1,970,154
1929	518	1,036,726	556	981,965	1,074	2,018,691
1930	512	1,014,188	516	932,800	1,028	1,946,988
1931	417	812,867	453	881,884	870	1,694,751

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1927	387	944,160	345	722,373	732	1,666,533
1928	478	975,696	532	926,000	1,010	1,901,696
1929	505	1,038,308	551	961,802	1,056	2,000,110
1930	504	1,006,703	516	930,470	1,020	1,937,173
1931	427	824,908	450	884,383	877	1,709,291

128. The number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show a further decrease, but was only to be expected in view of the present world depression. The tonnage of cargo landed and

shipped shows a similar total drop on previous years though it is noticeable that the tonnage of cargo shipped by foreign vessels shows an increase on 1930.

Year	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1927	445,791	106,225	552,016	441,033	222,105	663,138
1928	508,301	109,607	617,908	414,952	294,487	709,439
1929	409,640	118,242	527,882	439,404	304,375	743,779
1930	365,122	125,553	490,675	479,931	261,639	741,570
1931	250,727	74,215	324,942	397,645	272,612	670,257

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

129. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages, being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, cloths, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

130. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman, but it may be said that as far as those persons who do not have their own farms are concerned the cost of an adequate amount of food for one day for each person lies between 1½d. and 3d., according to the time of year and the locality. On the other hand an educated African living alone, in the same place would spend at least £36 per annum on living expenses. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-500 a year for a single man.

131. With regard to paid labourers and other wage earning classes owing to the general trade depression wages have fallen and in some parts the fall is as much as from twenty-five *per cent.* to thirty *per cent.*, the average daily wage being now approximately 9d. This fall has, however, been set off to a large extent by a decrease in the prices of native foodstuffs, though there has been no corresponding decrease in the cost of imported articles of food and manufactured goods.

132. The staple articles of diet are yams, cassava, plantains, maize and palm oil with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat, the diet of the clerical and artisan classes being considerably more varied and including articles of imported food. The majority of the wage-earning classes buy or provide their own food, the average cost per day being about 3d., while that of the

clerical and artisan classes may be as much as 1s. 3d. The following is a more detailed note on the conditions regarding labour in the town of Lagos.

133. Both wages and cost of living are higher in Lagos than anywhere else in Nigeria. Until lately the standard labourer's wages has been one shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of work has made labour at 10d. per day available. The casual labourers, if unmarried or apart from their wives, usually live in communities, three or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from two shilllings and sixpence to four shillings per month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty room at about ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. It is probable that 5d. per day is the minimum cost of food for a man in work.

134. Married labourers also live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of about ten shillings, but the whole cost falls on the one man. A married man with two children will pay about £1 per month for food, but in the majority of cases the wives are petty traders and their profits are almost sufficient to pay the family food-bill.

135. Artisans and skilled men generally are paid from three shillings to four shillings and sixpence per day. Their standard of living is considerably higher than that of the labourer who lives almost exclusively on farinaceous food.

136. The wages of clerks show the greatest variation, ranging from £3 per month for the beginner up to £400 per annum for those in the highest positions. A fair average is probably £6 per month. Such a man is usually married and lives in a three or four-roomed house with a rent of from £25 to £30 per annum. It will be seen that in comparison with income the rents are very high, absorbing about 33⅓ *per cent.* of wages.

137. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuff in terms of the staple commodity (*Gari*, a cassava product) as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number.

Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from their home requirements into market with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary from day to day and from market to market.

138. Butchers are required by law to use scales, but their customers know nothing of weight, preferring to buy meat by the piece.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

139. The Education Services are now organised as a single department with two branches which deal with the Northern and the Southern Provinces respectively.

140. In February a bill to amend the Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) Ordinance, 1926, was passed by the Legislative Council. The object of the bill was to give greater elasticity to the educational system as regards the conduct of schools, the training and classification of teachers, and the allocation of grants. The Board of Education was enlarged to make provision for the appointment of European and African non-officials, and this larger board was empowered to delegate to committees some of its routine functions.

141. Similarly, an Education Ordinance having application to the Northern Provinces was enacted by the Governor in August. In this new Ordinance, which took the place of the Education (Northern Provinces) Ordinance, 1926, the development of education is contemplated on lines similar to those laid down for the Southern Provinces.

142. During the opening months of the year it became obvious that the financial blight was likely to be of long duration, and economies in staff and other services were effected. As the year proceeded and the financial position became steadily worse, it was necessary, in common with other departments, to make sacrifices by the retrenchment of European and African officials, by cutting down all items of expenditure, and by limiting strictly the amount of money payable in grants to non-Government institutions. The chief object striven for during this period of curtailment is the maintenance of the essential structure of the educational system, and the preservation of the ideals which have influenced the growth of that system.

143. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in the course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of Western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses, and supervision of Elementary schools has been curtailed owing to the reduction of staff, which will involve a temporary fall in efficiency. During the last two years, however, Africans have been employed to a far greater extent than formerly in the work of supervision, and that fact will, to some extent, lessen the relaxation of control by European Superintendents. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education. Moreover, the plan of concentrating more advanced professional training in Higher Colleges has not been abandoned. Pending the construction of Higher Colleges, the first batch of higher college students will be accommodated in a section of King's College, Lagos, early in the new year. And so, when the financial prospects of the country are brighter, it is hoped that there will be a supply of young men coming out year by year to take their place in positions of importance and responsibility.

144. The following is a brief account of some of the important features of educational work during the year. In the Northern Provinces, both Elementary and Middle schools are progressing satisfactorily on an extended programme, and, while the number of schools of both classes has not increased, the standard of work is advancing.

145. For providing teachers for Elementary schools, the two training centres, recently established at Katsina and Bauchi, are in full swing, while the College at Katsina still provides adequate African staff for the Middle schools.

146. The two girls' schools at Katsina and Kano are becoming increasingly popular, and it may be assumed that girls' education in the Northern Provinces has come to stay.

147. In the Southern Provinces, Elementary Training Centres are established at Ibadan, Warri, Uyo in Calabar Province, and Buea in the Cameroons, and it is hoped shortly to open another somewhere in the Owerri Province. These centres provide teachers for Elementary schools throughout the language area in which they are established. These teachers will be drafted out to Native Administration schools and, in some cases, to Mission schools where the Missions are prepared to co-operate with the Government in the training of this type of teacher.

148. The Government Middle Boarding Schools (secondary standard) at Ibadan and Umuahia passed out their first lot of pupils from Class 6, and most of these are proceeding to the Higher College. King's College also is sending some students. This College had a successful year, all the students, eight in number, who sat for the Oxford School Certificate passed the examination, most of them with distinctions in one or more subjects.

149. A large number of girls sat for the Entrance Examination at Queen's College, and those who reached the required standard were admitted. Parents are now beginning to appreciate the advantages of post-primary education for girls, and there are many more applications for entry than formerly. The Domestic Science Centre, attached to the school, which caters for pupils from all over Lagos, had a successful year. Nine girls' schools sent pupils, and there were also some private students.

150. Missionary Societies, who have relied for school funds on Church subscriptions and voluntary donations, in addition to Government grants, when earned, have been badly hit by the financial depression. It is probable that a considerable number of schools will be closed or that some linking up of schools, which are adjacent to each other, will take place. In the meantime, the Missions are following the Government in endeavouring to preserve a high standard, at whatever cost, in a limited number of Elementary and post-elementary schools, although the general level of education in Mission schools throughout Nigeria is bound to be adversely affected by the measures of retrenchment and curtailment which it has been found necessary to adopt.

151. At the end of 1930, the number of Government and Native Administration Schools was 191, with an enrolment of approximately 15,500; schools under other ownership—assisted 280, with enrolment of 55,500,—unassisted 2,666 with enrolment of 128,000. The totals were therefore 3,137 schools with

enrolment of 199,000. In addition, Koran schools in the Northern Provinces, not supervised by the Education Department, numbered 33,426 with an enrolment of 183,000.

152. It is estimated that nine *per cent.* of the children of school age are at school: if Koran schools are included, the percentage is seventeen.

153. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price.

154. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated Provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade," and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting their members to bury their relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring Lawyers to defend them in Court proceedings.

155. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar to that of Patron and client.

156. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences.

157. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association Football and Cricket are the most popular and most universally indulged in—while Tennis forms the chief athletic recreation of the literate class. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of Shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area.

158. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old boys' and Old girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. These have regular meetings, and give concerts and dramatic entertainments from time to time.

159. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented, there being at the end of 1930, eighty-two Scout Troops, twelve Wolf Cub Packs and two Rover Crews and several companies of Girl Guides.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

160. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the two Lieutenant-Governors and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air, ensures a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications.

A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway, and Harbour Department, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

MARINE.

161. The work performed by the Marine Department has been explained in some detail in the 1930 report. During the current year the customary services (dredging, Marine surveying, Waterway clearance, Buoyage and Lighting of the coast, Mail and Transport services) have been maintained, but the continued financial depression entailed the closing down of reclamation work at Port Harcourt and Iddo, and of Waterway clearing at the Niger Rapids.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

162. *Mails.*—Owing to trade conditions the former thrice monthly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster & Company, Limited, has been restricted to once each fortnight. Mails are however also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woerman Linie and Holland West African Line. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

163. *Telegraphs.*—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 100 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Further developments in quadruplex working on main lines have resulted in the abolition of Wheatstone telegraph machines which have been in use for many years.

164. *Wireless.*—Wireless communication is installed between Lagos and Badagry and Buea, and early in 1932, wireless equipment will be installed at Bamenda and Mamfe. The Lagos wireless station receives all Empire Broadcast news. Shortage of staff has prevented a continuation of the experiments in Broadcasting from Lagos.

165. *Telephones.*—There are twenty-four Telephone Exchange centres in operation, trunk telephone service being available between—

(*a*) Lagos and neighbouring exchanges with Abeokuta and Ibadan.
(*b*) Port Harcourt and Aba.
(*c*) Jos and Bukuru.
(*d*) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.

AIR.

166. On the 5th of October a seaplane arrived from England in an attempt by an English Company to establish commercial flying in Nigeria and West Africa generally. After a certain amount of exhibition flights, the seaplane made visits to Port Harcourt, Calabar and stations in the Niger Delta. Recently it has been refitted as a land machine and has flown to Accra on the Gold Coast, and in the new year contemplates flights into the hinterland of Nigeria as a land machine.

RAILWAYS.

167. The total length of Open Lines is 1,905 miles of single track. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,170 miles

Extensions to the Ebute Metta Workshops, estimated to cost approximately £232,000, are progressing rapidly.

Good progress has been made on the regrading and relaying of the main line between Minna and Kaduna Junction, approval for which was received in December, 1930, and it is anticipated that earthworks will be completed in March, 1932. Buildings will probably be completed in June 1932, and track laying two months later. Ballasting will continue until March, 1933.

168. The progress made with the construction of the Benue Bridge by the contractors, Messrs. Sir William Arrol & Company, Limited, is considered entirely satisfactory. All piers of the bridge have been founded, the masonry work nearly completed, eleven spans out of a total of thirteen have been erected or are nearing completion, and preparations are in hand for the erection of the remaining two spans.

169. The gross earnings of the Railway during the financial year ending 31st March, 1931 were £2,154,731 or £537,930 less than the previous year.

The gross working expenditure amounted to £1,313,209, thus producing net receipts of £841,522. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges amounting to £980,648 and the balance of £139,126 was obtained from the general revenue of the Colony.

170. The total number of passengers carried was 3,662,879, a decrease of 188,181, compared with the previous year; the tonnage of goods and minerals (including live stock) transported amounted to 761,582 tons, a decrease of 168,026 tons.

171. The estimated revenue for the calendar year, 1931 is placed at £1,862,497 and the approximate expenditure including interest on capital and the cost of various departmental services is anticipated to amount to £2,196,177.

172. There are 214 stations open for traffic.

173. On 1st July, 1931, special reduced rates for cocoa, tin, petrol and kerosene were introduced and a large number of commodities were put into lower classes. Books of Mile Coupon

Tickets for first class passengers at 3d. per mile were also introduced.

174. On 1st October, 1931, special rates of eighty shillings per ton to Apapa and Port Harcourt wharves and sixty shillings per ton to Baro were introduced for ground nuts booked from all stations Zaria, N'guru, Jos, Kaura Namoda inclusive. On 16th November, 1931, a special rate was introduced for ginned cotton booked between stations Zaria, Challowa, Duchinwai, Funtua, Gusau to Baro. Special return wagon rates for import and export traffic between Iddo, Apapa, Apapa Wharf and Ilorin were introduced on the 21st December and cheap return third class tickets in the same area in order to compete with road transport.

175. On the 31st December there were 273 locomotives and 4,170 passenger and goods vehicles on the books. A twin dining and kitchen car was received during the year and put into service on the Boat express.

176. In addition to the Motor Transport service which is maintained in the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, a service was opened up at Kano as an experiment, on the 12th July, 1931, on the following routes, viz.:—Kano-Katsina with the Yashing-Funtua branch to Zaria, and Kano-Wudil road. It was the intention that this service would operate only for a month but the results being satisfactory it is still continued.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

177. Owing to financial stringency no new roads have been constructed during the year. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,620 miles. Of this total 120 miles are tarred, 2,200 miles are gravelled, and 1,300 miles are earth roads. In addition 149 miles of township roads are maintained. In spite of reduced funds existing roads have been maintained in a generally efficient state.

178. The Mariga Bridge (12 spans of 40 feet each) on the Zungeru-Kontagora Road was completed during the year. At Emene on the Enugu-Abakaliki Road, the previously existing wooden superstructure has been replaced by a bridge with two thirty-five feet and one seventy-five foot steel spans. The Mainyu Bridge, eleven spans of thirty feet and one span of 100 feet on the Mamfe-Bamenda Road, and the Gurara Bridge eleven spans of thirty feet on the Minna-Abuja Road are nearing completion. The Mensah Bridge in Opobo has been replaced by a bridge of 100 feet clear span. Fokku Bridge on the Kontagora-Yelwa-Sokoto Road is under construction.

179. *Carter Bridge.*—The maintenance of the old Bridge was continued. The anxiety over the condition of the Bridge was relieved when it was closed in October on the opening of the new Bridge, to which traffic was diverted. The construction of the new Bridge continued rapidly and was finished in October. The opening ceremony was performed by His Excellency the Governor, and Lady Cameron on the 22nd of October. The tonnage of steelwork erected was 2,724, making the total in the work 8,756 tons. The cost was £341,954. The average personnel employed consisted of eleven Europeans and 475 Africans. The demolition of the old Bridge was started in October and still progresses.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATIONS.

180. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Public Works Department maintains 1,013 miles of all-season road and the Native Administrations 2,492 and 7,365 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively.

181. The general economic situation has affected the traffic on the roads to a very marked extent and there has been a heavy reduction in motor transport and an increase in the cheaper forms of transport by camel and donkey. In normal times on all the main roads there is a fair volume of passenger traffic by regular services owned and worked by private European and African firms and individuals.

182. During the last twelve months the Zaria Native Administration has completed the carriage-way of the Kaduna-Jos road, of which the bridges were constructed by Government. The Abinsi Native Administration has undertaken the construction of a road from Makurdi to a point on the Oturkpo-Katsina Ala road. The Katsina-Jibia road is being re-aligned and converted to "all season" by the Katsina Native Administration. Existing all season roads are being maintained in good order as are most of the dry season roads but shortage of funds has compelled economies in this direction. The dry season road from Nguru, the terminus of the western line of the railway, to Gashua-Geidam and Maiduguri has been improved to carry a Railway motor service. The Katsina Native Administration has been conducting experiments with tarred wheel-tracks on their roads.

183. Bridges have been completed on the Lokoja-Oshogbo and the Abuja-Minna roads. The Jakaradi Bridge on the Kano-Daura road has been completed and it is now intended to proceed with the Tomas Bridge to secure all season communication between Kano and Daura and Zinder.

184. A new type of steel pontoon Ferry capable of carrying five tons have been designed and several have been installed.

185. In the Southern Provinces approximately 1,808 miles of all season roads and 135 of dry season roads are maintained by the Native Administrations. In the Ilaro Division the road to Idiroko on the Dahomey frontier has been completed and this will enable the land route from Lagos to Porto Novo to be opened for public use in the near future.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

186. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have respectively twenty-three and ten branches established at stations throughout Nigeria, and Barclay's Bank has also a branch at Victoria in the Cameroons territory under British mandate.

187. There is a Post Office Savings Bank with facilities at 52 Post Offices, and it is gratifying to notice that in spite of the hard time through which the country is passing, the total amount on deposit has increased by 6.4% and the number of depositors by 18.8%.

There are no Agricultural or Co-operative Banks.

188. *Currency.*—The following coins and currency notes are current in Nigeria:—

British gold, silver and bronze coins; West African silver coins, of denominations 2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.; West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel bronze pence, half-pence and tenth-pence pieces.

West African currency notes of denominations £5, 20s., 10s., 2s. and 1s. The £5, 2s. and 1s. notes are being withdrawn, and very few remain in circulation.

West African silver coin to the value of £136,307 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1930-31 and £143,086 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down.

189. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to give an approximate total of the amounts in circulation in Nigeria but the totals for West Africa are recorded, as follows:—

	30th June, 1929.	30th June, 1930.	30th June, 1931.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	2,228,482	2,081,038	1,860,590
" " Alloy Coin	10,042,542	9,075,991	6,327,436
" " Nickel Bronze Coin ...	587,524	595,464	599,464
" " Currency Notes	753,588	759,370	668,964

190. *Weights and Measures.*—The weights and measures in common use are the same as the Imperial weights and measures of Great Britain.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

191. *Public Works Department—General.*—The Department undertakes Government engineering building and construction work throughout the whole of Nigeria, other than works controlled by Railway and Harbour Departments, Lagos Town Council and certain Native Administrations. Completion of the large earlier programmes and drastic reduction of recent construction programmes have necessitated heavy retrenchment in the staff, which has been reduced to the minimum necessary for administration of the Department and for maintenance of services for roads, bridges, buildings and various electric light and water undertakings in important towns. The Department is also

responsible for maintenance of mechanical and electrical plant, and motor vehicles for departments other than the Railway, Marine and Harbour Works Departments.

192. Woodworking and mechanical workshops are maintained in Lagos, with branch workshops at the more important stations, equipped to meet the demands of construction and maintenance services.

193. The Director of Public Works, with headquarters in Lagos, controls works throughout the Colony and Protectorate exclusive of those carried out by Native Administrations.

194. The numerical strength of the Department at the close of the year was 243 which included eighty-nine engineers and eighty-three inspectors (from which forty-three secondment posts were filled). In addition forty-eight officers were engaged in electrical and water supply undertakings and complementary mechanical services, seventeen in accounting and storekeeping duties and the remainder in connection with architectural branch or special investigations and construction works. The numbers are being further reduced.

195. A number of Native Administrations carry out similar works to those of the Department, under a system whereby officers included in Public Works establishment are seconded for this purpose. The Department is consulted by and assists Native Administrations in regard to works in general.

196. The greater part of the work of the Department has been carried out under the direct supervision of engineers and inspectors, who employ to a large extent local contractors under petty contracts. It is the policy of Government to encourage works by contract whenever possible, and certain works, chiefly buildings, have been carried out by comprehensive contracts.

197. Importance is attached to training and development of Africans for supervisory duties and departmental courses of instruction have been established for training technical staff. A three-year course of training for technical assistants is now being given by the Education Department with special reference to the requirements of Public Works Department in regard to African Technical Staff.

198. It is estimated that the total expenditure of the Public Works Department for the year ending 31st March, 1932, inclusive of Loan works and re-imbursement works will be £735,270 as compared with an actual expenditure for these items for year ending 31st March, 1931, of £999,648.

Roads and bridge works carried out by the Department are reported upon in Chapter X.—Communications and Transport.

199. *Buildings.*—Among the principal buildings carried out or completed were the African Hospital, Lagos, African Hospital, Zaria, Tsetse Investigation works, Gadau, including water and electrical services and the General Hospital, Abeokuta. Work is in progress on the following:—Vaccine Laboratory, Yaba, and Lunatic Asylum, Calabar. New school buildings were completed at Oke Suna, Lagos.

200. *Waterworks.*—The water supply for Lagos and Enugu has been improved and investigations are being made with a view to improving the supplies at Calabar and Port Harcourt.

201. *Electrical.*—Considerable improvements to the electrical distribution system in Lagos have been carried out during the year

and increased street lighting provided along the principal streets. An extensive electrical installation has been completed for the new African Hospital comprising the usual services and in addition up-to-date equipment for cooking and water heating. The electrification of the Marine Department's workshop at Apapa was completed during the year. The Kaduna eletrical undertaking has been in complete operation for the greater part of the year 1931; A twenty-four-hours service is given. Small electrical installations at Gadau, Samaru, Moor Plantation, Calabar and Onitsha have been installed and maintained by staff provided by the Department.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

202. For the purpose of the administration of justice three Courts are established in Nigeria, viz.:—

The Supreme Court.
The Provincial Court.
The Native Courts.

203. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and those parts of the Protectorate to which the Governor may by order in council declare the jurisdiction shall extend. In addition to this jurisdiction the Chief Justice has power to transfer certain causes and matters from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and such judges as are appointed from time to time. In addition the Governor has power to appoint commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally trial on information signed by the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General or a Crown Counsel, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

204. The Provincial Court is constituted under the Provincial Courts Ordinance. A separate Court is established in each Province. The Court consists of the Resident of the Province, who has full jurisdiction, and certain other officers, styled commissioners, who have limited jurisdiction. Trials in the Provincial Court are conducted summarily. Sentences exceeding six months imprisonment passed by a Provincial Court cannot be carried out until they have been confirmed by the Governor who has delegated his powers to the Chief Justice and in the Northern Provinces to the Lieutenant-Governor (except in sentences of death which are confirmed by the Chief Justice before being considered by the Governor in Council). Legal Practitioners are not allowed to appear in any cause or matter before a Provincial Court. The Court may, with the consent of the Chief Justice, transfer any cause or matter before it to the Supreme Court. In civil proceedings an appeal lies to the Supreme Court.

205. The Native Court Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at such places within his province as he may decide. The jurisdiction to be exercised by such Courts is defined by the warrant establishing

them. The law administered by Native Courts is the native law and custom prevailing in the territory over which the tribunal has jurisdiction. The Courts are further authorised to administer the provisions of certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Provincial Court which has power to suspend, reduce or modify any sentence, or to order a rehearing or transfer any cause or matter before a Native Court to the Provincial Court.

206. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to the confirmation of the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1930 (figures for 1931 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	652,693	44	3,252	7,523
Bauchi	1,010,786	51	3,284	17,567
Benue	926,526	75	4,798	9,226
Bornu	1,112,236	39	1,817	5,958
Ilorin	511,890	36	1,450	5,087
Kabba	464,976	39	3,653	6,499
Kano	2,451,936	43	6,898	44,119
Niger	456,683	45	2,137	3,656
Plateau	540,361	53	4,046	7,236
Sokoto	1,824,349	59	3,702	12,554
Zaria	1,329,719	41	4,573	21,040
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,282,155	525	39,610	140,465
Abeokuta	440,905	36	4,143	9,754
Benin	477,307	44	13,155	17,466
Calabar	974,436	44	9,548	48,315
Cameroons	379,050	40	4,242	9,867
Ijebu	306,810	22	2,872	3,712
Ogoja	673,915	29	6,548	8,175
Ondo	491,964	35	5,851	8,555
Onitsha	1,121,947	37	7,701	8,741
Owerri	1,797,976	48	19,473	33,328
Oyo	1,136,200	32	3,279	17,402
Warri	448,398	49	8,082	12,799
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,248,908	416	84,894	178,114
Total, Northern and Southern Provinces	19,531,063	941	124,504	318,579

207. A statement is appended showing the number of offences brought before the Supreme and Provincial courts during the ten months from 1st January to 31st October, 1931:—

SUMMARY OF OFFENCES.

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Colony.	Total.
Offences against the person	152	921	470	1,543
" " property	523	1,725	949	3,197
" " Currency	15	83	32	130
" " Public, Order, Law and Morality	321	957	655	1,933
Miscellaneous Offences	1,373	4,420	2,624	8,417
Total	2,384	8,106	4,730	15,220

POLICE.

207. The Nigeria Police Force is divided into three Administrative Areas:—the Northern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Kaduna, the Southern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Enugu and the Colony under the command of a Commissioner of Police. These three officers are all directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Police whose Headquarters are in Lagos.

209. In response to the demand for economy to meet the present financial situation, it was found possible to reduce the strength of the Northern Provinces Police by fifty-five rank and file, but owing to disturbances which took place in the South-eastern Provinces during 1929 and 1930 and to the rapid growth of certain townships, it was considered necessary to increase the strength of the Police in the Southern Provinces. Provision was therefore made for the additional personnel and buildings required to establish two Reserve Depôts each consisting of three officers and 100 rank and file, a Training Depôt for 100 recruits at Enugu and an additional 102 rank and file to supplement the police detachments at Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu and Udi. The total number of personnel required to give effect to these increases was fourteen European Officers and 426 other ranks. Owing to the urgent need for economy due to the present financial depression it was decided that the completion of the above scheme should be delayed. Consequently, the formation of only one of the two Reserve Depôts has been proceeded with, and the recruitment of 100 constables for the establishment of the Training Depôt has also been postponed.

210. A disturbing feature in the Crime Reports is the sudden outbreak in the provinces of Calabar, the Cameroons and Owerri of illicit distillation of spirits. This offence was practically unknown in Nigeria till about the middle of the year, since when the capture on several occasions of locally distilled spirits and native stills tends to show that the trade threatens to assume alarming proportions. Active measures are being taken to combat this vice and many convictions have already resulted.

211. The Preventive Services on the Eastern and Western Frontiers continue to perform satisfactory work in the prevention and detection of smuggling. The strength of the Eastern Preventive Force, however, had proved inadequate for the effective patrol of the long line of Frontier under its control and provision was made in the current estimates for an additional fifty rank and file for this purpose. These men have recently completed their training and are now posted to the Frontier stations for duty.

212. A case of murder by arsenical poisoning which occurred at Lagos is noteworthy as being probably the first of its kind in this country. A man named Marcellino George, a student at the Yaba School of Medicine, was found guilty at the Lagos Assizes in November of the murder of his father, by administering arsenic in his food. Six other members of his family also died about the same time from arsenical poisoning.

PRISONS.

213. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

(*a*) Native Administration Prisons.

(*b*) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

214. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha and Oshogbo. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

215. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 5,330 (4,800 Northern Provinces, 530 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with nearly a thousand inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In spite of this owing to the diseased and debilitated condition of the convicts on admission, the death rates in some localities of the Northern Provinces are high, the average rate in these Provinces being 36.68 per mille. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have proved entirely satisfactory.

Government Prisons.

216. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces.

217. The Prisons Department in the former is under the control of the Inspector-General of Police, but has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 260, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They serve to accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Supreme and Provincial Courts. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a

certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there have been only four deaths for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1931, as compared with ten during 1930.

218. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

(*a*) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.

(*b*) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Provincial and Native Courts.

219. At the close of the year there are forty-five prisons being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five are Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons, and thirty-two Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons are of "permanent" construction and are situated at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The remainder are of semi-permanent or temporary construction and are situated at the various Provincial and Divisional headquarters in the Southern Provinces. Convict Prisons are in charge of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Prisons Department, Southern Provinces, the remainder are in charge of Members of the Administrative Staff acting as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

220. The total Prison Population carried on the registers for the year 1930 was 40,184, made up as follows:—

	Males.	*Females*
Under Warrants of the Supreme Court	5,989	269
,, ,, ,, ,, Provincial Court	6,529	523
,, ,, ,, ,, Native Courts	23,283	3,591

(Figures for 1931 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up for the same year was 7173.48.

221. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

222. There is a Mark System in force in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

223. With the exception of medical classification as to fitness for hard labour or otherwise no system of classification has been in force in the Southern Provinces and Colony. During 1931, however, the separate ward system, suggested by the Committee on Prison Administration, Colonial Office Conference 1930, has been introduced in the Convict Prisons. This form of separation, though not absolute, should go far toward preventing contamination as prisoners only come in contact with each other during working hours when they are under close supervision.

These Prisons have all a certain amount of single cell accommodation but the general accommodation is the association cell.

224. Instructions was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard :—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat making.

Juvenile Prisoners.

225. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Provincial or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons.

226. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offienders exists in the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) Ordinance, 1917, which is in process of revisi and enlargement so that effect may be given to the Recommendations of the Coloni Office 1930 Conference Committee "Z" on Juvenile Offenders.

Payment of Fines.

227. Native and Provincial Courts always allow ample time for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts cept for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year 1931 :—

	Fined.	Imprisoned.	Total Prosecutions.
Provincial Court, Northern Provinces ...	237	219	577
" " Southern " ...	4,315	2,449	9,977
Native Courts, Northern Provinces ...	(Figures not	yet available)	49,500
" " Southern " ...	45,656	21,875	131,916

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

228. The following are the more important enactments during the year.

Ordinances.

229. The Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 7 of 1931) provides that the Board of Education for the Colony and Southern Provinces shall be more representative of missions and other educational agencies working in the Colony and Southern Provinces, and the Board is empowered to delegate some of its duties to committees. Provision is also made for the inspection of schools by officers of the Education Department and for the visiting of schools by members of the Board of Education and political officers.

230. The Tin (Production and Export Restriction) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 10 of 1931) and The Tin (Export from Nigeria) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 12 of 1931) gave effect to the terms of the Convention between various tin producing countries for the restriction of the production of tin.

231. The Education (Northern Provinces) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 11 of 1931) repealed the Mission Schools (Northern Provinces) Ordinance and the Education (Northern Provinces) Ordinance of 1926 and reproduced the provision of those Ordinances with certain amendments and modifications. It simplified the procedure with regard to the control of schools and ensured the adequate representations on the Board of Education for the Northern Provinces of mission and educational agencies.

232. The Public Health (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 16 of 1931), amends section 45 of the Public Health Ordinance so as to permit the making of a rule prescribing the maximum number of persons that may occupy any given room or premises.

233. The Shipping and Navigation (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 17 of 1931). The Ordinance enacts that provisions similar to those governing boats in the Colony under the Shipping and Navigation Ordinance shall apply to canoes in the Protectorate which carry passengers when towed by steam vessels.

234. The West African Currency Notes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 19 of 1931) made specific provision for the punishment of attempts to procure the forging of West African Currency Notes in Nigeria or elsewhere.

235. The Non-Natives Icome Tax (Protectorate) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 21 of 1931). The Ordinance extends to the Protectorate income tax levied on non-natives at the rates imposed by the Income Tax (Colony) Ordinance, 1927.

236. The Income Tax (Colony) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 22 of 1931) brings the provisions of the Income Tax (Colony) Ordinance, 1927, into line with those of the Non-Natives Income Tax (Protectorate) Ordinance, 1931.

237. The Mohammadu (Detention) Ordinance, 1931 (No. 24 of 1931), empowers the Governor to arrest and detain during His Majesty's pleasure Mohammadu, the ex-Sarkin Musulmi, ex-Sultan of Sokoto.

Subsidiary Legislation.

238. Regulations No. 5. of 1931 made under The Native Courts Ordinance give full jurisdiction to Native Courts in all matrimonial causes other than those arising from or connected with a Christian marriage.

239. Regulations No. 6 of 1931 made under The Education (Colony and Southern Provinces) Ordinance, 1926, prescribe the duties of managers of assisted schools, and make provision for the keeping of Records and the giving of Religious Instruction in such schools.

240. Regulations No. 22 of 1931 provide the free medical treatment by Government Medical Officers of mission education Supervisors, teachers at Government assisted schools and school children.

241. Order in Council No. 5 of 1931 made under the Census Ordinance directed that a census of the inhabitants of the Township of Lagos and the Northern Provinces should be taken.

242. Legislation for the protection of workers is principally contained in the following:—

(*a*) Regulations under the Minerals Ordinance with the object of securing the maximum degree of safety in mining; they stipulate the conditions under which mining operations may be carried out. The Ordinance enacts that all accidents involving loss of life or serious injury to any person shall be reported, and provision is made for the holding of an inquiry into the cause of the accident, and the award of compensation to the injured person, or, in case of death, to his dependents.

(*b*) The Labour Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 regulating the procedure with regard to the recruitment of labour and the formation and interpretation of contracts. Provision is made for the payment of compensation in the case of personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of employment. The regulations made under the Ordinance ensure that employers make arrangements for the hospital accommodation and medical treatment of employees in case of sickness.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

Revenue and Expenditure.

243. The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, were as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1926–27 ...	7,734,429	7,584,692	1,016,162
1927–28 ...	8,728,451	9,147,530	959,777
1928–29 ...	8,429,308	9,395,749	1,429,022
1929–30 ...	8,703,165	8,947,707	794,862
1930–31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403

244. The Revenue and Expenditure for the six months, April to September, 1931, excluding the net deficit of the Nigerian Railway amounted to £1,940,908 and £3,020,418 respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds during the period were £8,455 and 355,480 respectively. From figures available it is estimated that revenue (revised) for the current financial year, 1931-32 will fall short of the estimated expenditure (revised) by £1,505,230 instead of £232,071 as anticipated when the 1931-32 Budget was framed. This largely increased deficit is due to the fall in Revenue, owing to continued general trade depression resulting in great reduction of Customs duties.

245. *Debt.*—The Public Debt at 30th September, 1931, amounted to £28,350,582 and the accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £3,967,587. This sum includes the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £1,288,953 which is treated as an Appropriated Fund in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Full provision is made for

the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to the Sinking Funds. Contributions to the Sinking Fund for the 1930 Loan will begin on 1st August, 1933, as stated in the Loan Prospectus.

246. All Nigerian Stocks rank as Trustee Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They are as follows, showing the middle market price quoted on 30th November, 1931:—

1. £4,045,593—Southern Nigeria 3½% Inscribed Stock 1930/55 quoted at 77½.
2. £6,363,226—Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock 1949/79 quoted at 103½.
3. £3,200,390— ,, 6% Inscribed Stock 1936/46 quoted at 102½.
4. £5,700,000— ,, 4% Inscribed Stock 1963 quoted at 82½.
5. £4,250,000— ,, 5% Inscribed Stock 1947/57 quoted at 98½.
6. £4,791,373— ,, 5% Inscribed Stock 1950/60 quoted at 98½.

247. The Annual Charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of Interest and Sinking Fund amounted in the year 1930/31 to £1,833,136, of which the Railway contributed £821,981, interest only.

248. *Assets.*—The excess of Assets over Liabilities at 30th September, 1931, was £2,657,298. This is £1,079,510 less than the true Surplus at the beginning of the financial year 1931-32, of £3,736,808. This difference, £1,079,510, is the amount by which the Expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the Revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1931. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £307,672.

249. The Balance Sheet of the Colony is published monthly in the Nigeria *Gazette*, and from the Balance Sheet at 30th September, 1931, it may be seen that the Surplus Assets of the Colony were approximately as follows:—

	£
Cash in hand and at Bank (All Sub-Treasuries), Imprests, and Remittances in transit	205,000
Investments	1,377,000
Stores	243,000
Advanced to Railway	780,000
Other Advances, less Miscellaneous Deposits	52,000
	£2,657,000

250. Other Assets, appropriated to specific services, and invested are:—

	£
Supplementary Sinking Fund	1,288,953
Railway Renewals Fund	423,062
Railway Provident Fund	295,519
Marine Renewals Fund	39,900
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfe	90,324

Other Funds Invested include the unexpended balance of loan funds amounting to £1,944,941.

251. *Taxation.*—An income tax of one *per cent.* is levied the incomes of all non-natives throughout the Colony and Protectorate. A graduated income tax not exceeding one *per cent.*

is levied on the incomes of Africans resident in the Colony. The Natives of the Northern and Southern Provinces in the Protectorate pay direct taxes per adult male and also a cattle tax. These taxes are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided in varying proportions between Government and Native Administrations.

252. The Actual Revenue received by the Central Government from Direct Taxation in the financial year 1930-31 was:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces	385,215
Cattle Tax, ,, ,, ...	95,941
General Tax, Southern Provinces	305,883
Cattle Tax, ,, ,, ...	853
Income Tax	22,558
	£810,450

253. *Customs Tariff (Summarised).*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are mainly, fifteen *per cent. ad valorem* on articles such as provisions, woven goods, hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 27s. 6d., other spirits 33s. 6d. and 35s.) firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds, cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, etc.

254. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton) palm kernel oil (£2 the ton) palm kernels (18s. the ton) and palm oil (£1 4s. the ton).

255. Regulations made under the Minerals Ordinance provide for a royalty on tin ore exported which varies according to the price, on gold (4s. the ounce troy) and on other mineral ores an *ad valorem* rate varying from one to five *per centum*.

256. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties are levied in Nigeria. The Revenue derived from Licences and Stamp Duties, in the year 1930/31 was as follows:—

	£
Licences, Game	567
,, Liquor	12,434
,, Motor Vehicles	55,455
,, Guns, etc.	2,050
,, Miscellaneous	1,960
Stamp Duties	9,946
	£82,412

257. *Native Administrations.*—The various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, varying from fifty to seventy *per cent.* of the totals collected as mentioned in section 251. The totals of actual revenue and expenditure for 1930/31 of all the Native Administrations together were £1,666,143 and £1,734,751

respectively—a difference of £68,608. This excess of expenditure over revenue (£68,608) was accounted for from the Surplus Balances of the Native Administrations which at the beginning of the financial year, 1930-31, stood at £1,806,068 and at the end were accordingly reduced to £1,737,460. The estimated totals of revenue and expenditure of all the Native Administrations for 1931/32 are £1,731,247 and £1,780,161 respectively.

Northern Provinces.

258. There are in the Northern Provinces fifty-eight Native Treasuries which deal with the funds of their Native Administrations. The principal source of their incomes is from taxation of which the Native Administration share, for the financial year 1930/31 was £737,325: the cattle tax produced £197,884 as the Native Administration share. The total Native Administration Revenue for that year was £1,069,693 and the Expenditure (which included disbursement on capital works financed from reserves) £1,133,249. The total of the Surplus at the end of March, 1931 was £1,346,379 of which £606,873 was invested in England.

259. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative Staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

260. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 3s. and in others exceeding 15s. per adult tax-paying male.

Southern Provinces.

261. The assessment and collection of taxes in the Southern Provinces are carried out in accordance with the statutory provisions contained in the Native Revenue Ordinance, Chapter 74 of the Laws of Nigeria. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

262. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately 2½ *per cent.* of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

263. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, such as the Ekiti Division of the Ondo Province, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

264. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring Provinces.

265. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" has been introduced with the consent of the people with great success. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to 2½ *per cent.* of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

266. As regards the collection of tax the aim of the Native Revenue Ordinance is that this duty should be performed as far as possible by the native organisations. The tax therefore is paid by each individual through his family, quarter, and Village Heads, and in areas where there is a Head Chief or District Head, the tax for each village is handed over to him by the Village Heads, and paid by him into the Native Treasury in a lump sum. Where there is no District Head each Village Head pays the tax collected direct into the Native Treasury, and as a general rule tax payable by an individual is only accepted through the recognised channels.

267. *Rate and Yield of Native Administration Taxes in Southern Provinces.*—The flat rates vary from 1s. in the poorest districts to 10s. in the wealthiest areas, the average being about 5s. Rates of tax on specified trades vary from 7s. 6d. to 50s., while

fixed incomes are rated on a percentage basis. The total yield of tax in the Southern Provinces for the year 1930-31 was £678,788, including £1,788 from cattle tax. Of this total £303,794 accrued to Government, and £374,994 to the Native Administrations.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arrivals.

268. His Excellency the Governor Sir Donald Cameron arrived in Nigeria on the 17th of June, 1931.

269. The world wide trade depression has had its inevitable effects on the prosperity of the population of Nigeria. Prices for palm produce reached an extremely low level but, following on the depreciation of sterling, there has been a general, if slight, revival in trade in the latter months of the year.

270. The depression in trade necessitated a reduction in taxation rates in various provinces in the South.

271. At one time there was threat of a food shortage in some areas of the Northern Provinces following on the locust invasion of 1930 and the Native Administrations bought and placed on the market over 2,500 tons of corn. The position was worst in the areas of the Zaria and Niger Provinces where the pagan population has as its staple foodstuff certain grass-like seeds which are readily and completely devoured by the locusts. The importation of corn was sufficient to tide over the shortage until the new harvest which has been plentiful.

272. The sewerage scheme for Lagos has had to be postponed owing to the financial difficulties in which the country finds itself but much slum clearance work has been achieved and the Yaba Estate on the mainland is at last showing signs of development.

273. The German Cruiser Emden arrived at Lagos on the 12th of October leaving on the 19th of the same month. Her visit coincided with that of H.M.S. *Cardiff* with Vice-Admiral Tweedie the Commander in Chief Africa Station. The *Emden* is the first German Cruiser to visit Lagos since the visit of S.M.S. *Panther* in 1914.

274. The second Council of Northern Provinces Chiefs assembled at Kaduna in November and was formally opened by the Governor.

275. In the Northern Provinces the most important political incident of the year was the abdication of the Sultan of Sokoto, in January. It was believed that he had used his authority to procure miscarriages of justices, which were under investigation when he announced that he did not wish to continue to hold the position he had inherited. Apart from these charges, he had lost the support of his people and had incurred the odium of his fellow Emirs through practices not countenanced by the Mohammedan religion. His resignation was accepted. Shortly afterwards he retired to French Territory and finally reached Niamey where he resided for some time. In November he returned to Sokoto and was removed

to Kaduna under a deportation order. At the Council of Chiefs the strongest disapprobation of his conduct was expressed by the assembled Emirs.

276. The failure of the Industrial and Commercial Bank, caused much distress in Ibadan and in the neighbouring district, while, through the dishonesty of the Secretary of the Ibadan Planters' Association, the farmers were cheated to the extent of £13,000. The Secretary was tried and sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour on charges of embezzlement.

277. The reorganisation of Warri Province on tribal lines has continued throughout the year and approaches the end of the first stage, namely the institution of Native Administrations on a clan basis, leaving for 1932 the formation of larger groups and the re-arrangement of Divisional boundaries. The reorganisation is popular and the progress achieved is highly satisfactory.

G. I. JONES,
Assistant Secretary.

Chief Secretary's Office,
Lagos,
23rd March, 1932.

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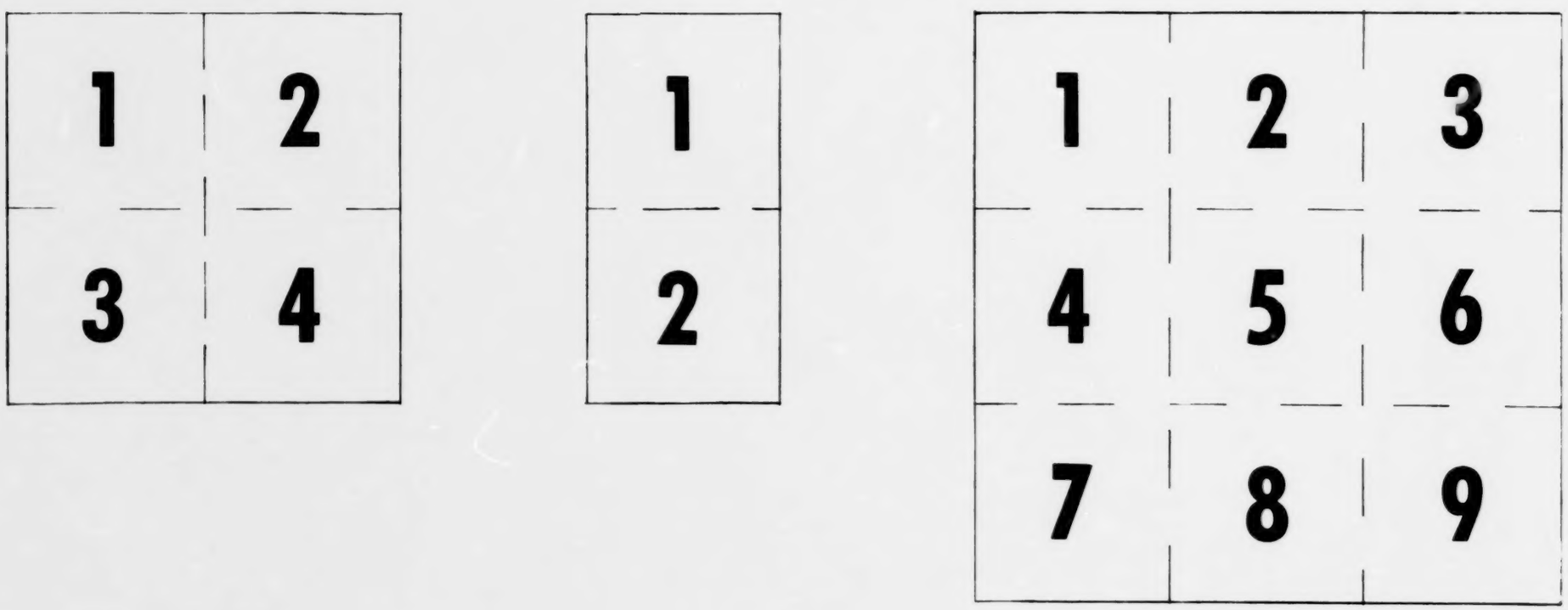

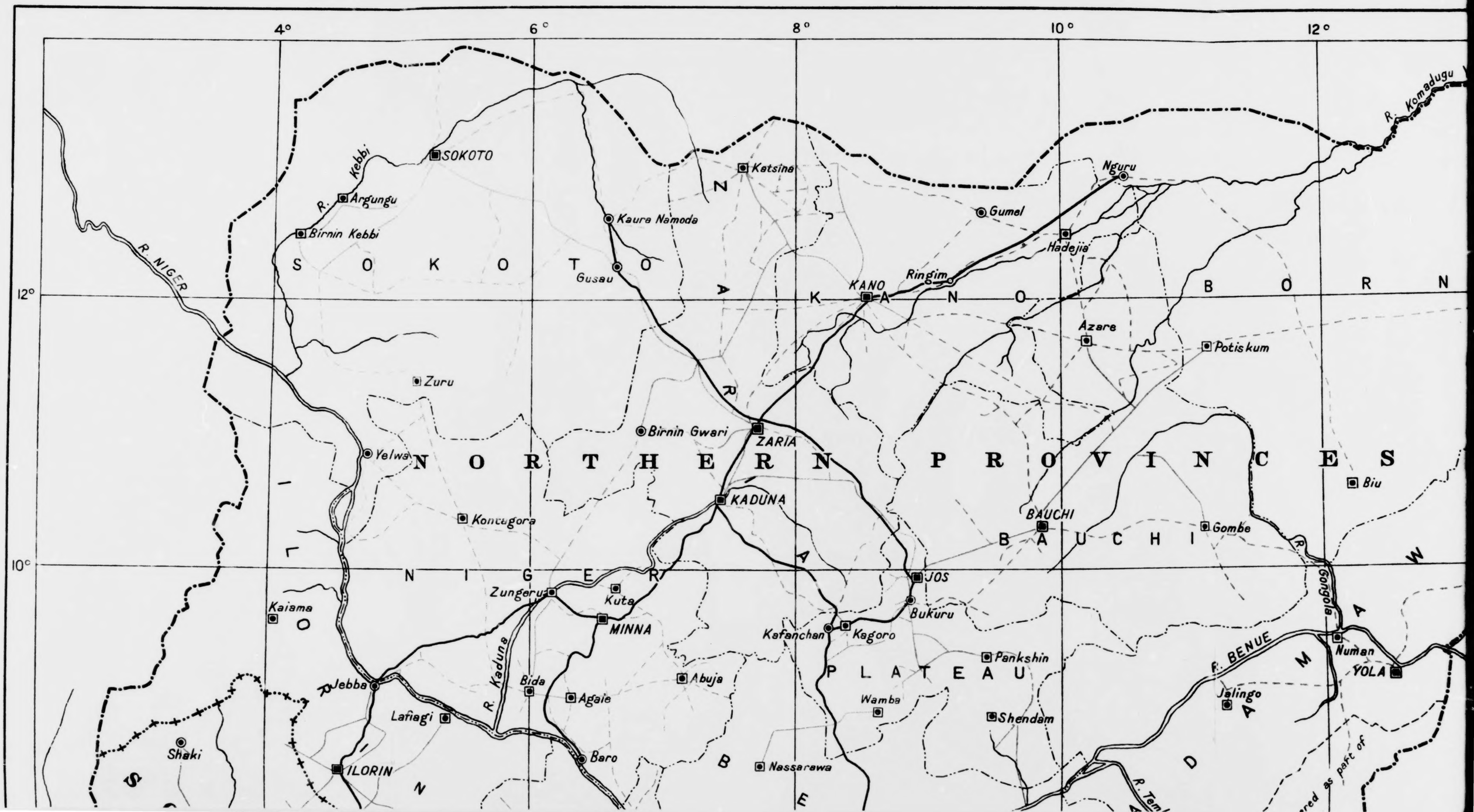
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JOS
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Zungeru
Kuta
MINNA
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YOLA
Jebba
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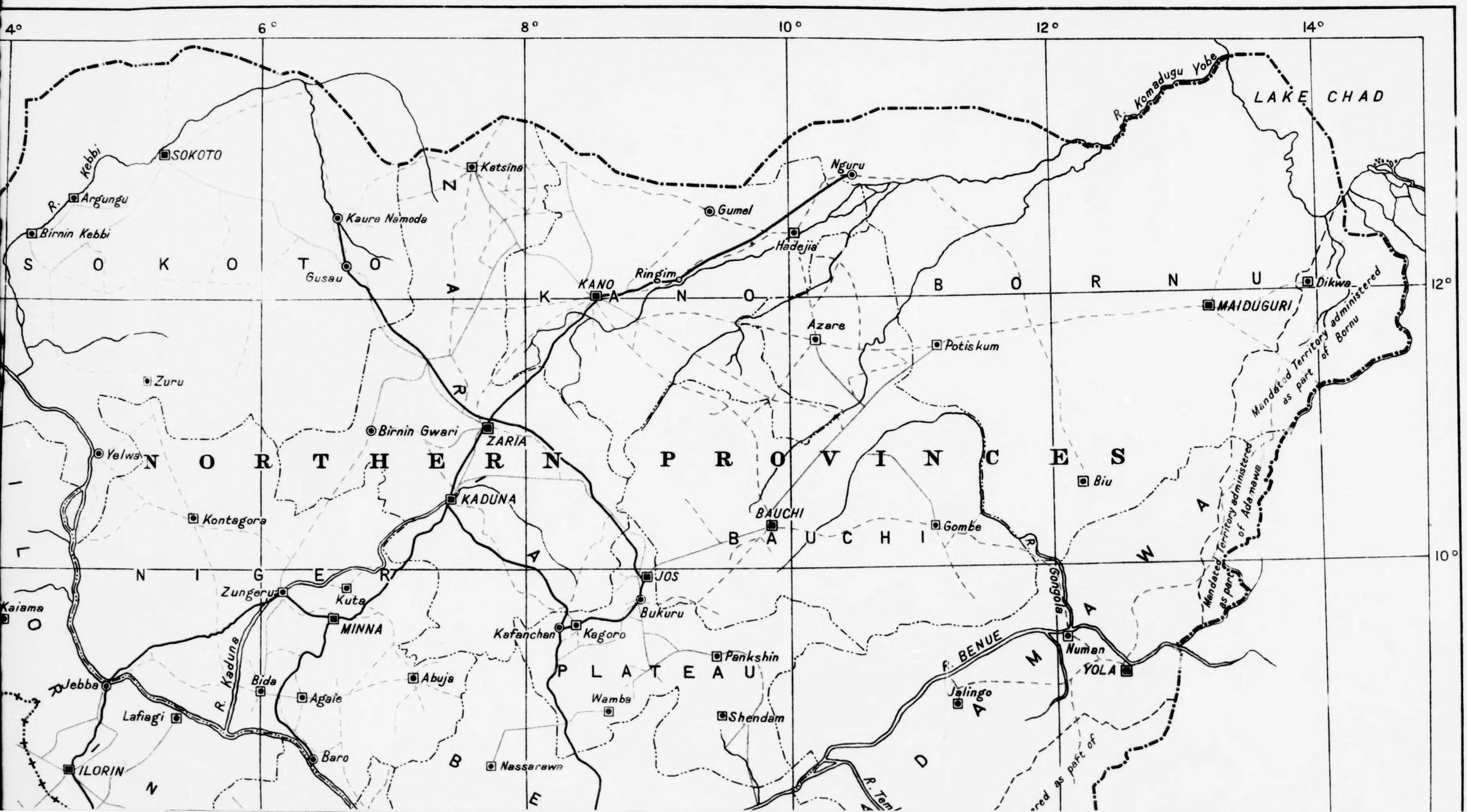
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MAIDUGURI
Mandated Territory administered as part of Bornu
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Potiskum
Zuru
Birnin Gwari
ZARIA
Yelwa
N O R T H E R N P R O V I N C E S
Biu
KADUNA
Kontagora
BAUCHI
B A U C H I
Gombe
Mandated Territory administered as part of Adamawa
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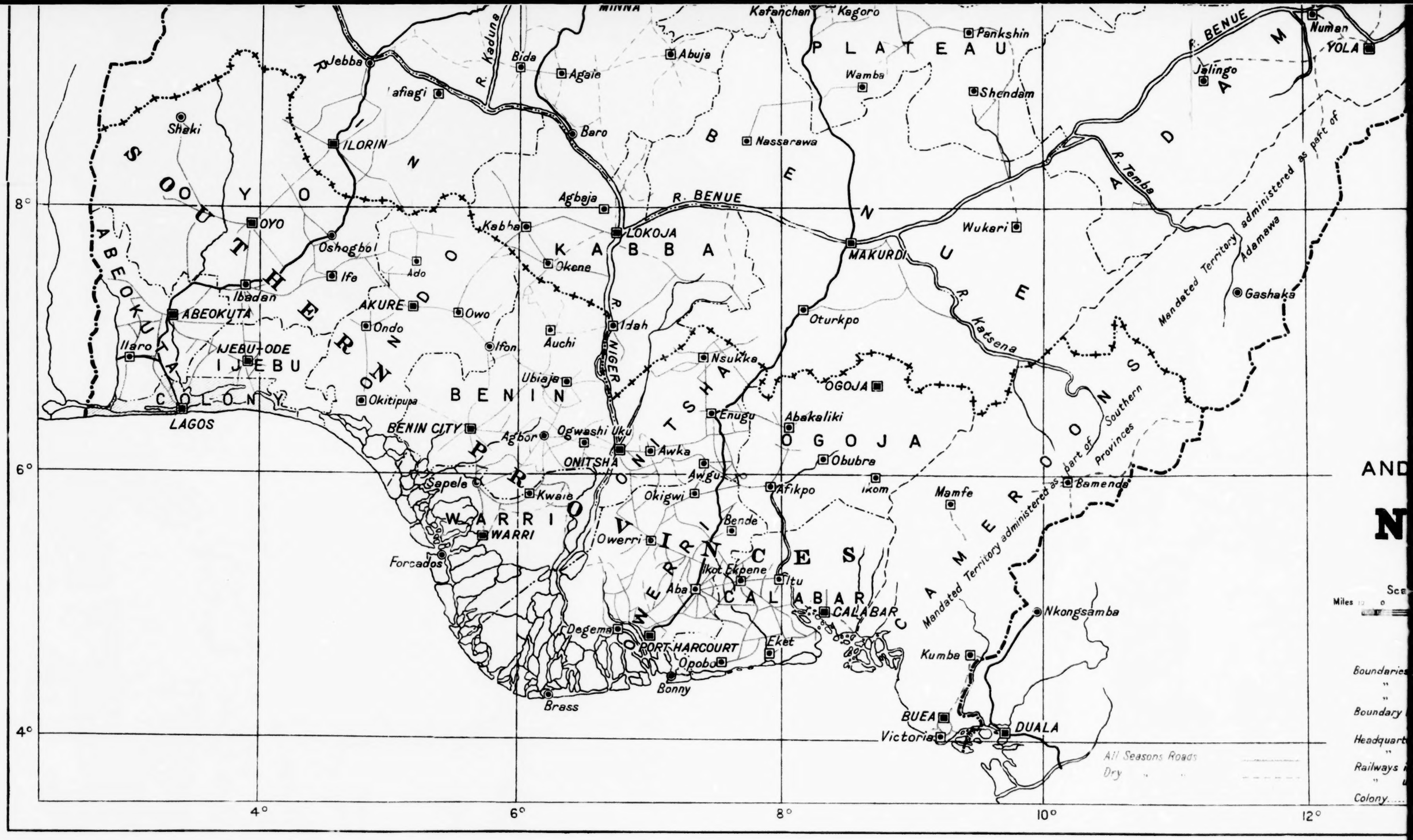

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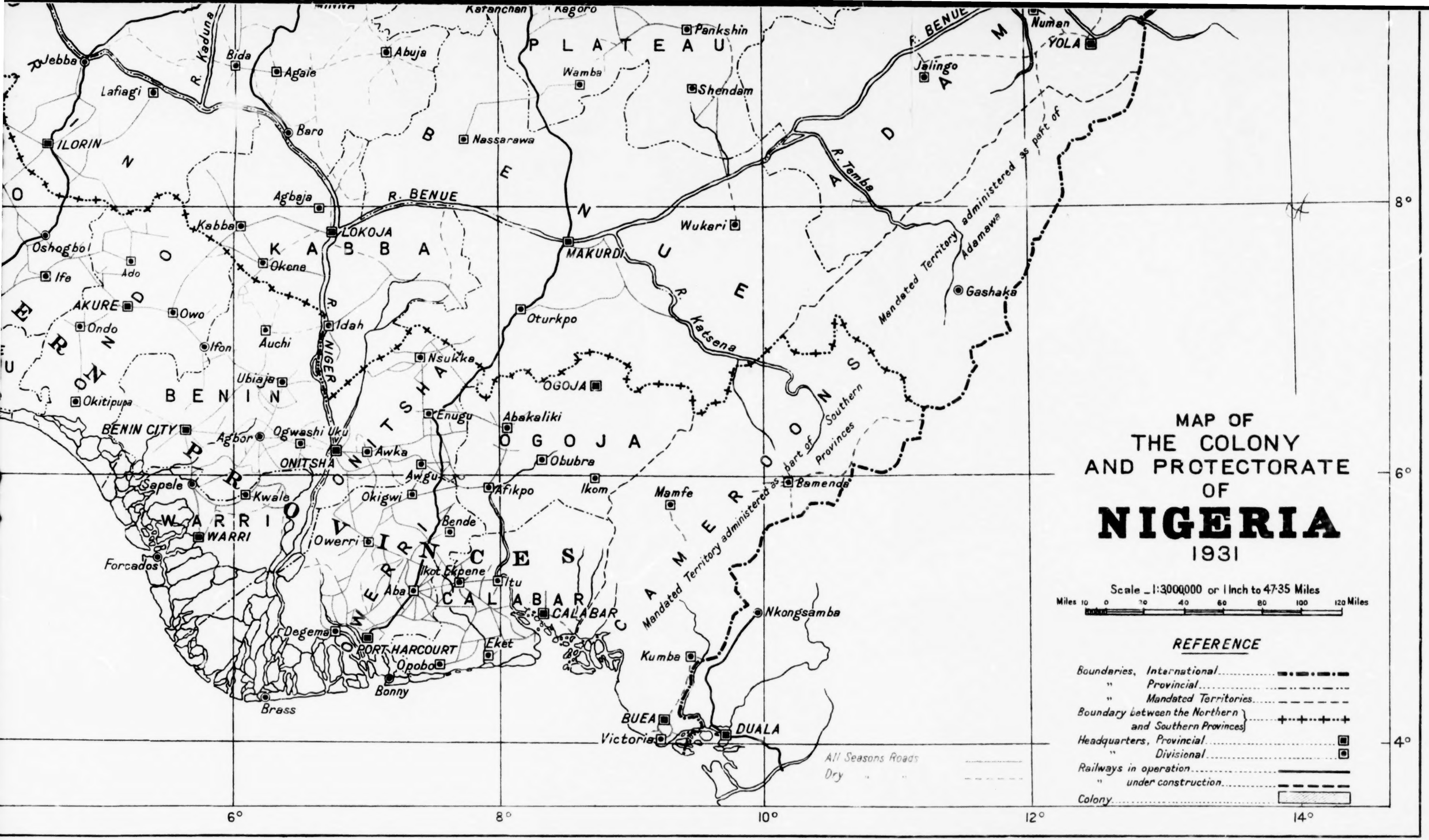

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1932.

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NIGERIA.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1932.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian Frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 373,078 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 91,139, and the Northern Provinces 281,939 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical rain forest and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern Boundary, though the Bauchi plateau rises up to 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no lakes.

3. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

4. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, Richard Lander, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the kingdoms in the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

5. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

6. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

7. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

8. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces and the Administrator of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, and entitled the Nigerian (Legislative Council) Order in Council, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and

not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the local Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

9. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

10. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

11. The natives in the Northern Provinces are administered under the system of " Indirect Rule " whereby the actual functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs with the assistance and advice of the Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations under each of these chiefs and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (from fifty to seventy per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the Native Administrations in the more advanced areas: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials of the Central Government Departments. In this way the Native Administrations maintain services such as medical, motor transport, education, engineering and forestry, and in larger Emirates even such as survey, printing and water and electricity supply. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

12. The Emirs and Chiefs are responsible through the Administrative staff to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as natives are concerned and to

secure this they administer through a chain of District and Village Headmen, assisted by Native Courts, Police and Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The Revenue of each of the latter, derived as mentioned above, is shown each year in formal Estimates in which also appear allocations of Expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In areas which are not sufficiently advanced, owing to the short period of their effective occupation and the backward nature of their social and political organisation, it will be many years before the full degree of Native Administration, of which the general form is outlined above, will be evolved from the gradual development of the local indigenous forms of government.

13. The latest sign of progress generally has been the convening of annual Councils at Kaduna at which the leading chiefs have met to debate matters of common interest and have heard and expressed views on statements by representatives of Government Departments and European non-officials regarding proposals and aims of their departments or interests. Mainly for reasons of economy no Conference of Chiefs was held during the year. A further indication of general progress—and one due directly to the deliberations of these Councils— was the publication in November, 1931, of the first number of the 'Northern Provinces News'—a trilingual quarterly publication in English, Hausa and Arabic which has already reached a circulation of over 5,000 copies. The articles for this paper are contributed almost entirely by natives of the Northern Provinces.

14. In the Benue Province the Agatu District has been transferred from the Nasarawa Division to the Idoma Division and further proposals for administrative reorganisation have been sanctioned for introduction in this and other provinces in the near future. In the mandated areas the administrative position shows steady improvement.

15. A notable attempt to reconstruct Native Administration in conformity with traditional tribal organisation is in course of progress in that part of the Benue Province inhabited by the Tiv tribe. In December a combined Council meeting of chiefs was held and was attended by a large number of elders representing the various social groups within the clans. A unanimous desire was expressed by the tribal representatives to co-operate in the administration.

16. Kaduna, Zaria, Kano, Jos and Lokoja, which have a mixed African population brought together by reasons of trade or employment, are not under any Native Administration but are administered as Townships, each under a Station Magistrate who is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

Southern Provinces.

17. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not

of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

18. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives, while in the Benin Province inquiries following the lines of those carried out in the South-eastern Provinces are being made and there are indications that a broadening of the basis of administration will result in order to ensure that the mass of the people have the means freely to make known their wishes. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government.

19. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations of these areas has, with certain exceptions, not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult from the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule.

During the past year, however, steady progress has been recorded. Over fifty Intelligence Reports on individual clans or

similar homogeneous units have been submitted by Administrative Officers after careful investigation and close consultation with the people concerned. In the majority of cases the provisional or final approval of Government has been accorded to the concrete proposals put forward in these reports for the reorganisation of the Administrative and Judicial systems of the units in question on lines acceptable both to the conservative and the progressive elements of the people.

20. It had already been established that Chieftainship in the South-eastern Provinces is virtually non-existent and that authority is vested in the councils of the Family, Village, or Clan, membership of which may consist variously of the family heads, the members of certain age grades, the holders of certain titles, the priests of certain cults, and men of outstanding wisdom or personality. Recent reports have further made it clear that the composition of these Councils was generally so elastic as to allow of the inclusion of any persons whose proved worth or ability entitled them to respect, regardless of their age or social standing. In the light of this knowledge it seems probable that a means has been found of associating on the Councils which will form the Native Authorities of the future not only those conservative elements which were by ancient custom entitled to membership, but also representatives of those educated, progressive and Christianised communities, without whose support no democratic institution could long survive. It has moreover been emphasised that in the case of primitive communities whose natural tendency to disintegrate has been accelerated by contact with European influences it is necessary that the process of reorganisation should commence with comparatively small units. It is anticipated that when these units are induced to take an increasing part in the management of their own finances they will begin to appreciate the financial limitations imposed by a parochial attitude, and will spontaneously seek to federate with their neighbours and kinsmen, and by pooling their resources to be in a position to promote the welfare of the community to a degree which would be impossible with their own limited funds. At present therefore subsidiary estimates, based on the probable revenue and expenditure of each unit, are being prepared in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people whose representatives will be encouraged to take partial or even full responsibility for the control and custody of their funds.

21. Progress has been most rapid in the Warri Province where the work of the last six years has brought about the recasting of Administrative Divisions in accordance with the broad scheme of reorganisation, the fruits of which are becoming apparent in the growing interest taken by the people in every phase of local administration. It is noteworthy that practically the whole process of taxation is now readily carried out by the Native Authorities whose conspicuous success has been most marked in those areas where reorganisation is furthest advanced. Considerable progress has also been made in the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces where the greater part of the preliminary work has now been completed. One of the most promising features in the Calabar Province is the growing readiness of the educated and Christian elements to co-

operate with the elders in evolving a scheme of administration suitable to modern conditions. In the densely populated provinces of Onitsha and Owerri progress has been necessarily slower but there are indications that such reorganisation as has been so far carried out has brought the people concerned a sense of greater contentment.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

TRIBAL DISTRIBUTION.

22. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	3,604,016
Ibo	3,172,789
Yoruba	3,166,154
Fulani	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	930,917
Ibibio	749,645
Munshi (or Tiv)	573,605
Edo	507,810
Nupe	326,017
Ijaw	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa language which, like Swahili, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

GENERAL.

23. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-

Natives.(1) The parts of the population residing in the different Administrative areas of Nigeria are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Northern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	281,778	11,434,924
Northern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	264,278	11,012,484
Northern Provinces Mandated Territory only	17,500	422,440
Southern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	90,896	8,493,247
Southern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	74,315	8,118,375
Southern Provinces Mandated Territory only	16,581	374,872

Thus the total population of Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 19,130,859, while Mandated Territory alone comprises 797,312 persons.

24. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 53.5 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

25. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

26. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces; in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.(2) The number of children under 15, per 1,000 adult males, is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to a 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern

(1) This figure must be taken as the 'official' population. The actual population probably definitely exceeds 20 millions. The figures of the Southern Provinces, where (apart from Lagos) no Census proper was held, must be regarded as only rough approximations.

(2) In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

Provinces (*vide* Volume I page 21 of the Census of Nigeria 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only part of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

Birth and Death Rates.

27. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration of births and deaths of natives has hitherto been lacking, except in some of the better organised Emirates of the North. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates has followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town	1,339	73	35
" ...	Doma "	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City	89,162	35	30
" ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of 15 and 45, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

28. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 22 years:—

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.
(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29·5	36·6
1916	24·9	30·3
1921	24·5	31·1
1926	24·1	34·0
1927	23·4	25·2
1928	23·0	26·1
1929	23·3	22·3
1930	23·0	20·5
1931	22·3	17·8
1932	24·6	17·9

The fall in the death-rates in Lagos is reflected in the increased expectation of life during the last decade. This is borne out by the following figures:—

Age.	'Complete' Expectation of life.	
	Average 1921/30.	1930/31.
0	36·4 years	40·1 years
20	37·1 "	39·4 "
40	24·5 "	25·6 "
60	12·9 "	13·1 "
80	4·6 "	4·4 "

The increase in the expectation of life at birth is very marked, the reduction in infantile mortality during the last ten years being the chief factor. At all ages up to 75 there has been an increase in the expectation of life in recent years. The paradoxical reduction of the expectation after 75 years of age, though possibly due to inaccuracy of estimation of age, may be a reality, as a 'softer' environment safeguards the lives of less virile persons, who would not survive at all under harsher conditions, thus leading to an apparently anomalous reduction of the expectation of life at higher ages. It would be interesting to have confirmation of this phenomenon for towns in a similar stage of transition from medieval to modern sanitation.

29. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from 22 to 25 years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

30. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained for the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the

estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251	,, ,, ,, ,,
Creek Area	233	,, ,, ,, ,,
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182	,, ,, ,, ,,
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	,, ,, ,, ,,

For Lagos Township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

31. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·4

Of the whole mortality in the first year 43 per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930/31 data of Lagos Township.

FERTILITY.

32. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of 40 or over, varies from about five among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-1931, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during that period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

33. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of 36 has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of 17 years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

STATURE.

34. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	′ ″	′ ″	″
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5·9	5 1·6	4·3
Yoruba	5 5·8	5 2·3	3·5
Fulani	5 5·8	5 1·9	3·9
Hausa	5 5·6	5 2·0	3·6
Banyangi	5 5·0	5 0·9	4·1
Ekwe	5 4·8	5 1·2	3·6
Keaka	5 4·7	5 0·5	4·2
Assumbo	5 4·5	5 0·4	4·1
Ijaw	5 2·7	4 10·8	3·9

As compared to the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5′ 7.6″ and 5′ 4.7″ for males and 5′ 2.1″ and 5′ 0.0″ for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

MIGRATION.

35. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons, made up as follows:—

Natives	213,703
Native Foreigners	22,264
Non-Natives	5,351
Total	241,318

Over 80 per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while 98 per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

36. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931 were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

Native foreigners and non-natives show increases in number of 7,907 and 1,327, over the corresponding figures in 1921.

37. The classification of non-natives is as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
TOTAL	1,825	3,617	5,442
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	339
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

38. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1928	4,024	3,015	11,003	11,787	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1929	4,508	3,095	10,687	11,247	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

39. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than 50 per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over 15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages, having been born locally.

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE ( ).

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.					Density per Square Mile.
		Total.	ADULTS.		NON ADULTS.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53
NORTHERN PROVINCES ...	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa	35,001	652,361	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Bornu	45,900	1,118,360	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56
SOUTHERN PROVINCES ...	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102
Benin	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,598	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Ijebu	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94
Ondo	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74

(1) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

Province.	PERCENTAGE.		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29·3	32·7	37·9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30·6	34·1	35·3
Adamawa	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi	29·7	34·9	35·4
Benue	29·7	30·9	39·4
Bornu...	28·4	36·8	34·8
Ilorin	27·5	34·7	37·7
Kabba	28·3	34·3	37·4
Kano	34·4	33·9	31·7
Niger	33·9	37·0	29·2
Plateau	35·6	33·0	31·3
Sokoto	28·9	33·8	37·2
Zaria	26·6	31·8	41·5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27·7	30·9	41·4
Colony	30·0	29·3	40·7
Abeokuta	28·9	37·7	33·3
Benin	28·8	30·0	41·1
Calabar	28·8	30·4	40·9
Cameroons	31·6	34·3	34·1
Ijebu	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo	29·0	32·7	38·2
Onitsha	31·7	31·6	36·6
Owerri	28·7	31·2	40·1
Oyo	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri	27·3	33·7	39·0

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

MAIN DISEASES AND MORTALITY.

40. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 535,663 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1931, 26.77 per cent fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	39.26%
Malaria	25.78%
Syphilis	12.12%
Dysentery	3.04%
Gonorrhœa	8.82%
Smallpox	1.13%
Influenza	1.50%
Tuberculosis	0.77%
Leprosy	2.05%
Other Diseases	5.53%

Of the 2,639 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1931, the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases ...	35.87%
Affections of Respiratory System ...	14.85%
Affections of Digestive System	11.67%
Affections of Nervous System	3.86%
Other Diseases	33.75%

41. Yellow fever has been occurring in mild epidemic form all through West Africa, mostly at stations far removed from the recognised endemic centres. In Nigeria one case occurred in an African in the Southern Provinces. The work of the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation has shown by means of the protection test that the disease is widely spread amongst the African population.

42. Smallpox has been extremely prevalent and widespread in the Northern Provinces during 1932 and one severe outbreak occurred in the Bornu Province with 1,249 cases and 433 deaths. Several small localised outbreaks occurred in the Southern Provinces. All outbreaks were brought quickly under control by means of vaccination.

43. Plague incidence in Lagos has shown a steady decline and the disease seems to have disappeared from the mainland. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924 has been as follows:—

Years.	*Cases.*
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5
1932	Nil.

44. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100 per cent of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1931 as follows:

Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	1,170	Nil.
Blackwater	18	4
African and other non-Europeans.		
Malaria	35,800	40
Blackwater	12	1

45. Sleeping sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces and in the Southern part of the Cameroons Province. Some 8,500 cases came under treatment during 1931.

46. Venereal Diseases are widespread. During 1931 56,346 cases of yaws, 17,396 cases of syphilis and 13,716 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal Diseases Clinics are held

at all African Hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at Military and Police Barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

47. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the Tin Mines on the Bauchi Plateau, the Cocoa Plantations in the Cameroons and Camps upon Railway Constructions has not been high.

PROVISIONS FOR TREATMENT.

(a) Medical and Health Staff.

48. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 136 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist, and Research Officers and nine African Medical Officers. There are sixty-one European Matrons and Nursing Sisters and 335 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 17 European Health Officers, 33 European and 126 African Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a comprehensive staff of Pharmacists, Dispensers and Laboratory Attendants.

49. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is situated a Medical Training College where students are trained as Dispensers and Chemists and Druggists. Students, being trained as Medical Assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories at Yaba. The course for Dispensers is spread over three years, for Chemists and Druggists two additional years and for Medical Assistants five years, including one year's hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

50. At Lagos there is a well equipped training centre for Sanitary Inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for lads in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931 and one is being established at Ibadan in the Southern Provinces.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

51. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 137 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*
In-patients	1,470	1,412	1,245
Out-patients	8,181	7,917	7,630

52. There are 52 African Hospitals containing 2,630 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 360 beds of which 200 are now in use. The new hospitals which were being built in 1931 by the Native Administrations at Owerri, Okigwi, and Sokoto have been

completed. The new hospitals being built at Wukari (near Ibi), Birnin Kebbi and Pankshin, are expected to be completed in 1933.

The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from the past three years' reports:—

	1929.	*1930.*	*1931.*
In-patients	32,068	37,517	35,738
Out-patients	391,008	399,260	481,759

53. A widely spread system of dispensaries came into operation in 1931. The Attendants who serve these are given one year's intensive training at 26 centres in the country in the use of a strictly standardised equipment of drugs and dressings, and the dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Medical staff. There are now 169 dispensaries open or shortly to be opened in the Protectorate as compared with 130 in 1931, 73 in the Northern Provinces and 96 in the Southern Provinces). In addition three new dispensaries have recently been opened in the Colony at Epe, Ikorodu and Badagri.

54. There are 14 different Missionary Societies in Nigeria who are carrying out some medical work. This mainly consists of dispensary treatment given by holders of Missionary Dispenser Permits, but there are also 13 hospitals and 17 fully qualified Missionary Doctors who do excellent work.

Preventive Measures.

55. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns, working through the Native Administrations concerned. Experiments are being made in Lagos to utilise septic tanks connected with public latrines and refuse disintegrators. If these experiments are successful vast capital expenditure on a sewage system which the town can ill afford may be obviated. A committee appointed by His Excellency has also submitted recommendations for improvements to the Markets of Lagos In the Colony a sum of £1,100 was expended during the year on sanitary work outside the Lagos municipal area.

56. Pipe-borne water supplies have been and are being put in, or preparatory investigations are being made, in many towns throughout the country. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the Aedes index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Muhammadan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This is being slowly overcome in certain Muhammadan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

57. Research has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression but the Research Institute at Yaba, near Lagos, provides opportunity for bacteriological and pathological research, and experimental work on the production of vaccine lymph upon a large scale is still in progress there. Research upon schistosomiasis was commenced in 1931 from assistance given by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and is continuing, as is the work of the Dietetics Pathologist and of the tsetse-fly and trypanosomiasis research team at Gadau in the Northern Provinces.

58. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of sleeping sickness are being vigorously pursued, and some 8,500 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic, combined with examination of the whole population of the area. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision.

59. Maternity and Child Welfare work is receiving an increased amount of attention. There are two Government Maternity Hospitals, at Lagos and Abeokuta, where African Midwives receive training. The African hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and also at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha). The maternity hospital opened there in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society has proved a great success. Local women are now receiving training as Midwives at it. The difficult task of reaching the "Kubli" (purdah) women in Muhammadan towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. Buildings are in course of erection to be used as a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Ilorin to which a European Nursing Sister will be posted. Plans are being prepared for a similar centre at Calabar.

60. Child Welfare work is also increasing in extent. Two welfare centres are being maintained in the Lagos area and are well attended; a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of African Health Visitors are engaged upon this work. Child Welfare work forms an increasing part of the duty of European Nursing Sisters at African hospitals throughout the country and 15 centres of this nature are functioning.

61. The School Clinic in Lagos is now under the control of a full-time School Medical Officer and fully equipped new clinics were opened during the year at Abeokuta, Ibadan and Port Harcourt, each directed by the Medical Officer of Health of the district. The opening of these new clinics was made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

62. Treatment of leprosy is being developed upon the lines of the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province a Mission Society has established a colony, with financial assistance from Government, where some 1,000 lepers are under treatment. A colony, to accommodate 500 lepers, is being built in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and this will be maintained by the Native Administration. It is hoped that the work will be completed before the end of March, 1933. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. A leper colony with accommodation for 500 lepers has been opened at Uzuakoli. A Medical Officer is provided by the Methodist Mission and the colony is maintained by the Owerri Native Administration.

63. Health education of the population continued to make progress during the year. By means of grants from the Colonial Development Fund arrangements were made in eight provinces in the South to erect model sanitary structures in various towns and villages in Native Administration areas. A commencement was made also in the production of local health films and several were produced in Lagos and Kaduna.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

64. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

65. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows.

66. The Government African clerical staff live, in the larger stations, in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government and, in the small stations, in mud houses which are supplied rent free.

67. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The provisions of Ordinance No. 1 of 1929 (the Labour Ordinance) provides, in the cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a " Labour Health Area ", and the regulations which apply to such

areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

68. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

NORTHERN PROVINCES.

69. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, *e.g.* split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye pits. Experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of roof construction and satisfactory results have been obtained by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

70. Methods of weather proofing outside walls are also being investigated and experiments are in progress. Rendering with mixtures of cement and sand, oiling and tarring are all being tried. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success.

71. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places are permitted to manufacture doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in

some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

72. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in "bee-hive" huts entirley made of grass put over a rough framework of guinea-corn stalks.

73. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. The ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

74. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are sometimes used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but here again the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

75. The sanitary condition the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Observances." The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition.

76. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials. It is hoped that the erection of public buildings such as offices, hospitals, market stalls, etc., will create a general desire for improved types of construction.

SOUTHERN PROVINCES.

77. In many parts of the Southern Provinces the native type of architecture is giving way almost imperceptibly to the European. In the larger townships, of course, where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house outnumbers the native and consists usually of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof. Doors and windows are made of wood, glass being rarely seen. Thus the more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns is provided with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being the wealthier members of the younger generation who have in most cases become accustomed to town life during years of employment in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers.

78. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

79. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

LAGOS.

80. Lagos is at present in transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

81. The rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior. These, in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered and the increase of the Chief's prestige were given land inside the compounds on which they built their bamboo shacks. In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land. As a safeguard against this the original compound families imposed a rent, the huts erected by the immigrants being regarded as compound property. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected.

82. At the same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

83. With the formation of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws, further deterioration was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than 50 per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow.

84. The Town Planning Scheme and the development of properly planned suburbs on the mainland has in some quarters expedited the work of slum clearance, but the clan tradition still survives as a rooted objection on the part of the African to setting up a new home away from his relatives. This parochial habit is an obstacle to progress. Lack of cheap transport facilities has militated against settlement in the suburbs but this difficulty is now being overcome by private enterprise. The Yaba Estate however continues to develop in a satisfactory manner and new values are being created on it in the form of good house property in spite of bad times. It is being realised that a well-built dwelling is a safe investment for its owner.

85. A large proportion of the native population live in rented dwellings. The landlord pays the very low rates (one shilling in the pound at present) and is nominally responsible for repairs. In practice however, it may be taken as a rule with rare exceptions that the landlord is not interested in his property as long as the rent is paid. The result is that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary.

86. Rents have fallen in Lagos of late due to the inability of the tenants to pay to the landlords the excessive rents demanded during the past decade.

87. The rents charges are still high in relation to the standard of housing. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of the Building Inspectors during construction, and that of the Sanitary Inspectors thereafter, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

88. The regulations call for a minimum area of 100 square feet and a minimum volume of 1,000 cubic feet in any living room, and except in the houses of the well-to-do these minima are the rule. Such a room is let at from two to ten shillings per month according to the situation and the type of the building. To avoid this expense a number of labourers will share a room. The result is that certain areas of the town are rookeries of dilapidated shacks with a population density of over 250 persons per acre.

89. A number of prosperous artisans and clerks occupy houses of three or four small rooms with a rent of between £18 to £30 per annum. These are of mud or brick and the rents represent about 15 years purchase of the property including the land. A few highly paid clerks live in proportionately better houses, which they often own, and there is now a welcome migration of men of this class to the suburbs where they erect villas of good construction and appearance.

90. Such men are usually senior African officials of the Government who are able to take advantage of the Government African Staff Housing Scheme, the only form of Building Society at present in operation in the Colony. There is a need for a Building Society available to all applicants desirous of constructing dwellings and there is hope that it will be created by private enterprise, in the near future. The fact that mortgagors in the country demand extortionate rates of interest whilst mortgagees are prone to evade contractual obligations has in the past impeded would-be builders of well planned small houses.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

MINING.

91. The tin industry has shown little signs of improvement during the past year. In January the price of the metal stood at £141 per ton but it fell to £103 by the middle of April. Later it improved up to a maximum of £157 since when it has remained steadily around £150 per ton. Government control of production and export of tin has been exercised throughout the year. The

Nigerian quota has been further reduced until the export is now at the rate of 3,431 tons metal per annum. The output for 1932 will be approximately 6,000 tons ore.

92. Gold continues to attract considerable interest and great activity has been shown in mining and prospecting for this metal—particularly in the Niger and Sokoto Provinces. This is largely due to the control of tin and the increased price of the former metal which is now fetching around £6 per oz. The output for the year should approach that of 1917 which was 2,866 ozs. Investigation of the Minna-Birnin Gwari gold-bearing area has now been completed and it is expected that an account of the geology and economics will be published shortly.

93. The output of silver lead in Adamawa Province has fallen to 700 tons owing to the need for further development and the installation of plant to deal with water in order to work at a greater depth than has hitherto been possible.

94. During 1932, the activities of the Geological Survey Department have been directed again mainly to the investigation of water supply problems in Sokoto, Zaria, Kano, Adamawa, Bornu, Ilorin and Benin Provinces and well-sinking operations have been extended to the Emirates of Gumel and Katsina. Over ten thousand feet of well-shafts have been constructed during the year.

95. In Sokoto Province improvement of water supply has been undertaken south-west of Sokoto where water is generally scanty and bad. Further experimental work is in hand to ameliorate the supply in Sokoto City and the discovery of sub-artesian water under a good head about three miles to the east promises an added volume of potable water. The total number of completed wells in this area now exceeds a hundred and twenty. Satisfactory progress has also been made in the Hadejia and Bornu Emirates where a total of over sixty shafts has been sunk in each case.

96. It has now been inferred from geological observation that the whole of the Nigerian portion of the Chad Basin is underlain by sub-artesian water and this has been proved correct wherever shaft-sinking has taken place. There is some reason to hope that artesian water may occur.

97. In all areas the training of native staff in well-sinking proceeds and encouraging results have been achieved, particularly in Sokoto, where much of the work in normal ground can now be carried out with a minimum of European supervision.

Colliery.

98. Mining is carried on at the Udi Coalfield situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are Government owned and worked by the Railway, are capable of producing 1,400 tons of coal per day. During 1932 the estimated output is placed at 300,000 tons. The coal may be classified as sub-bituminous, having a slaty cleavage. It ignites readily and burns with a bright steady flame. The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, Tin Mines and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor at the rate of 400 tons per hour.

AGRICULTURE.

99. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. Only of those few products that are mainly exported is it possible to make a guess at the gross average annual production. Of these crops, the average annual export is of course known, and it is usually possible by some means to form some rough guess at the ratio between average annual export and average annual internal consumption. About other crops it is not possible to present any statistics whatever.

100. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season and considerable diurnal and seasonal variations in temperature. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year.

101. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where the conditions of soil and climate favour the production of one or more of these crops, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the growers have to rely on imported, or at least purchased, food. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

102. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another factor which tends to limit the production of export crops by small holders in the tropics, especially when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria. This limitation arises from the fact that most of the tropical export products need rather elaborate treatment after harvesting or very highly organised marketting, such as it is difficult or impossible for peasants to provide.

103. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. Especially does the native farmer favour permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years; though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by

the fact that the ownership of the land is vested in the local community as a whole, and by the confusion which exists about the extent and permanence of the rights which the individual has to the use of his share of the land which is owned by his community. That this is a temporary difficulty rather than a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although cocoa planting has progressed much more slowly here than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, it has yet proceeded very steadily in most of the parts of Nigeria that are really well suited to this crop.

104. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. It is often said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria; but actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. The fruits occur in large, very dense bunches at the top of the tree, and each bunch contains a very large number of separate fruits. Each fruit is somewhat like a hard, brightly coloured plum. The oil is extracted from the outer pulp. Inside the pulp is a very hard shelled nut, within which again is the kernel. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

105. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two *per cent.* of water or dirt.

106. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms which are properly spaced in a plantation, and kept free from bushy undergrowth, will begin to bear at four years old, and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder, which is much less laborious than harvesting from old trees. Moreover it has been shown, by many experiments, that the yield of plantation trees, whether reckoned per tree or per acre, is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees, which

have to compete with " bush ". The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, and the farmer has not been slow to appreciate it. As mentioned in a previous paragraph, the communal system of land ownership constitutes a considerable handicap to the enterprising farmer who wishes to establish a small plantation of palms. Yet numbers of small plantations have been established here and there throughout the palm belt; and the following figures show the progress that is being made in this direction. In considering these figures it should be remembered that the average size of the individual farmer's plantation is only about four acres.

Year.	Total area of plantations and replanted groves.
1928	70 acres.
1929	180 ,,
1930	266 ,,
1931	366 ,,
1932	695 ,,

There is every reason to anticipate that progress will continue rapidly; for the benefits of the work are now being seen, as the first trees in the earlier planted of these native plantations come into bearing; and these are naturally a much more effective advertisement for plantations than were the planted palms at the two experimental farms, which previously constituted the only demonstrations that were available.

107. The native processes by which the oil is extracted, though ingenious, are comparatively inefficient, for only some fifty-five *per cent.* to sixty-five *per cent.* of the total oil in the fruit is recovered. Experiments by the Agricultural Department have shown that this efficiency can be very considerably increased by the use of a simple mechanical press. Again, the native is not slow to appreciate the improvement when it is demonstrated to him. But the price of the press was originally about £25 when it was first introduced, and this high price prevented its being taken up, except by a few people. Gradually cheaper models have been evolved and have become correspondingly more attractive. A much larger model has now been placed on the market for £20 and will probably gradually be adopted. At present about 45 of the older type of press are in use and eight of the new type.

108. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a " spare time occupation ". It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all so the annual export, some 250,000 tons, represents practically the gross annual production. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four *per cent.* of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to

coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

109. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in "plantations". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu is suitable for cocoa plantations, and there are some portions of several other provinces which are suitable for this crop. A cocoa plantation needs to be thoroughly weeded and to receive a certain amount of cultivation during the first four or five years. Thereafter the cocoa crop entails the expenditure of remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees, so that the return from the food crops largely compensates for the labour expended.

110. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures of plant sanitation to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the "Black Pod disease". This disease does not damage the tree itself and at present the yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. As in the case of oil palms, so also in that of cocoa, the communal land system has constituted a brake, rather than a bar, to planting, and new plantations are still slowly but steadily increasing in number. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

EXPORTS (IN TONS) BY SEASONS FROM NIGERIA AND THE CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE.

		Average monthly price per ton (Lagos).	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
		£		
1928–29 ...	...	36	49,100	4,700
1929–30 ...	...	30	51,700	2,800
1930–31 ...	...	18	48,700	2,900
1931–32 ...	...	18	55,000	3,300

111. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of

mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Nigerian Government Inspection system, parcels of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", are differentiated; and bags containing such cocoa must, by law, be marked accordingly before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than five per cent of damaged or incompletely fermented beans; grade II allows only a small proportion of damaged beans, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation; grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable, saleable, quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. First grade cocoa this year (1932) is fetching as much as £3 per ton more than second grade, and second grade is worth £1 per ton more than third grade. As a result of educative work carried out by the Agricultural Department in demonstrating the correct method of preparation, together with the influence of the official grading, a steady improvement is occurring year by year in the quality of Nigerian cocoa. The following figures refer to the two last main seasons, September to March inclusive (during which period some 90 per cent of the annual crop is graded), and show how the proportion of the best cocoa is increasing and that of the lowest grade decreasing:—

	Grade I.	Grade III.
1930-31	8.5%	4.4%
1931-32	13.0%	1.4%

112. *Groundnuts.*—The groundnut (or "peanut" or "monkey-nut") constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated provinces of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while the producing area is several hundred miles from the coast. Thus at times when produce prices are low, there is very little left for the buyers and producers of groundnuts, after the cost of sea-freight and railway freight has been deducted; and the Railway is forced to carry groundnuts at a low rate, since otherwise no price at all could be paid to the producer. The figures given below show

the amounts exported in recent seasons (the calendar year is not very suitable for groundnut statistics).

GROUNDNUTS.

	Tons exported October 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st—March 31st. Per ton. £	s.	d.
1928–29	135,000	11	1	0
1929–30	147,000	8	18	0
1930–31	154,000	4	17	0
1931–32	165,000	6	16	0

113. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported. There is no means of estimating the local consumption directly, nor is there even any indirect means of forming any useful guess at its volume. It is probable that the amount exported annually is not much less than the annual gross production except on the rare occasions when there is a considerable shortage of the ordinary food crops. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as 15 per cent or perhaps even 20 per cent by this means.

114. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria, especially the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria, while groundnuts are essentially the export crop on sandy soils, cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the rainfall, although it depends more on a favourable distribution than upon the gross annual fall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts, an unknown quantity of American cotton is consumed locally in the hand spinning and weaving industry, and there is also a considerable quantity that is exported by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation. So far as can be judged, the amount accounted for

in these ways is insignificant, as compared to the amount exported to Europe, when the export price is high; but both the amount stored for internal consumption and that exported by land rise to a considerable figure, possibly equal to the volume of the export, in years when the price offered for purchase for export to Europe is low.

AMERICAN COTTON EXPORTS BY SEASONS AND PRICES PAID TO GROWERS.

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett.)	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1929–30	34,500	1·2d.–1·6d.
1930–31	14,000	·5d.–·8d.
1931–32	5,000	·6d.–·8d.

115. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth, so that the increasing wealth of the people in recent years has been spent rather on imported than on local cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that the farmer thinks it not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until about the year 1926 when an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only much superior to the ordinary native cotton in commercial quality, but also actually superior in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The proportion of the crop which is sold or stored for local consumption varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export. It is impossible to form any accurate estimate of the average annual local consumption, but it is possibly about the equivalent of 8,000 or 10,000 bales.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA BY SEASONS AND PRICES PAID TO GROWERS.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1927–28 ...	4,500	1½d.–2d.	68	2½d.–3d.
1928–29 ...	6,500	1⅞d.–1½d.	900	2½d.–2¼d.
1929–30 ...	3,500	1⅛d.–½d.	6,000	1⅝d.–⅞d.
1930–31 ...	300	⅝d.–⅞d.	4,000	⅞d.–⅝d.
1931–32 ...	—	—	1,300	¾d.–⅝d.

116. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable; for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces.

117. *Minor Export Crops.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed (" benniseed ") chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. The Agricultural Department, working in co-operation with the exporting firms, has been able, by producing pure seed which is given in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species.

118. A new industry has also been fostered by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. The measures taken by the department include distributing good " seed-ginger ", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result of these measures the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard Jamaican ginger; and moreover the Nigerian standard is improving annually. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1928-29	6 tons.
1929-30	11 ,,
1930-31	16 ,,
1931-32	40 ,,

There is every prospect of continued increase. At present the cultivation is chiefly confined to the Zaria Province.

119. Experiments are being conducted to test the possibility of exporting raw pineapples to England, and so far there appears to be ground for hope of eventual success. There is also a possibility that grape-fruit may be exported in a few years' time. Samples of Nigerian grape-fruit have been well reported upon, and steps are now being taken to ascertain by experiments which variety of stock and scion is best in the local conditions. Those will then be multiplied and distributed, and it is hoped that the first commercial shipment will be possible in six or seven years' time.

120. The harvests of *food crops* in southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others; but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared to those which occur in most parts of the world. The season of 1932 has been an extra-

ordinarily dry and unfavourable one, yet fair crops have been harvested, and food is cheap. In northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years; and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine. The rainfall of 1932 has not been ideally distributed either as to time or place—it never is; but, on the whole, the season can fairly be described as having been distinctly better than an average one.

121. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crop grown and the yield per acre in the Northern Provinces of all crops, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate three times the area of crop that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure has a remarkably great effect on the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure, gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man does who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The following figures show the progress of this work:—

Year.	Total number of mixed farmers.
1928	3
1929	7
1930	17
1931	44
1932	112

122. Recently, northern Nigeria has been subject to a plague of locusts. In 1930, the damage done by locusts was considerable, although an active campaign of destruction of the locust hoppers was organised by the Agricultural Department, assisted by many officers seconded from other departments. This campaign, conducted chiefly by driving the swarms into trenches or pits, was not sufficiently effective to prevent a great increase in the number of locusts in the country. In 1931, the campaign was conducted largely by poisoning the bands of hoppers with bait treated with arsenic. Over 30 tons of arsenic were used, and about 1,200 tons of bait (calculated as dry bait) were made at over 80 centres suitably distributed about the country. An Agricultural Officer was posted to each province to organise these factories and the spreading of the bait; but most of the field work was supervised by the local political officers. Altogether it is believed that over 150,000 acres of bands of hoppers were destroyed. A similar campaign, on a rather smaller scale, has again been carried out this year (1932) by the political officers in the various provinces. No damage has been done to crops in either of the last two years, and as the seasons have been otherwise favourable for grain crops, food is now (November, 1932) cheaper than it has been for many years. The number of locusts has become less each year. There are now very few swarms of locusts in the country, though there have been many each year recently at this date; thus there seems reason to hope that the end of the infestation may be approaching.

FORESTRY.

123. The European demand for mahogany and other high grade West African timbers which in 1931 had declined to the extent of over sixty per cent below the average for the ten previous years has not shown the hoped for recovery during the year. The most recent tendency of the market, however, when considered with other factors, is more encouraging than for some time past. Of 77 timber areas held under licence 24 were being worked in the latter part of the year, compared with 19 being worked a year ago. Although the continued depression of sterling in terms of American dollars has helped to maintain prices for Nigerian logs in England at a satisfactory level, any large and sustained increase in demand depends more on an improvement in trade generally with a resulting enhancement of consumers' purchasing power. Ground for more optimism lies in a recently increased and more widespread inquiry for African mahogany of all descriptions, and in more interest being displayed in other timbers especially walnut and obeche. The result has been both an upward tendency of prices and a rapid clearing of brokers' stocks.

124. Sample logs of a local tree, *Mansonia altissima*, which were sent to the Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, have been most favourably reported on as being a first class cabinet-making timber of the walnut type.

125. The wood-seasoning kiln at Ijora was completed towards the end of the year and the first trial runs of timber put through it have been highly successful; further investigations into the variations in moisture content of timber in its effect on seasoning are being made. An open impregnation tank for the treatment of timber up to 30 feet long has also been constructed; in this it is proposed to impregnate the less durable species rendering them fit for various constructional purposes.

126. The assistance given by the Forestry Department in grading and organisation has resulted in spite of the trade depression in considerably increasing the output value of gum arabic from the Northern Provinces. Several inquiries have been received regarding the manufacture of cutch from mangroves, and a trade in this product seems not unlikely to develop.

127. While ordinary plantation work has been reduced to a minimum, chena plantations which have proved successful in the South have now been extended to the North, the results so far obtained being so satisfactory as to justify the hope that this method will become of very great importance in the Northern Provinces. The work of the Sylviculturist branch has been extended with the establishment of additional sample plots, completion of further enumeration surveys, etc., while natural regeneration experiments continue to give satisfaction. The result of the work up to date is not only that a much better idea of the contents of the Nigerian forests has been obtained, but a considerably increased knowledge of the sylvicultural requirements of the more valuable species is now available.

128. The prevailing sentiment in favour of British goods, assisted by the recently imposed tariffs, the information resulting

from investigations carried out by the Forest Products Research Laboratory and other factors have combined to produce a greatly increased trade inquiry for some of the lesser known Empire timbers. In order that Nigeria with its supplies of excellent hardwoods shall receive a full share of what is expected in many quarters to be a coming "boom" in Empire timbers, an expert from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, is at present visiting this country.

LIVESTOCK.

129. The livestock of the country and the various animal products enter largely into the economic and social life of the Northern Provinces and constitute almost the entire source of wealth of the nomadic stock-owning tribes.

130. The Annual Census for the year 1931 showed that scattered throughout the Northern Provinces there were 2,958,790 cattle, 1,965,026 sheep, 5,267,411 goats, 198,267 horses, 538,698 donkeys, 2,288 camels and 34 mules. These figures however are based on the amount of annual tax collected and are by no means a true representation of the actual numbers of animals in the country—it would be almost impossible to compute correctly the actual numbers.

131. The year 1932 has been an unfortunate period for the stock owner as owing to the general economic depression only very low prices have been obtainable for stock and the various animal products. In consequence the cattle owners particularly have experienced great difficulty in paying the annual Jangali tax of two shillings per beast.

132. However, from a purely Veterinary point of view the year 1932 has been a very satisfactory one as it has been marked by an almost complete absence of any serious animal epizootics and only small isolated outbreaks of disease involving a few head of cattle in each case have been recorded. This satisfactory state of affairs is due entirely to the scheme of immunisation against the more common cattle diseases which has been conducted during the past few years.

133. During the year 258,942 cattle were immunised against rinderpest, 360,428 vaccinated against blackquarter, 126,440 vaccinated against pleuro-pneumonia, 122,881 against hæmorrhagic septicæmia and 2,175 vaccinated against anthrax (vaccinations against this disease only commenced late in December).

134. Altogether since the commencement of the present immunisation scheme at the latter end of 1925 over 1,000,000 head of cattle have been immunised against rinderpest, a disease which in past years harassed the cattle owners and decimated the herds.

135. In addition to the work of immunisation, 8,566 head of cattle received treatment for trypanosomiasis during the year. This service is now very popular with cattle owners and is being extended.

136. The scheme for the improvement of hides and skins has also received increased attention during the year and has been

considerably extended. It is now in operation in most of the Northern Provinces where drying sheds are being erected at all the larger markets by the various Native Administrations. The exporting firms and the overseas buyers generally report a very considerable improvement in the quality of the hides and skins exported from Nigeria. The export trade in hides and skins is a very considerable one and a general improvement in quality and, in consequence, an increase in prices obtainable will be of considerable economic importance to Nigeria.

137. *Butter Fat.*—Apart from the local sale of milk and fresh butter, up to the present there has been practically no other outlet for the dairy produce of the numerous cattle herds which figure so largely in the social and economic life of the people of the Northern Territories. In other parts of the world, particularly in India and East Africa where conditions similar to those in this country prevail, the manufacture and trade in a clarified butter fat known as ghee is of economic importance. (A small amount of ghee is manufactured in Nigeria but it is of such poor quality that there appears to be no real demand for it.) With a view to developing a similar trade in Nigeria the Veterinary Department towards the end of last year commenced the manufacture on a small scale of a good quality of clarified butter fat from butter obtained from the native owner. There is already a big local demand for this commodity by both Europeans and Africans and samples have been sent to England to the Imperial Institute and to Messrs. Rowntrees, Limited, with the object of ascertaining if an overseas trade can be developed. Should such a trade prove to be possible it would be a great asset to the country particularly to the cattle owner of the North. The production of the ghee itself on a large scale would present little difficulty, cleanliness in the preparation of the butter being the main essential. At present ghee is being sold from the Depot established at Vom for 4d. per pound; when properly prepared it will remain in perfect condition for months or even years.

138. *Animal Clinics.*—The success of the animal clinics which had been established in Katsina and Kano encouraged the opening of similar clinics in other parts of the country this year *viz*: Bauchi, Azare, Gombe, Sokoto and Zaria. The object of these clinics—which are maintained by the local Native Administrations—is to provide the native stock owner with free treatment, under professional supervision, for the common ailments of his animals, such as saddle and track sores, rope galls, lameness, injuries, etc. They are becoming increasingly popular and are a very necessary institution in any endeavour to eliminate the great amount of unnecessary suffering which is unfortunately too rife amongst the pack animals in this country.

FISHERIES.

139. Though there is no export trade in fish there is a steady trade in dried fish which is caught by natives of the coastal areas and of the Niger and Cross Rivers and is carried for sale into the markets of the interior villages. In the larger riverside stations there is also considerable trade in fresh fish sold for European and African consumption.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

140. Total value of trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

		£
Import	... ...	7,059,408
Export	... ...	9,376,519
Total	...	£16,435,927

an increase of £1,153,699 on the trade of previous year.

The value of imports shows an increase of £548,893 and that of exports an increase of £604,806. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £161,080 compared with £189,532 a decrease of £28,452 on the previous year.

141. The value of specie imported in 1932 was £48,411 a decrease of £185,273 on the previous year; £152,182 was the value of specie exported this year as against £1,872,806 the previous year, a decrease of £1,720,624.

142. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £6,777,459 an increase of over 18 per cent compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £9,364,364 show an increase of over seven per cent compared with the previous year.

143. The United Kingdom (excluding specie) accounted for 51.63 per cent of the total trade compared with 51.37 per cent in the previous year showing an increase of .26 per cent; (imports at 73.26 per cent showing an increase of 2.64 per cent; and exports at 35.36 per cent showing a decrease of 1.73 per cent); the United States of America with 9.09 per cent of the trade an increase of .19 per cent, and Germany with 13.12 per cent a decrease of 2.68 per cent. With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no appreciable trade with any other part of the British Empire.

144. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.	1931.	1932.	Increase + Decrease −
United Kingdom	2,296,651	2,786,228	+ 489,557
Holland	2,222	261	− 1,961
Germany	3,574	2,655	− 919
Other Countries	98,892	2,743	— 96,149
Total	2,401,339	2,791,887	+ 390,548

Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom	651,874	1,406,328	+ 754,454
U. S. America	1,696,110	2,444,817	+ 748,707
Other Countries	7,594	17,948	+ 10,354
Total	2,355,578	3,869,093	+1,513,515

Gin, Imperial Gallons.	1931.	1932.	Increase + Decrease −
United Kingdom	23,721	26,727	+ 3,006
Holland	80,226	71,482	− 8,744
Germany	22,862	8,974	− 13,888
Other Countries	685	206	− 479
Total	127,494	107,389	− 20,105
Salt, Cwts.			
United Kingdom	918,934	1,014,382	+ 95,448
Germany	44,315	47,069	+ 2,754
Other Countries	5,808	2,794	− 3,014
Total	969,057	1,064,245	+ 95,188
Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	13,971	20	− 13,951
U. S. America	3,869,286	4,024,597	+ 155,311
Germany	9,591	35,159	+ 25,568
Other Countries	43,622	5,624	− 37,998
Total	3,936,470	4,065,400	+ 128,930
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,335,158	2,192,891	+ 857,733
Italy	48,079	51,810	+ 3,731
Germany	55,718	31,576	− 24,142
Holland	46,834	63,331	+ 16,497
France	27,486	50,011	+ 22,525
Other Countries	34,790	162,161	+ 127,371
Total	£1,548,065	£2,551,780	+ £1,003,715
Kola Nuts, Value.	£	£	£
Gold Coast	37,524	6,815	− 30,709
Sierra Leone	39,300	50,416	+ 11,116
Other Countries	1,436	1,332	− 104
Total	£78,260	£58,563	− £19,697
Kerosene, Imperial Gallons.			
U. S. America	3,152,073	2,092,622	− 1,059,451
United Kingdom	12,997	1,990	− 11,007
Other Countries	21,913	57,598	+ 35,685
Total	3,186,983	2,152,210	− 1,034,773

145. Tobacco imports have increased and the figures under the United Kingdom are interesting. In the cotton trade also a marked increase is noticeable all round except for German imports; Japan and India contributed no less than £100,510 of the £127,371 increase, under figures of " Other Countries ". In 1931 there was a decrease of 1,479,613 imperial gallons under kerosene and this year there is a further decrease of 1,034,773 Imperial Gallons. Increasing use of electricity and of palm oil for burning purposes in the country districts accounts for a large proportion of this decrease.

146. Nigeria's list of exports is a very limited one and no difficulty should be experienced in placing before the various countries of the Empire such of the commodities as would be likely

to find a market. For the first time Poland and Russia have taken Palm Kernels of 5,170 and 1,320 tons respectively. Sweden increased her imports of Palm Kernels from 239 tons in 1929 to 1,000 tons this year. There was no previous importation. Export of groundnuts to Denmark has increased this year by almost 3,000 tons and Belgium's import was 1,000 tons, this year, nothing being purchased in 1931.

147. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years.

Commercial and Government.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	14,437,993	15,765,238	13,219,165	12,616,949	6,510,515	7,059,408
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	15,674,440	17,075,165	17,756,945	15,028,624	8,771,713	9,376,519
Total ...	30,112,433	32,840,403	30,976,110	27,645,573	15,282,228	16,435,927
Imports of Specie ..	1,226,644	898,287	185,282	83,088	233,684	48,411
Exports of Specie ...	666,517	131,768	165,556	145,691	1,872,806	152,182
Total ...	1,893,161	1,030,055	350,838	228,779	2,106,490	200,593
Gross Total ...	32,005,594	33,870,458	31,326,948	27,874,352	17,388,718	16,636,520

1932. Parcels by parcels post not included.

148. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the principal exports for the past four years are appended:—

Palm Oil.

Countries of destination.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	46,699	1,190,417	35,653	902,594	30,230	419,916	45,939	601,312
Germany	9,917	267,824	12,325	290,842	14,075	198,242	8,426	118,724
U. S. America	59,711	1,680,327	61,145	1,435,223	43,898	555,716	25,458	307,309
Holland	6,583	177,243	8,662	187,553	7,388	91,588	7,188	94,731
France	642	18,881	315	5,941	1,297	17,330	2,643	30,787
Italy	13,701	415,178	16,664	407,429	20,727	251,816	26,089	306,249
Other Countries	592	17,431	1,037	20,831	564	7,073	318	3,666
Total	131,845	3,767,301	135,801	3,250,413	118,179	1,541,681	116,061	1,462,478

Palm Kernels.

United Kingdom	113,481	2,007,929	98,854	1,435,755	96,044	786,940	133,687	1,161,063
Germany	108,149	1,740,360	136,221	1,869,415	126,015	1,059,450	115,241	1,001,565
U. S. America	506	10,045	3,950	71,323	15,082	135,184	8,183	73,781
Holland	21,185	362,058	15,723	237,227	12,573	106,278	34,592	302,999
France	1,303	22,220	718	8,210	939	7,959	2,347	21,048
Italy	1,411	25,581	1,239	17,464	1,270	13,504	631	5,638
Denmark	4,978	91,205	3,145	37,330	1,367	12,231	6,614	60,586
Other Countries	464	5,452	172	2,442	1,164	10,799	7,765	69,388
Total	251,477	4,264,850	260,022	3,679,166	254,454	2,132,345	309,060	2,696,068

149. With reference to the above figures it will be observed that the quantities of exports of palm kernels, cocoa, and groundnuts during this year were greater than in any of the previous years. A decrease of 2,118 tons shows in palm oil. Cotton lint shows a decrease of 66 per cent on the 1931 exports. Tin ore also shows a decrease of 44.7 per cent.

COTTON LINT.

Countries of destination.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	115,428	533,267	150,234	601,996	58,971	127,116	21,941	41,126
Germany	...	...	9,043	18,219	8,335	18,933	1,658	3,333
France	962	6,217	...	...	951	2,069	219	371
Other Countries ...	912	3,782	889	3,343	2,044	4,694	...	...
Total	117,302	543,266	160,166	623,558	70,301	152,812	23,818	44,830

TIN ORE.

Countries of destination.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	15,129	2,298,745	12,067	1,373,466	10,794	906,185	5,967	579,503

150. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the fol ,wing table. There was no abnormal rise in the prices. The groundnuts price was slightly better than last year.

Groundnuts.

Countries of destination.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom	11,542	178,606	24,465	382,981	17,757	158,845	19,732	224,700
Germany	44,629	705,980	71,185	1,025,887	51,170	460,908	17,362	199,310
Holland	24,212	423,979	9,355	149,139	10,459	106,732	5,754	63,395
U. S. America	...	...	...	2	751	7,847	...	...
France	62,734	1,083,807	38,364	594,572	73,081	710,751	132,306	1,533,966
Italy	1,403	22,482	1,240	22,053	4,241	35,920	7,450	79,786
Other Countries	2,859	50,859	1,762	21,122	2,280	29,688	5,520	58,163
Total	147,379	2,465,713	146,371	2,195,756	159,739	1,510,691	188,124	2,159,320

Cocoa.

United Kingdom	13,916	619,903	11,921	368,013	11,952	251,768	14,663	296,729
Germany	10,787	433,529	16,903	603,552	14,170	291,126	17,268	318,389
U. S. America	19,057	783,194	8,294	289,454	6,574	123,689	16,864	309,468
Holland	19,498	434,292	14,379	470,329	19,178	409,376	21,071	377,608
France	178	7,025	...	...	93	1,817	61	1,078
Other Countries	800	27,893	834	25,052	839	15,478	1,108	18,839
Total	55,236	2,305,836	52,331	1,756,400	52,806	1,093,254	71,035	1,322,111

Average Wholesale Export Price of Staple Products.

	For the year 1932.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Lagos.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels per ton	6 12 10	7 10 8	8 9 6	7 14 0	6 12 6	6 3 10	5 18 11	6 11 11	6 14 9	6 12 9	6 8 9	6 14 10	6 10 5
Palm Oil (Hard) per ton	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	9 6 10	10 15 6	11 18 9	10 13 10	8 13 0	8 1 3	7 9 4	8 10 4	9 12 11	9 18 10	9 1 3	9 2 6	8 14 7
Cocoa (Old) per ton	16 5 6	16 15 0	15 15 0	16 9 4	16 0 0	12 0 0	...	...	...	...	17 13 6	17 16 0	17 15 0
Cocoa (New) per ton	15 14 11	17 5 0	16 5 0	16 19 4	16 10 0	...	11 1 6	11 9 0	12 8 6	14 10 4	18 6 0	19 6 8	19 3 0
Kano.													
Groundnuts per ton	8 0 9	7 0 0	9 18 0	10 0 0	9 0 0	8 12 0	6 15 0	8 0 0	7 15 0	7 7 6	6 0 0	...	...

151. In the hides and skins trade the exports of cattle hides and goatskins show decreases of 14 per cent and 18.8 per cent respectively, whilst an increase of 20 per cent is noticed on sheepskins. The following are detailed figures for the past four years.

Cattle Hides.

Countries of destination.	1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom	2,422,746	101,287	1,739,405	56,342	1,758,613	52,638	2,020,334	49,537
Germany	513,093	18,107	68,701	3,475	174,967	6,072	112,236	2,806
Holland	66,610	2,127	69,080	2,933	36,562	914	...	...
U. S. America	...	...	14,818	498	...	...	...	...
France	6,027,557	233,631	2,967,278	103,902	4,352,166	122,498	2,947,266	74,127
Other Countries	825,794	32,982	662,639	25,664	675,877	22,949	938,570	25,365
Total	9,855,800	388,134	5,521,921	192,814	6,998,185	205,071	6,018,406	151,835

Sheepskins.

United Kingdom	801,672	65,178	430,247	37,590	361,677	24,275	174,819	13,930
Germany	45,940	4,129	78,401	5,835	33,690	1,872	20,065	982
Holland	...	...	12,981	930	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	150,197	14,223	362,521	31,803	311,506	18,732	718,805	39,278
France	59,285	5,013	21,779	1,870	78,059	5,849	1,045	157
Other Countries	898	67	...	...	10,220	863	45,167	6,376
Total	1,057,992	88,610	908,929	78,028	795,152	51,591	959,901	60,723

Goatskins.

United Kingdom	2,401,288	310,312	2,425,974	332,490	2,541,983	268,603	1,262,763	117,979
Germany	3,605	323	32,599	3,616	31,365	3,063	47,901	4,199
Holland	7,832	979	1,300	260	14,683	2,202	27,472	2,527
U. S. America	455,419	59,795	1,197,288	168,617	1,214,116	126,042	1,966,113	212,870
France	619,612	75,218	748,342	95,765	605,342	65,706	195,288	19,177
Other Countries	51,978	6,244	26,700	3,232	37,631	3,387	105,810	13,173
Total	3,539,734	452,871	4,432,203	603,980	4,445,120	469,003	3,605,347	369,925

152. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the America Barber West Africa Line, John Holt and Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Line and allied Companies, Chargeurs Reunis, French Steamship Line, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societa di Navigazione Libera Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, reduced their thrice monthly mailboat sailings to once a fortnight, the vessels now proceed alternately to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England has been increased from 14 to 15 days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has decreased this year but British tonnage was in excess of Foreign tonnage.

Year.	Entered.				Total	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1928 . ..	480	1,000,403	549	969,751	1,029	1,970,154
1929	518	1,036,726	556	981,965	1,074	2,018,691
1930	512	1,014,188	516	932,800	1,028	1,946,988
1931	407	783,708	452	868,364	859	1,652,072
1932	373	742,052	382	712,298	755	1,454,350

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1928	478	975,696	532	926,000	1,010	1,901,696
1929	505	1,038,308	551	961,802	1,056	2,000,110
1930	504	1,006,703	516	930,470	1,020	1,937,173
1931	413	791,352	448	863,028	861	1,654,380
1932	375	742,637	381	711,115	756	1,453,752

153. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show a decrease, but ships have been bringing and taking away fuller cargoes. The tonnage of cargo inwards shows a

decrease of 6,701 but the tonnage outwards an increase of 127,896 on the previous year, which is the highest on record.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1928	508,301	109,607	617,908	414,952	294,487	709,439
1929	409,640	118,242	527,882	439,404	304,375	743,779
1930	365,122	125,553	490,675	479,931	261,639	741,570
1931	251,754	74,233	325,987	402,177	275,390	677,567
1932	251,075	68,211	319,286	480,617	324,846	805,463

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

154. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages, being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, cloths, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

155. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. The general trade depression has resulted in a fall of wages and this fall has been set off to a large extent by a decrease in the prices of native foodstuffs but there has been little corresponding decrease in the cost of imported articles of food and of manufactured goods. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage earning classes are in the south: yams, cassava, maize, palm oil and greens with pepper dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the north the chief articles are: millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

156. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers are required by law to use scales, but their customers know nothing of weight, preferring to buy meat by the piece.

157. The Southern Provinces being more dependent as a whole on the export trade of Nigeria have been more severely hit by the fall in wholesale prices than the Northern Provinces but full effects of the financial depression have this year penetrated to the inland and isolated districts. The labouring classes have suffered more from scarcity of employment than from the reduction of wages. Both European firms and native employers have been forced to cut down their staffs to meet the prevailing slackness in trade and a great many labourers have been thrown out of work. It is fortunate that the comparatively low cost of living in Nigeria prevents any possibility of the unemployment problem becoming acute.

UNSKILLED LABOUR.

158. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

(*a*) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.

(*b*) Casual labour hired by the day for porterage, etc.

(*c*) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

159. Class (*a*) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. In the Ogoja Province, where the average wage is lower than in any other area of the Southern though not of the Northern Provinces, it has been calculated that this class of labour receives roughly fourpence a day including the value of the food provided by the employer. In other districts the average would be slightly higher. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The average wage paid for this type of labour in the Ogoja Province in 1931 was sixpence a day.

160. Class (*b*) is to be found both in the towns and the outlying districts and the average wage has fallen considerably during 1932. The prevailing rates are now fourpence to sixpence a day, whereas an average wage of eightpence to ninepence was paid in 1931. Owing to the scarcity of employment this class of labour can be obtained without difficulty.

161. The wages paid to class (*c*) vary from sevenpence in the Ogoja Province to tenpence in the more highly civilised areas.

162. Detailed figures are not available for unskilled labour in the Northern Provinces. The daily wage for a paid labourer is slightly less than that paid in the Southern Provinces and in many places casual labour rates have fallen to fourpence per diem.

163. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. A labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can live very cheaply and in the Ogoja Province it is calculated that in such circumstances a

man can support a wife and two children for threepence a day and in many parts of the Northern Provinces for less. An unmarried labourer who has no farm of his own can live on 1½d. a day in the Ogoja Province and on 4½d. a day in the Warri Province. In the Ondo Province a subsistence allowance of fivepence to sixpence a day is paid to labourers working in the timber concessions and it is reckoned that for such labourers the cost of living is fourpence a day. The increased cost incurred by married men in supporting wives and families is in some measure counter-balanced by the fact that wives and children are a source of income. It is calculated that in the Benin Province the average woman earns from five shillings to ten shillings a month by petty trading and by the sale of surplus produce, in which task the children help her, and on the marriage of a daughter a parent may receive a bride price amounting, in the wealthier areas, to as much as £40.

164. In Lagos wages have fallen considerably during the past two years. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Threepence per day is the minimum cost of food for a man performing hard manual labour. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings, but the whole cost being borne by one man. In the majority of cases the wives of wage earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

SALARIED CLASSES.

165. Skilled artisans receive wages varying from a shilling and threepence to four shillings a day in the Southern Provinces and from two shillings to three shillings and sixpence in the Northern Provinces. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

166. The large majority of the educated classes are engaged in clerical occupations at salaries ranging from thirty shillings per month for the beginner up to £300 per annum and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger

rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos where rents compared to other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by sub-letting, if the wage earner has rented a fair sized tenement.

167. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. Those in Government service have suffered no decrease of wages but some Native Administrations have been forced to impose a temporary levy on salaries. The average cost of living is calculated to be a shilling and sixpence a day for a single man and three shillings for a married man.

EUROPEANS.

168. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-500 for a single man. It has been increased by the imposition of additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

ANNUAL COLONIAL REPORT, 1932: EDUCATION.

169. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria, with a headquarters in Lagos. The work of the department is, however, decentralised to a considerable extent and Assistant Directors at Kaduna and Enugu, the headquarters of the Lieutenant-Governors of the Northern and Southern Provinces, are responsible for routine and matters of minor policy within their respective areas.

170. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation. The first meeting of the Northern Provinces Board was held at Kaduna on the 11th of March, 1932.

171. The progress of the Government-aided schools, most of which are under the control of the Mission Societies, was seriously affected by financial stringency. In the first place it was not possible to increase the sum total of grants, which in normal times shows an annual increase in view of the additional cost of staff, due not only to increments but to higher salaries paid to certificated teachers graduating from the Training Colleges to replace untrained masters. And in the second place the native sources from which the Missions relied to make up the difference between Government grant and expenditure began to fail and it became a matter of great difficulty to make both ends meet.

172. During this year, as in the previous year, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education.

173. The Government has found it possible, in spite of its financial embarrassment, to go on with the plan of concentrating more advanced professional training in Higher Colleges and a contract was signed in December, 1932, for the erection of the first instalment of the Higher College at Yaba, which is four miles from Lagos on the mainland. The construction of this portion of the College is to be completed in a year and will be ready for the students by the beginning of 1934.

174. Meanwhile a first batch of Higher College students was taken in at the beginning of the year and accommodated in temporary quarters pending the erection of the College. A second batch will be taken in January, 1933. When, therefore, the College opens in 1934 it will accommodate immediately first, second and third year students.

175. The plan to remove the Training College for teachers from Katsina to Zaria and to develop it as a Higher College with scope similar to that of the Yaba College has not yet matured, though some higher classes have been started at Katsina for students who wish to qualify for medical, agricultural and engineering studentships.

176. The Elementary Training Centres recently started at Katsina and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces, and at Ibadan, Uyo, Warri and Buea (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces are now beginning to staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

177. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will have suitable candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

178. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent, who was appointed towards the end of 1931, has been able to visit at least once all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been

very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

179. Queen's College, Lagos, has had a very successful year, and the Domestic Science Centre, which is attached to the College, has supplied a long felt need for girls and women of Lagos.

180. The girls' schools at Kano and Katsina have amply justified themselves and are very popular with the Emirs and local inhabitants.

181. In 1931 the number of Government and Native Administration schools was 188 with an enrolment of approximately 16,000; of the schools under other ownership the number of assisted was 296 with 56,500 pupils and unassisted 2,400 with 125,000 pupils. The total was 2,884 with an enrolment of 197,500. In addition Koran schools in the Northern Provinces number 35,432 with 197,500 scholars.

WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

182. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provisions for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates who are mainly persons who are physically infirm at present number 12 and receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. Details of the provision made for lepers is given in paragraph 62 of chapter IV.

183. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit.

Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

184. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

185. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemason, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

186. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences.

In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialize in music—as the Munshi and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs were inaugurated in 1931.

187. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association Football and Cricket are the most popular and most universally indulged in—while Tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African Sports Clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of Shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to ever greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind.

188. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old boys' and Old girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. These have regular meetings, and give concerts. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many

societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature has been founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club is acquiring a library and gives musical and dramatic performances. Newspapers and periodicals are bought and a monthly subscription of a shilling is paid by the members.

189. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932. It is hoped as the library develops to expand it by organising sub-libraries in various large centres in the protectorate.

190. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented though chiefly in the Southern Provinces. At the end of 1932 there were 12 guide companies and three Brownie packs. At the Census of Troops and Scouts, etc., taken in August, 1932, the numbers were as shown in the Table hereunder.

	1932.	*1931.*	*1930.*
Troops, Scouts	80	86	82
Packs, Wolf Cubs ...	17	11	12
Crews, Rover Scouts ...	6	4	2
Scouts	2,167	2,031	2,014
Wolf Cubs	192	188	236
Rover Scouts	102	116	69
Scouters	156	160	146
Cubmasters	14	15	12
Rover Scout Leaders ...	5	5	2
Commissioners	13	13	11
Totals ...	2,649	2,528	2,490

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

191. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the two Lieutenant-Governors and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air, ensures a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications.

A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway, and Harbour Department, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

MARINE.

192. The continued financial depression has been responsible for curtailing activities of the Marine Department. These include Towage, Pilotage, Dredging, Reclamation, Transport services, Waterway clearing, Lighthouses, Buoyage of the coast and inland waterways, Surveys, Dockyards, Preventive service and Technical education. Public utility services and shipping facilities have been interfered with as little as possible in carrying out economies. Reclamation was closed down at Apapa in February but resumed on a smaller scale in August at the Causeway referred to in paragraph 198.

193. New regulations under the Ports Ordinance exempting certain vessels from compulsory towage were introduced in August. The revised rates afford considerable relief to shipping firms.

194. The new dredger *Robert Hughes* arrived in Lagos in February and completed her acceptance trials in August. She is an all purpose dredger and is fitted with reclamation gear for pumping ashore to a length of 600 feet. The experimental dredging gear fitted has proved an unqualified success and the vessel is a great acquisition to the harbour.

195. The steamship *Ajasa*, whilst shifting berth in Port Harcourt harbour on June 24th, collided with the steamship *Kumasian* laying at the bulk oil berth. Considerable damage was done to both vessels. Temporary repairs, enabling the s.s. *Kumasian* to proceed on her homeward voyage, were carried out at Lagos.

196. The steamship *Ashlea*, chartered by the United Africa Company, stranded in a dangerous position on Forcados Bar on September 24th. She was refloated with the help of the steam tug *Vulcan* on September 26th. There is little doubt that this vessel, together with her valuable cargo, would have become a total loss but for the prompt assistance of a powerful tug.

LAGOS HARBOUR.

197. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory and necessary repairs to the rubble moles and training bank have been carried out.

198. The scheme for providing Lagos Island with adequate communication with the mainland by way of Iddo Island continues to make progress. A new bridge connecting Lagos with Iddo Island replacing the old Carter Bridge was opened by His Excellency Sir Donald Cameron on 22nd October, 1931. Work is now in progress on the construction of a causeway between Iddo Island and the mainland to replace the present Denton Bridge.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

199. *Mails.*—Owing to trade conditions the former thrice monthly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, has been restricted to once each fortnight. Mails are however also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woermann Linie and Holland West African Line. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

200. *Telegraphs.*—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 100 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Further developments in quadruplex working on main lines have resulted in the abolition of Wheatstone telegraph machines which have been in use for many years.

201. *Wireless.*—Wireless communication is installed between Lagos, and Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe. The Lagos wireless station receives all Empire Broadcast news. Shortage of staff has prevented a continuation of the experiments in Broadcasting from Lagos.

A wireless telegraph service has been inaugurated between the Lagos Government Station and the mail boats of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited: this service is restricted at present to the West African Coastal Zone between Freetown and Calabar.

202. *Telephones.*—There are twenty-four Telephone Exchange centres in operation, trunk telephone service being available between—

(*a*) Lagos and neighbouring exchanges with Abeokuta and Ibadan.
(*b*) Port Harcourt and Aba.
(*c*) Jos and Bukuru.
(*d*) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.

AVIATION.

203. The Marine Department is at present responsible for all matters in connection with aviation in Nigeria. Up to the present however the demand for air facilities has not been sufficient to justify the adoption of any policy of extensive aerial development. There are ten landing grounds in all—at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi, Yola and Maiduguri, but their condition is indifferent and it is desirable that ample notification should be given by aviators who wish to make use of any of them. Sites for seaplane bases have been provisionally selected at Lagos, Forcados, Calabar, Port Harcourt, Onitsha, Lokoja, Makurdi and Jebba. The series of creeks and lagoons along the coastline of Nigeria render this area eminently suitable for seaplane operations.

204. It is understood that negotiations are at present in progress to form a public company in order to finance a scheme of commercial airways in Nigeria.

RAILWAY.

205. The Nigerian Railway has a total length of 1,905 miles of single track open line. Including siding the total mileage amounts to 2,173 miles. It is divided into a Western and Eastern line. The former comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa Stations) to N'guru, a distance of 847 miles, and contains branch lines from Ifo to Idogo, Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda and a narrow gauge line from Zaria to Jos. The eastern line commences at Port Harcourt effecting a junction with the western line at Kaduna (569 miles) and connects with Jos by a branch line from Kafanchan (63 miles).

206. The work of improving the line between Minna and Kaduna Junction by regrading and relaying the track, has progressed rapidly, and it is anticipated the work will be completed to scheduled time. The main earthworks will be finished before the close of the year.

207. The Benue Bridge at Makurdi was opened by His Excellency the Governor (Sir Donald Cameron, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.) on May 24th (Empire Day). The structure consists of 13 spans totalling 2,584 feet, and constitutes the longest combined rail and road bridge in Africa. The completion of the bridge enables a through uninterrupted service of trains to be worked on the Eastern line.

208. The gross earnings of the Railway during the financial year ending 31st March, 1932, were £1,837,977 or £316,754 less than the previous year.

209. The working expenditure amounted to £1,162,252 with net receipts of £675,725. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges amounting to £993,246 and the balance of £317,521 was obtained from the general revenue of the Colony.

210. The total number of passengers carried was 2,480,977, a decrease of 1,181,902, compared with the previous year; the tonnage of goods and minerals (including live stock) transported amounted to 667,244 tons, a decrease of 94,338 tons.

211. The estimated revenue for the calendar year 1932 is placed at £1,850,000 and the approximate expenditure including interest on capital and the cost of various departmental services is anticipated to amount to £2,174,451.

212. In order to economise seven stations were closed during the year, 207 remaining open for traffic.

213. The rates of freight on many of the principal export and import commodities have been lowered, the most important being that on cocoa from Itori to Lagos, Benniseed from Makurdi to Port Harcourt and Salt from Apapa and Port Harcourt to Sokoto.

214. Substantial reductions have also been made in the freight charges on Specie or Bullion (Silver and mixed metal) and on luggage and parcels. The free luggage allowance for third class passengers has also been increased from 28 lb. to 56 lb.

215. On the 31st December there were 273 locomotives and 4,119 passenger and goods vehicles on the system.

216. In addition to the Motor Transport Service which is maintained on Zaria-Sokoto road, an experimental service was opened towards the end of January from N'Guru to Geidam and Maiduguri a distance of 112 miles and 237 miles respectively. Groundnuts were exported from Maiduguri for the first time.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Public Works Department.

217. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,670 miles. Of this total 123 miles are bituminous surfaced, 2,468 miles are gravelled, and 1,079 miles are of earth construction. In addition 179 miles of township roads are maintained. In spite of reduction in expenditure the roads have been maintained in satisfactory condition, but no new roads have been constructed by the department during the year.

218. The replacement of obsolete timber bridges on the Benin-Agbor and Enugu-Abakaliki roads is in hand. The Mainyu Bridge, on the Mamfe-Bamenda Road in the Cameroons, and the Gurara Bridge, on the Minna-Abuja Road in Niger Province were completed during the year. The Fokku Bridge on the Kontagora-Yelwa-Sokoto Road was also completed.

Native Administration.

219. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the " all-season " road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the " dry-season " road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Public Works Department maintains 1,013 miles of all-season road and the Native Administrations 2,492 and 7,365 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively. Recent developments have been the linking up of the road systems centring on Jos and Zaria by a road from Jos to Rigachikun on the Kaduna-Zaria Road, and the construction of a dry-season road joining the Bukuru-Jemaa Road to Warba while a survey is being made for an extension of this system by a road from Akwanga to Lafia thus linking up the Benue Province roads with those in the remainder of the Northern Provinces.

220. A through route from the main Northern group of roads to Ilorin and the Southern Provinces has been opened as a dry-season track *via* Kachia-Abuja-Bida, the old route from Zungeru *via* Birnin Gwari to Funtua having proved too expensive for the Native Administrations concerned to maintain.

221. Considerable progress has been made with the improvement of main roads and the bridging of dry-season roads to convert them to all-season standard. Extensive use is being made of drifts in lieu of bridges where the rivers are only subject to sudden spates of short duration, considerable economies thus being effected.

222. Experiments with tarred wheel tracks are being carried out and it is hoped that this method will prove an economical solution of the problem of surfacing where traffic is heavy and the local material available is of poor quality.

223. Major bridges have been constructed on the Kano-Daura, Katsina-Jibia, and Omu-Egba Roads, at Fokku on the Jega-Zuru Road and Gurara on the Bida-Abuja Road. Major improvements are being effected on the Bauchi-Maiduguri, Sokoto-Birnin Kebbi and Jebba-Bida Roads.

224. A pack transport bridge is being constructed at Kelluri on the Geidam-Gashuwa-N'Guru Road to relieve the congestion of traffic at the ferry at Gashuwa by diverting the animal traffic to a route north of the River Yobe.

225. There are approximately 5,730 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar Roads	13	miles.
Gravel Roads	1,197	,,
Earth Roads	4,520	,,

226. The road through Ilaro Division to Idiroko on the Dahomey frontier connecting Lagos with Porto Novo has not yet been opened to traffic owing to the necessity for reconstructing the section through the Agoshasha swamp.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

227. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have respectively nineteen and ten branches established at stations throughout Nigeria. Barclay's Bank has also a branch at Victoria in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate. The Nigerian Mercantile Bank, Limited, is incorporated and does business in Nigeria. It has a branch at Aba.

228. There is a Post Office Savings Bank with facilities at 52 Post Offices and, notwithstanding the continued trade depression, its business shows an increase on the previous year of 4.4% on the sum on deposit and of 13.9% in the number of depositors.

229. *Currency.*—The following coins and currency notes are current in Nigeria:—

British gold, silver and bronze coins; West African silver coins, of denominations 2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.; West African alloy coins of the same denominations, and nickel bronze pence, half-pence and tenth-pence pieces.

West African currency notes of denominations £5, 20s., 10s., 2s. and 1s. The £5, 2s. and 1s. notes are being withdrawn and very few remain in circulation.

West African silver coin to the value of £106,918 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1931-32 and £131,768 was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down.

230. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to give an approximate total of the amounts in circulation in Nigeria but the totals for West Africa are recorded, as follows:—

	30th June, 1930.	30th June, 1931.	30th June, 1932.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	2,081,038	1,860,590	1,677,891
" " Alloy Coin	9,075,991	6,327,436	6,168,317
" " Nickel Bronze Coin ...	595,464	599,464	597,706
" " Currency Notes	759,370	668,964	628,122

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

231. *Public Works Department—General.*—The Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government engineering and building works throughout the whole of Nigeria other than those controlled by the Railway, the Marine, and Harbour Departments, and by the Native Administrations. It is responsible for the Government electric light and water undertakings and for Government motor transport vehicles other than those worked by the Railway transport services. In certain of the Northern Provinces the Native Administration works organisations now undertake on behalf of the Department the execution of all Government public works, and the normal divisional organisations have been withdrawn. Both in the Northern and Southern Provinces Engineers and Inspectors of the Department are seconded for service with certain of the larger Native Administrations, and, where this is not the practice, the Divisional Engineer and his staff are prepared to give advice and assistance.

232. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log, and wood working and mechanical workshops equipped with up-to-date machinery are maintained in Lagos, and branch workshops at the more important outstations. All joinery work and furniture for Government buildings is made locally.

233. The work of the Department is in great part carried out by direct labour supplemented to a large extent by piecework and petty contracts. It is the policy of Government to encourage contractors, and some works, chiefly buildings, have been carried out by responsible contractors under comprehensive contracts.

234. The Department maintains a class for training Technical Probationers, both theoretical tuition and practical training being given. An engineer officer of the Department is attached to King's College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The creation of a properly qualified African technical staff is regarded by the Department as of the utmost importance.

235. *Waterworks.*—Water supplies for twenty-three centres were normally maintained. Investigations for water schemes were continued at Ibadan, Ife, Iseyin, Bida, Oshogbo, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Okene. Work is in progress on improved water supplies for Abeokuta and Benin. The total cost is estimated at £28,647 and £27,200 respectively, of which Government is making free grants of £25,100 and £20,100 the balance being found by the respective Native Administrations.

236 *Electrical Undertakings.*—The electrical branch of the Department maintains the electric light and power schemes at Lagos, Port Harcourt and Kaduna, and on the 1st of November, 1932, took over from the Nigerian Railway the management and operation of the Enugu undertaking. The largest of the undertakings, that at Lagos, generated 4,970,200 units, and the increase of 20 per cent over 1931 is being well maintained. The revenue of this undertaking was £52,788 in 1932 compared with £46,450 in 1931; the number of consumers at the end of 1932 was 3,549, an increase of 1,100 during the year. Current for lighting is supplied in Lagos at ninepence a unit and for domestic purposes at one penny. The rates for power vary from a penny to threepence per unit. The rates charged by the other undertakings are slightly higher.

237. The Kano Native Administration Waterworks and Electric Light Scheme came into full operation during the year and functions satisfactorily. Latterly a notable increase in the use of these services by private African consumers is reported.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

238. For the purpose of the administration of justice three Courts are established in Nigeria, viz.:—

The Supreme Court.

The Provincial Courts.

The Native Courts.

239. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and those parts of the Protecorate to which the Governor may by order in council declare the jurisdiction shall extend. In addition to this jurisdiction the Chief Justice has power to transfer certain causes and matters from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and such judges as are appointed from time to time. In addition the Governor has power to appoint commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally trial on information signed by the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General or a Crown Counsel, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

A statement is appended showing the number of offences brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1931 to 31st October, 1932.

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Colony.	Total.
Offences against the person	89	471	532	1,092
" " property	414	1,326	763	2,503
" " Currency	3	21	33	57
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	377	1,918	844	3,139
Miscellaneous Offences	799	2,134	3,436	6,369
Total	1,682	5,870	5,608	13,160

240. In addition to the Supreme Court there are in Nigeria Provincial Courts and Native Courts. The organisation and scope of these Courts are now under consideration, but the existing conditions are explained below.

241. The Provincial Court is constituted under the Provincial Courts Ordinance. A separate Court is established in each Province. The Court consists of the Resident of the Province, who has full jurisdiction, and certain other officers, styled commissioners, who have limited jurisdiction. Trials in the Provincial Court are conducted summarily. Sentences exceeding six months imprisonment passed by a Provincial Court cannot be carried out until they have been confirmed by the Governor who has delegated his powers to the Chief Justice and in the Northern Provinces to the Lieutenant-Governor (except in sentences of death which are confirmed by the Chief Justice before being considered by the Governor in Council). Legal Practitioners are not allowed to appear in any cause or matter before a Provincial Court. The Court may, with the consent of the Chief Justice, transfer any cause or matter before it to the Supreme Court. In civil proceedings an appeal lies to the Supreme Court. The number of cases brought before the Provincial Courts during the period 1st November, 1931 in the table below:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person	248	872	1,120
" " property	180	1,301	1,481
" " Currency	3	60	63
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	...	437	437
Miscellaneous Offences	552	4,315	4,867
Total	983	6,985	7,968

242. The Native Court Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at such

places within his province as he may decide. The jurisdiction to be exercised by such Courts is defined by the warrant establishing them. The law administered by Native Courts is the native law and custom prevailing in the territory over which the tribunal has jurisdiction. The Courts are further authorised to administer the provisions of certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Provincial Court which has power to suspend, reduce or modify any sentence, or to order a rehearing or transfer any cause or matter before a Native Court to the Provincial Court.

243. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to the confirmation of the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1931 (figures for 1932 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases (including Adultery).
Adamawa	652,361	46	4,122	7,479
Bauchi	1,025,310	51	2,417	17,280
Benue	987,358	77	4,499	11,982
Bornu	1,118,360	39	2,142	6,203
Ilorin	537,559	38	1,130	4,098
Kabba	462,726	39	3,095	4,944
Kano	2,436,844	43	7,586	38,345
Niger	473,067	47	2,314	3,390
Plateau	568,738	55	3,545	6,313
Sokoto	1,815,178	59	5,475	14,177
Zaria	1,357,423	41	4,706	17,564
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,434,924	535	41,031	131,775
Abeokuta	434,526	33	3,871	8,399
Benin	493,215	44	12,646	14,986
Calabar	899,503	48	7,583	33,165
Cameroons	374,872	40	5,169	8,286
Ijebu	305,898	21	3,237	2,906
Ogoja	708,538	33	6,401	6,315
Ondo	462,560	35	6,162	6,851
Onitsha	1,107,745	37	7,299	7,815
Owerri	1,599,909	51	26,588	31,187
Oyo	1,336,928	31	2,657	14,466
Warri	444,533	56	6,258	8,920
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,493,247	429	87,871	143,296

PAYMENT OF FINES.

244. Native and Provincial Courts always allow ample time for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year 1932:—

	Fined.	Imprisoned.	Total Prosecutions.
Provincial Court, Northern Provinces ...	143	278	481
" " Southern " ...	5,196	2,651	12,808
Native Courts, Northern Provinces ...	15,040	9,876	40,575
" " Southern " ...	40,294	17,915	106,048

244A. Mr. H. G. Bushe, C.M.G., Legal Adviser to the Colonial Office, paid a visit to the British West African Colonies with a view to establishing contact with the legal personnel and discussing locally questions affecting their judicial systems.

POLICE.

245. The Nigeria Police Force is divided into three Administrative Areas:—the Northern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Kaduna, the Southern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Enugu and the Colony under the command of a Commissioner of Police. These three officers are all directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Police whose Headquarters are in Lagos.

246. The building of a Reserve Training Depot at Enugu was completed in the early part of the year and the first training course commenced in April. The personnel consists of two Assistant Commissioners (temporarily reduced to one), one Chief Inspector and 104 Rank and File. Each province in the Southern Provinces sends its quota of rank and file for a six months course of training in police duties, drill and musketry. Not only is the greater portion of the Southern Provinces police establishment thus provided with a periodical refresher course but there is always available at Enugu a reserve of trained constables with at least one European Officer ready to reinforce the police in any province at any time should the necessity arise.

There has been a considerable improvement in the physical and educational standard of recruits accepted for enlistment.

247. A Commissioner of Police has been seconded for service with the Ilorin Native Administration Police Force. This is an interesting experiment but it has been tried for only six months and it is as yet too early to say whether it will be a complete success.

248. The Preventive Services on the Eastern and Western Frontiers have continued to do good work and a considerable quantity of contraband tobacco and cigarettes were seized. A proposal to extend the Eastern Preventive Service to the Bangola Area of the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons Mandated Territory

is now under consideration as it has been established that smugglers are operating in country well beyond the northern limit of the existing Frontier patrols.

249. The illicit distillation of spirits gives cause for some anxiety and its growth has been rapid despite the vigorous methods which have been taken in an endeavour to suppress this evil. During the first ten months of the year 434 cases were taken before the Courts and of these 299 occurred in the Calabar Province. The penalty for this offence was formerly inadequate but recent legislation has increased the penalty to a fine of £500 or in default of payment three years imprisonment for a first offence and there are indications that this is having a salutary effect.

250 Another class of serious crime which is receiving special attention is the making and uttering of counterfeit coin. Twenty persons were convicted of these offences during the first ten months of the year but despite the heavy sentences passed the quantity of counterfeit coin in circulation does not diminish.

251. Two cases of cannibalism occurred in the Orlu District and investigations resulted in the conviction and execution of nine of the actual murderers while sentences of long terms of imprisonment were passed on their associates who were concerned with the mutilation of the corpses.

PRISONS.

252. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—
(*a*) Native Administration Prisons.
(*b*) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

253. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Okitipupa and Ife. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

254. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 5,421 (4,800 Northern Provinces, 621 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with nearly a thousand inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In spite of this owing to the diseased and debilitated condition of the convicts on admission, the death rates in some localities of the Northern Provinces are high, the average rate in these provinces being 57.11 per mille. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

255. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

256. The Prisons Department in the former is under the control of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police who acts as Director of Prisons and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 260, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They serve to accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Supreme and Provincial Courts. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there have been three deaths only for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1932, as compared with four during 1931.

257. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

(*a*) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.

(*b*) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Provincial and Native Courts.

258. At the close of the year there are 46 prisons being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five are Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons, and 33 Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons are of "permanent" construction and are situated at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The remainder are of semi-permanent or temporary construction and are situated at the various Provincial and Divisional headquarters in the Southern Provinces. Convict Prisons are in charge of Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Prisons Department, Southern Provinces, the remainder are in charge of Members of the Administrative Staff acting as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

259. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1931 was 42,204, made up as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*
Under Warrants of the Supreme Court	6,320	257
,, ,, ,, ,, Provincial Court	7,625	356
,, ,, ,, ,, Native Courts	24,329	3,317

(Figures for 1932 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up for the same year was 6,979.43.

260. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

261. There is a mark system in force in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

262. A system of classification has now been extended to all prisons in the Southern Provinces and Colony and as far as the facilities of each prison permit habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

263. Instructions was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking	Mat making.

Juvenile Prisoners.

264. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Provincial or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons.

265 Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders has been revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect may be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference.

An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences has been established at Enugu and accommodation for 30 boys was available on the 1st January, 1933. Further buildings are in the course of erection and it is expected that accommodation for a further 30 boys will be available on the 1st May, 1933. The buildings are being erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu Prison brickfields.

Commitment to the institution is by mandate under Cap. 82, Native Children (Custody and Reformation) Ordinance. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

267. The following are the more important enactments during the year.

Ordinances.

268. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No 2 of 1932) abolishes, so far as the Supreme and Provincial Courts are concerned, the use of the penalty of imprisonment in stocks. The Ordinance also increases the maximum term of imprisonment for slave dealing, child stealing and kindred offences from seven to fourteen years.

269. The Immigration Restriction (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 4 of 1932) amends section 5 of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance by excluding natives of Nigeria from the persons described in sub-sections (*c*) (*d*) (*e*) and (*f*) thereof. The Immigration Restriction (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 7 of 1932) amends section 16 of the Immigration Restriction Ordinance so as to exclude its application to seamen who are natives of Nigeria.

270. The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 5 of 1932) provides that the terms "owner" as used in the Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1927 (No. 10 of 1927) shall mean the person by whom a motor is kept and used and that the term ownership is to be construed accordingly.

271. The Custom Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 6 of 1932) exempts from export duty palm produce exported direct from the Cameroons under British Mandate across the frontier into the Cameroons under French Mandate.

272. The Lagos Township (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 13 of 1932) provides for the rating of tenements on their unimproved value as an alternative method to rating them on their capital or annual value. The Townships (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No 15 of 1932) makes similar provision.

273. The Assessment (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 16 of 1932) provides for the assessment of the unimproved value of tenements in order that rating in townships on such unimproved value may be employed as an alternative method to rating on the capital or annual value.

274. The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 17 of 1932) applies to Nigeria such of the provisions of certain international conventions dealing with—

(*a*) the employment of women in industrial undertakings during the night,

(*b*) the employment of young persons in industrial undertakings during the night, and

(*c*) the minimum age at which children should be allowed to work in industrial undertakings,

as are not already in force.

275. The Ordinance departs, however, from the terms of the third convention in allowing children under 14 years of age to be employed in any industry of a kind which is customarily carried on by natives of Nigeria in their own homes.

276. The Ordinance also applies in some measure to Nigeria the provisions of an international labour convention concerning the creation of minimum wage fixing machinery by giving the Governor in Council power to fix minimum wages for labourers and others in areas and occupations in which wages may be unreasonably low.

277. Section 29 of the Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides that the offence of illegally recruiting labourers for service out of Nigeria and similar offences may be punished by a fine of one hundred pounds or imprisonment for two years or both of these penalties. Inasmuch as labourers who are illegally recruited for

service abroad may find themselves in a state of servitude from which they have no means of escape, it is considered that cases may arise in which these penalties will be insufficient. This Ordinance accordingly provides that these offences may be punished by a fine of five hundred pounds or imprisonment for five years or both of these penalties. The Ordinance also provides that a vessel or boat which has been knowingly used to convey from Nigeria, pursuantly to an offence committed under section 29, a person in respect of whom the offence was committed, shall be forfeited or detained pending the payment of a penalty. This latter provision (clause 3) is based on section 212 of the Customs Ordinance (Chapter 130).

278. The Undesirable Advertisements Ordinance, 1932 (No. 18 of 1932) is based on the English Venereal Diseases Act, 1917, and prohibits certain kinds of undesirable advertisements.

279. The Native Administrations (Legal Proceedings) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 19 of 1932) provides that suits can be maintained by and instituted against any Native Administration.

280. The Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932 (No. 21 of 1932) makes it possible to issue mandates in a number of additional cases.

Subsidiary Legislation.

281. Regulations No. 7 of 1932 made under the Arms Ordinance provide that for the purposes of the Third Schedule to the Arms Regulations (as amended by Regulations No. 16 of 1924) a cap gun shall not be deemed to be an arm of precision.

282. Regulation No. 11 of 1932 made under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance provides that when a person, who has not previously been convicted of an offence, is discharged by the Magistrate or acquitted upon his trial, all finger print impressions, photographs and records of measurements, taken or made under the principal regulations shall forthwith be destroyed.

283. Regulation No. 13 of 1932 made under the Ports Ordinance substitutes fixed towage dues for dues varying in accordance with the draught of the ship.

284. Regulation No. 14 of 1932 made under the Ports Ordinance makes it necessary for all ships, excluding ships of war and auxiliary ships belonging to His Majesty or to any foreign government, ships belonging to the Government of Nigeria and ships recognised by the Director of Marine as local branch steamships, to be attended by a Government tug when moving from the pool to a berth or *vice versa* or from one berth or mooring to another and such ships as the Director of Marine may direct when proceeding from the roads to the pool or *vice versa* inwards or outwards over the Lagos Bar.

285. Regulations No. 16 of 1932 made under the Minerals Ordinance provide for an export duty on tin ore equal to 50 per cent of the maximum royalty payable in respect of tin ore. Provision is made that this duty shall not be payable in cases where the exporter satisfies the Governor that the tin ore will be smelted in the United Kingdom or in a British Possession.

286. Order in Council No. 11 of 1932 made under the Customs Ordinance prohibits the importation into Nigeria of non-ferrous metal tubing except where the Comptroller of Customs by licence permits such importation.

287. Legislation for the protection of workers is principally contained in the following:—

The Labour (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, gives the Governor power to control the minimum wage to be paid to labourers. It enacts that in any cases where the wages appear unreasonably low the Governor may fix by Order in Council the minimum wage which shall be paid to any labourer or class of labourers engaged in any particular occupation in any part of Nigeria. The Ordinance also makes void any agreement for the payment of wages in contravention of this provision. In addition to providing a penalty for a breach of the provision the Court is given the power to order the employer to pay such sum as appears due to his labourers.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

288. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, were as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1927–28 ...	8,728,451	9,147,530	959,777
1928–29 ...	8,429,308	9,395,749	1,429,022
1929–30 ...	8,703,165	8,947,707	794,862
1930–31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403
1931–32 ...	6,732,454	8,063,143	597,147

289. The Revenue and Expenditure for the six months, April to September, 1932, excluding the net deficit of the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £2,121,499 and £2,331,762 respectively. The Expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loans Funds during the period were £1,544 and £128,415 respectively. From figures available, it is estimated that Revenue (revised) for the current financial year, 1932-33 will fall short of the estimated Expenditure (revised) by £236,118 instead of £462,149 as anticipated when the 1932-33 Budget was framed. The reduction of the adverse balance will be due mainly to the appreciation of investments of Surplus Funds consequent upon the conversion of War Loan five per cent and the maintenance of the prices of Trustee Securities at their present level.

290. *Debt.*—The public debt at 30th September, 1932, amounted to £28,305,582, and the accumulated Sinking Funds amounted to £3,930,490. This sum includes the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £879,999 which is treated as an Appropriated Fund in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the

amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to the Sinking Funds. Contributions to the Sinking Fund for the 1930 Loan will begin on 1st August, 1933, as stated in the Loan Prospectus.

291. All Nigeria Stocks rank as Trustee Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They are as follows, showing the middle market price quoted on 31st October, 1932:—

1. £4,045,593—Southern Nigeria 3½% Inscribed Stock 1930/55 quoted at 100.
2. £6,363,226—Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock 1949/79 quoted at 121.
3. £3,200,390— ,, 6% Inscribed Stock 1936/46 quoted at 109.
4. £5,700,000— ,, 4% Inscribed Stock 1963 quoted at 106.
5. £4,250,000— ,, 5% Inscribed Stock 1947/57 quoted at 110.
6. £4,791,373— ,, 5% Inscribed Stock 1950/60 quoted at 112.

292. The Annual Charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of Interest and Sinking Fund amounted in the year 1931-32 to £1,740,525, of which the Railway contributed £829,582 interest only.

293 *Assets.*—The excess of Assets over Liabilities at 30th September, 1932, was £2,195,856. This is £210,263 less than the true Surplus at the beginning of the financial year 1932-33, of £2,406,119. This difference, £210,263 is the amount by which the Expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the Revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1932. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £257,227.

294. The Balance Sheet of the Colony is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette*, and from the Balance Sheet at 30th September, 1932, it may be seen that the Surplus Assets of the Colony were approximately as follows:—

	£
Cash in hand and at Bank (All Sub-Treasuries), Imprests, and Remittances in Transit	200,000
Investments	1,297,000
Stores	177,000
Advanced to Railway	521,000
	£2,195,000

295. Other Assets, appropriated to specific services, and invested are:—

	£
Supplementary Sinking Fund	879,999
Railway Renewals Fund	373,254
Railway Provident Fund	307,089
Marine Renewals Fund	42,672
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers ...	88,336

Other Funds Invested include the unexpended balance of Loan Funds amounting to £1,581,770.

296. *Taxation.*—An Income Tax of one per cent is levied on the incomes of all non-natives throughout the Colony and Protectorate. A graduated Income Tax not exceeding one per cent is levied on the incomes of Africans resident in the Colony. The natives of the Northern and Southern Provinces in the Protectorate pay direct taxes per adult male and also a cattle tax. These taxes are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided in varying proportions between Government and Native Administrations.

297. The actual Revenue received by the Central Government from Direct Taxation in the financial year 1931-32 was:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces	392,154
Cattle Tax ,, ,, ...	89,627
General Tax, Southern Provinces	253,632
Cattle Tax ,, ,, ...	413
Income Tax, Colony	23,118
,, ,, Protectorate	10,822
Total ...	£769,766

298. *Customs Tariff (Summarised)*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are mainly, fifteen *per cent. ad valorem* on articles such as provisions, woven goods, hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d., to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d., to 48s. 6d.) firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d and 5s. per hundred rounds, cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, etc.

299. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton) palm kernel oil (£2 the ton) palm kernels (18s. the ton) and palm oil (£1 4s. the ton).

300. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties are levied in Nigeria. The Revenue derived from Licence and Stamp Duties, in the year 1931-32 was as follows:—

	£
Licences, Game	629
,, Liquor	10,940
,, Motor Vehicles and Drivers	51,062
,, Guns, etc.	1,880
,, Miscellaneous	2,006
Stamp Duties	7,032
Total ...	£73,549

301. *Native Administrations.*—The various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure deriving their Revenue principally from a

proportion of direct taxes, varying from 50 to 70 per cent of the total collected as mentioned in section 296. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1931-32 of all the Native Administrations together were £1,568,318 and £1,534,788 respectively—a difference of £33,530. (Northern Provinces £1,062,505 and £1,043,684, Southern Provinces £505,813, and £491,104.) This excess of Revenue over Expenditure (£33,530) was accounted for in the Surplus Balances of the Native Administrations which at the beginning of the financial year, 1931-32, stood at £1,736,644 and at the end were accordingly increased to £1,770,174. (Northern Provinces £1,770,174, Southern Provinces £404,952.) The estimated totals of Revenue and Expenditure of all the Native Administrations for 1932-33 are £1,585,599 and £1,521,979 respectively. The following notes give an account of the assessment and collection of tax in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

Northern Provinces.

302. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative Staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

303. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 3s. and in others exceeding 15s. per adult tax-paying male.

304. The hardships suffered by the people as a result of the economic depression have been relieved by reductions both in the general and cattle tax where proved necessary as well as by such concessions as the waiving of dispensary fees in certain areas and of immunisation fees in others. To meet a reduction in Revenue considerable economies have been made by Native Administrations without, however, impairing essential services or even such medical and educational services as have been inaugurated in recent years.

Southern Provinces.

305. The assessment and collection of taxes in the Southern Provinces are carried out in accordance with the statutory provisions

contained in the Native Revenue Ordinance, Chapter 74 of the Laws of Nigeria. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

306. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately 2½ *per cent.* of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

307. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

308. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring Provinces.

309. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" has been introduced with the consent of the people with great success. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to 2½ *per cent.* of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

310. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous

organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family.

311. Owing to the financial depression it was found necessary to reduce the rates of tax in certain of the poorer districts during the financial year 1931-32, and further reductions in one or two instances have been made in 1932-33. There are already signs of returning prosperity in the coastal districts and it is anticipated that the reductions will be only temporary. The flat rates vary from 1s. in one small area of the Cameroons to 10s. in the wealthiest districts, the average being about 4s. 6d. A cattle tax of 1s. 6d. a head is imposed in the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons under British Mandate. Shortage of ready cash made the collection of tax more difficult than in previous years and payment was slower. The total yield in 1931-32 was £587,200 including £826 from cattle tax. Of this total £330,524 accrued to Native Administrations.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

312. *Arrivals.*—Vice-Admiral Tweedie, Commander-in-Chief Africa Station visited Lagos with H.M.S. *Cardiff* from the 31st of August to the 5th of September. Other of H.M. warships which visited Nigeria during the year were, H.M.S. *Daffodil*, H.M.S. *Carlisle* and H.M.S. *Delphinium*.

313. Trade continues to be stagnant and the prices of produce are low with a consequent decrease in the purchasing power of the agriculturalist. However a record groundnut crop this year has put a welcome quantity of cash into circulation particularly in the N'Guru area of the Northern Provinces where intense activity is reported as a result of the reduced railway rates.

314. Chief Dore, one of the most important of the Jekri chiefs died on the 24th of September. His record of loyal service to Government dates back to the early days of British enterprise in the Jekri country.

315. On October 24th Eshugbayi Eleko the Head of the Lagos House of Ado died.

316. At the end of January the independent chief of Zinna in the Adamawa Province was murdered by a fellow tribesman. A Police patrol, sanctioned with a view to arresting those connected with the murder and of pacifying the recalcitrant elements of the Mumuye tribe, met with some opposition but was brought to a successful conclusion, and normal conditions seem now to be restored.

317. An increased desire for travel and for knowledge of the outside world has been evinced by the pilgrimage to Mecca undertaken by the Waziri of Kano and by the visit of the Ata Gala to Kaduna and three of the Northern Emirates. The latter is the first holder of his office who has disregarded the tradition which forbids an Ata to leave his territory.

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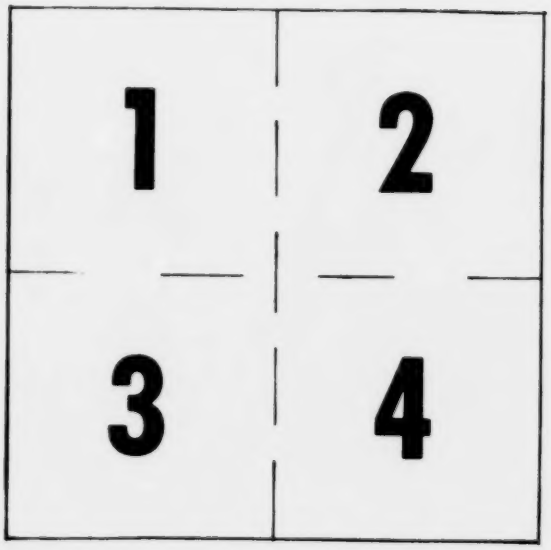

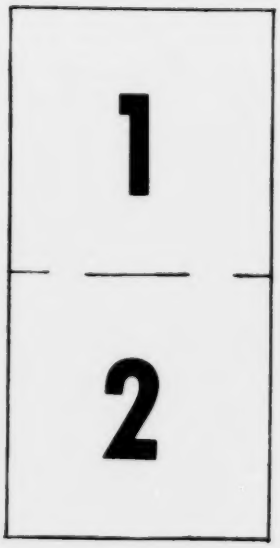

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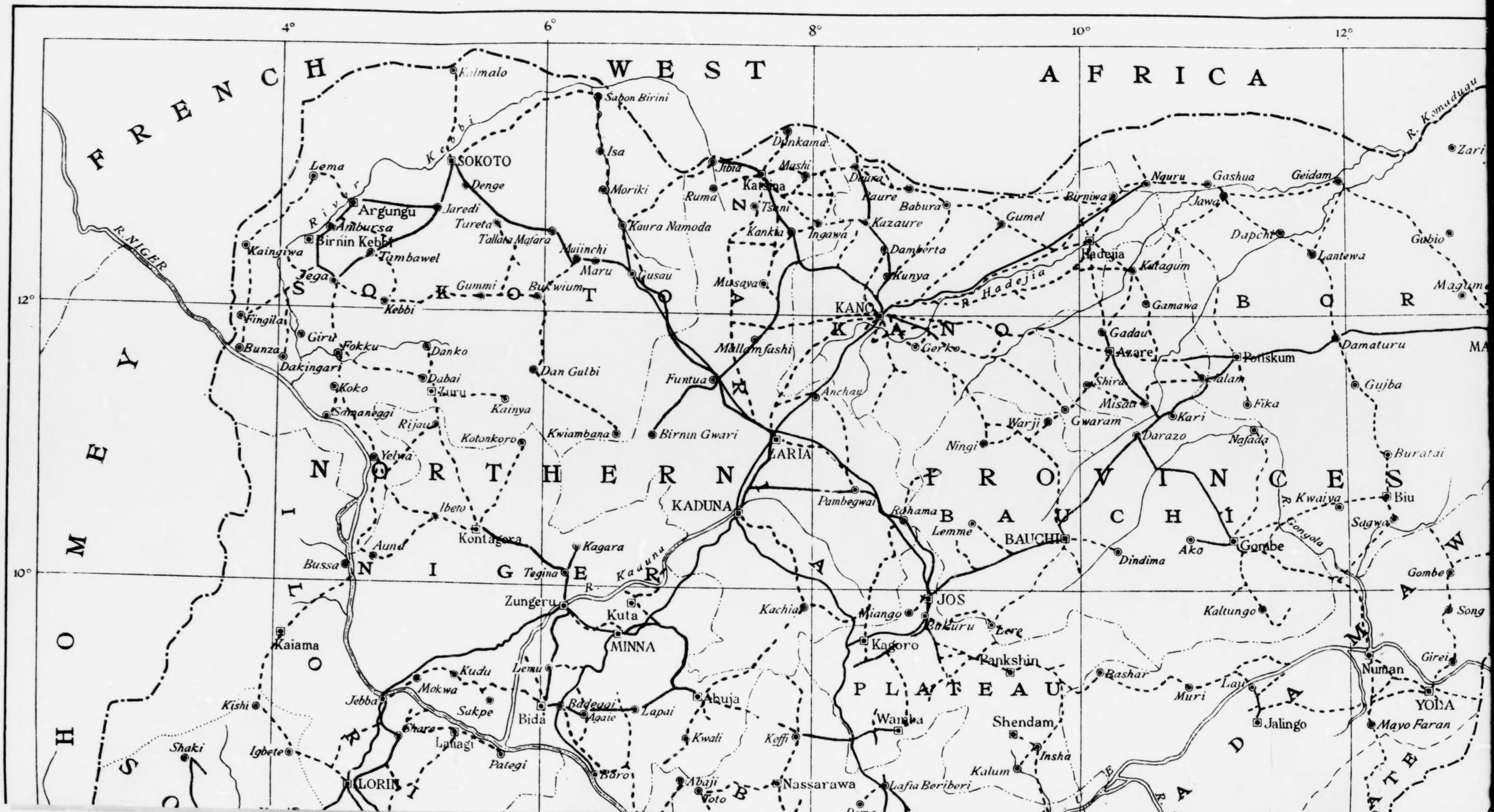
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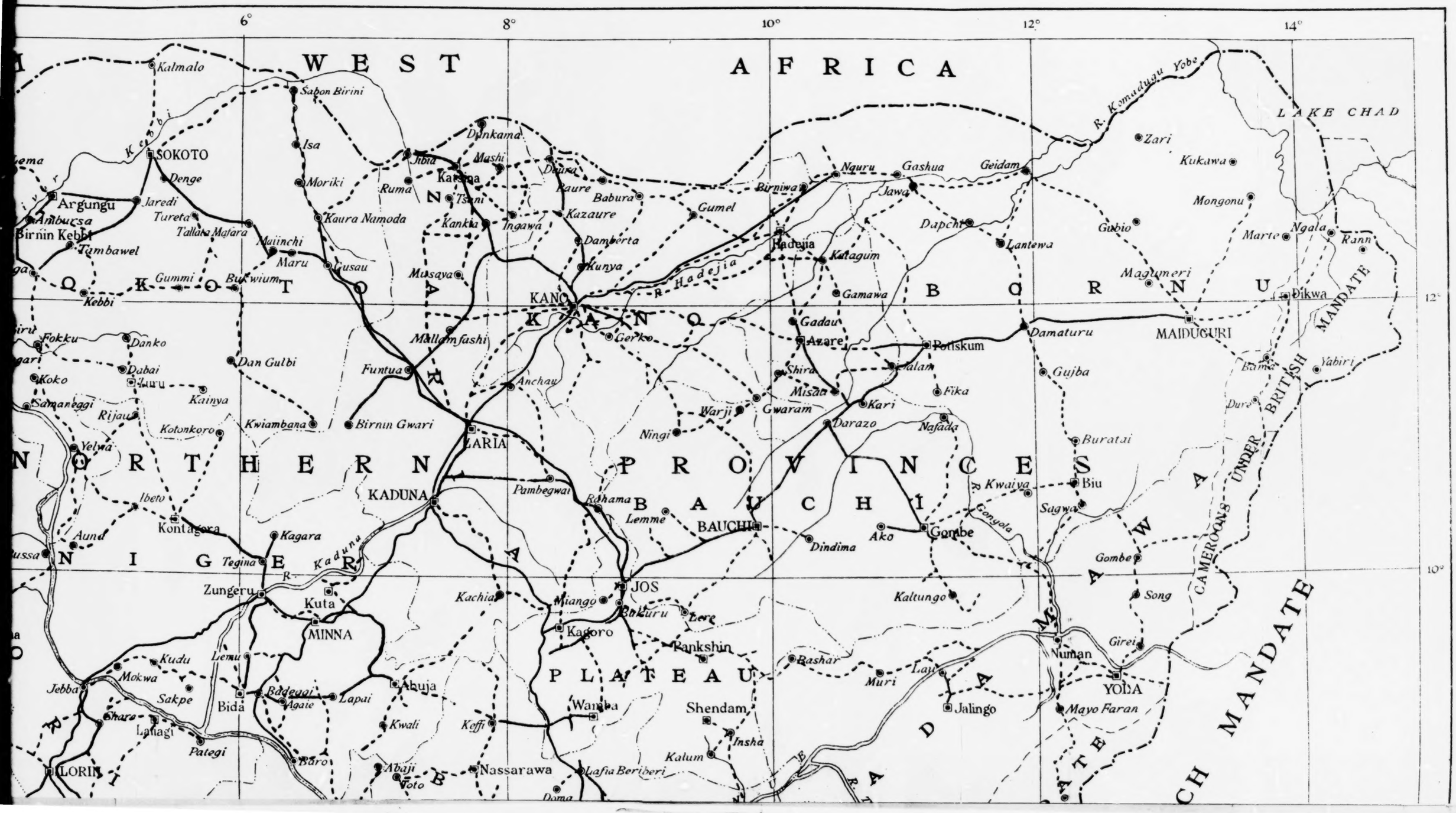
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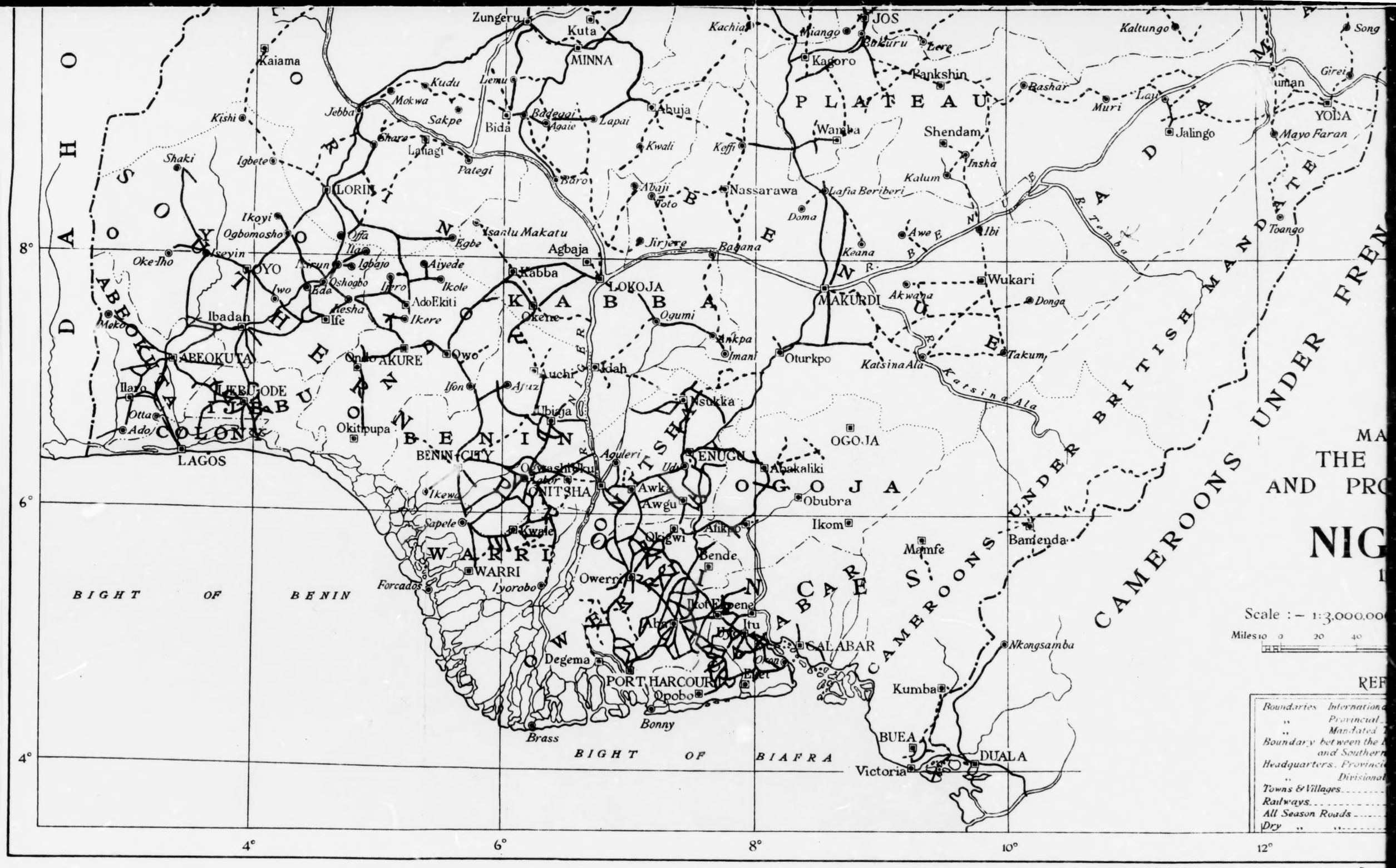
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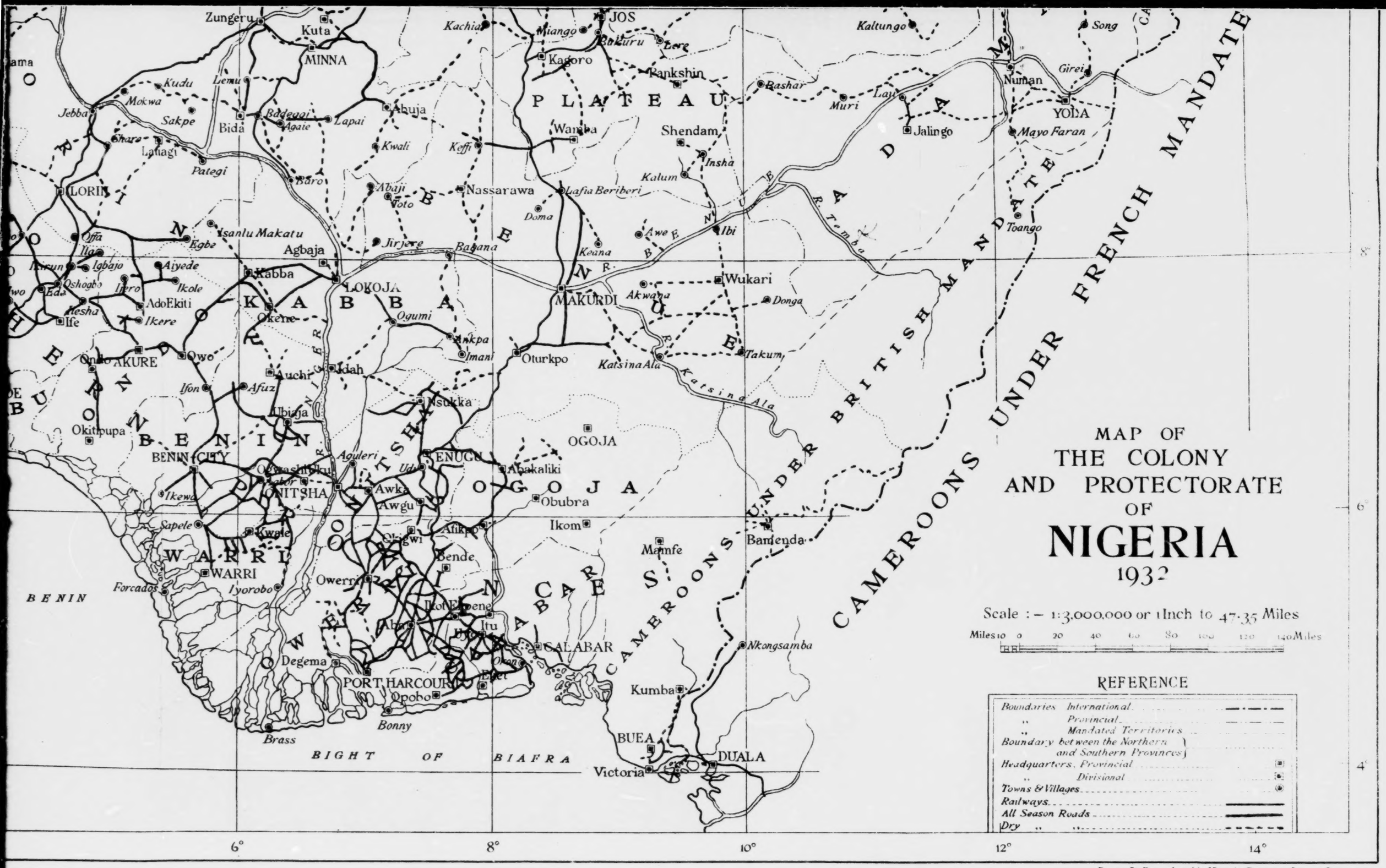

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1933.

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1933.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical " rain forest " and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal and seasonal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1933 75.83 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos and elsewhere there was twelve inches more than normal. The average in Katsina is twenty-eight inches and in Forcados 145.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeri with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern and Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-two provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the Central Government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the Administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of District and Village heads, with a system of Native Courts, Police and Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual Estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the Administrative staff is required.

14. The prototype of this system of administration through District Heads and Village Heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British Administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. The objective during the latter months of the year was therefore to endeavour to penetrate this veneer and discover the true forms of government among the numerous pagan tribes. The problem before the Administrative staff may be divided into two parts: the future administration of those pagan peoples who are administered by alien rulers such as the Fulani, and of the independent tribes. Though useful progress has been made, some time must elapse before it will be possible to report the reforms in any detail.

15. It was found impracticable to hold the usual annual Conference of the leading Chiefs during the year, but their views on various subjects will be put forward at a meeting of Residents to be held at Kaduna in January, 1934. The Northern Provinces News, which is a tri-lingual publication inaugurated in 1931, continues to thrive and has now reached a circulation of over 6,000 copies. The articles are contributed almost entirely by Africans of the Northern Provinces.

16. For reasons of administrative convenience and following cultural and economic lines the Kentu area of Gashaka District (mandated territory) was transferred from Adamawa Province to Benue Province. Rearrangements in Niger Province resulted in the abolition of two Divisions, Agaie-Lapai and Zungeru; their units were absorbed in neighbouring Divisions, with consequent economy in staff. In Sokoto Province the Southern Division was abolished, and its constituent units, the Emirates of Yauri and Dabai, were attached to Gwandu and Sokoto Divisions respectively. Several other adjustments and closing of redundant offices have been carried out or are in contemplation. In the mandated areas the administrative position shows steady improvement.

17. In Benue Province a new Division has been formed composed of Lafia Emirate and the independent district of Awe. A central site has been selected for the new Tiv Division, which will come into being in 1934. It seems possible that the organisation of the primitive Idoma and Tiv may be modified to bring it closer into line with the traditional form of government

under which authority appears to have been invested in Councils of elders of the family, kindred or clan rather than in elected personal chiefs.

18. In the Niger Province the independent units formerly comprising the Zungeru and Kuta Divisions have been amalgamated to form the Gwari-Kamuku federation. Administration is by means of a Council composed of the District Heads, presided over by the Chief of Kuta.

19. Kaduna, Zaria, Kano, Jos and Lokoja, which have a mixed African population brought together by reasons of trade or employment, are not under any Native Administration but are administered as Townships, each under a Station Magistrate who is a Commissioner of the Supreme Court.

Southern Provinces.

20. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

21. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils

concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government. Nevertheless in the Benin and Ondo Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province researches have been carried out in certain areas where an artificial system of District Heads as originally established has failed, with a view to reorganisation on more traditional lines, and in one area reforms have been put into effect.

22. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations of these areas has, with certain exceptions, not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult from the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

23. During the past year, however, steady progress has been recorded. Over forty-five intelligence reports on individual clans or similar homogeneous units have been submitted by Administrative Officers after careful investigation and close consultation with the people concerned. In the majority of cases the provisional or final approval of Government has been accorded to the concrete proposals put forward in these reports for the reorganisation of the Administrative and Judicial systems of the units in question on lines acceptable both to the conservative and the progressive elements of the people. The total number of reports submitted in the period 1930-33 inclusive is 144.

One of the happiest results of this policy and the patient investigation of the history, customs and affinities of the various groups that it entails, has been to bring the Administrative Officers

into far closer contact with the people, their needs and aspirations, than ever before, and in the undeniably greater contentment that has followed lies their reward.

24. It had already been established that Chieftainship in the South-eastern Provinces is virtually non-existent and that authority is vested in the councils of the Family, Village, or Clan, membership of which may consist variously of the family heads, the members of certain age grades, the holders of certain titles, the priests of certain cults, and men of outstanding wisdom or personality. Recent reports have further made it clear that the composition of these Councils was generally so elastic as to allow of the inclusion of any persons whose proved worth or ability entitled them to respect, regardless of their age or social standing. In the light of this knowledge it seems probable that a means has been found of associating on the Councils which will form the Native Authorities of the future not only those conservative elements which were by ancient custom entitled to membership, but also representatives of those educated, progressive and Christianised communities, without whose support no democratic institution could long survive. It has moreover been emphasised that in the case of primitive communities whose natural tendency to disintegrate has been accelerated by contact with European influences it is necessary that the process of reorganisation should commence with comparatively small units. It is anticipated that when these units are induced to take an increasing part in the management of their own finances they will begin to appreciate the financial limitations imposed by a parochial attitude, and will spontaneously seek to federate with their neighbours and kinsmen, and by pooling their resources to be in a position to promote the welfare of the community to a degree which would be impossible with their own limited funds. At present therefore subsidiary estimates, based on the probable revenue and expenditure of each unit, are being prepared in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people whose representatives are being given every opportunity to take partial or even full responsibility for the control and custody of their funds.

25. Progress has been most rapid in the Warri Province where the work of the last seven years has brought about the recasting of Administrative Divisions in accordance with the broad scheme of reorganisation, the fruits of which are becoming apparent in the growing interest taken by the people in every phase of local administration. It is noteworthy that practically the whole process of taxation is now readily carried out by the Native Authorities whose conspicuous success has been most marked in those areas where reorganisation is furthest advanced. Considerable progress has also been made in the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces where the greater part of the preliminary work has now

been completed. One of the most promising features in the Calabar Province is the growing readiness of the educated and Christian elements to co-operate with the elders in evolving a scheme of administration suitable to modern conditions. In the densely populated provinces of Onitsha and Owerri progress has been necessarily slower but there are indications that such reorganisation as has been so far carried out has brought the people concerned a sense of greater contentment. In the Cameroons Province, in each of the Kumba and Mamfe Divisions one large and important forest clan society has been investigated and the highest functioning unit of administration, the village council, given Native Authority powers. Native Courts have similarly been constituted on the basis of Village or Kindred Councils, the members of which are undergoing a period of intensive training in their executive and judicial duties. The experience thus gained will be of value when the reorganisation of the other clans is undertaken.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Tribal Distribution.

26. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	3,604,016
Ibo	3,172,789
Yoruba	3,166,154
Fulani	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	930,917
Ibibio	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)	573,605
Edo	507,810
Nupe	326,017
Ijaw	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces.

There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

27. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.(1) The parts of the population residing in the different Administrative areas of Nigeria are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Northern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	281,778	11,434,924
Northern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	264,278	11,012,484
Northern Provinces Mandated Territory only	17,500	422,440
Southern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	90,896	8,493,247
Southern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	74,315	8,118,375
Southern Provinces Mandated Territory only	16,581	374,872

Thus the total population of Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 19,130,859, while Mandated Territory alone comprises 797,312 persons.

28. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 53.5 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

29. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

(1) This figure must be taken as the 'official' population. The actual population almost certainly exceeds 20 millions. The figures of the Southern Provinces, where (apart from Lagos) no Census proper was held, must be regarded as only rough approximations.

30. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces; in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.(2) The number of children under 15, per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to a 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume I, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only part of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

Birth and Death Rates.

31. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration of births and deaths of natives has hitherto been lacking, except in some of the better organised Emirates of the North. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates has followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town	1,339	73	35
" ...	Doma "	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City	89,162	35	30
" ..	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

(2) In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

32. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 23 years:—

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.
(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29·5	36·6
1916	24·9	30·3
1921	24·5	31·1
1926	24·1	34·0
1927	23·4	25·2
1928	23·0	26·1
1929	23·3	22·3
1930	23·0	20·5
1931	22·3	17·8
1932	24·6	17·9
1933	22·1	18·9

On the basis of mortality in 1932 and 1933 (the figures for population in the latter year being checked by counts in four sub-divisions) the following expectation of life was found for Males and Females respectively, for Lagos and Ebute Metta combined:—

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

	MALES.		FEMALES.	
Age.	1932.	1933.	1932.	1933.
0	46·7 years	46·8 years	52·2 years	51·7 years
20	42·7 "	45·1 "	45·3 "	48·8 "
40	27·9 "	29·3 "	29·8 "	33·2 "
60	15·8 "	16·7 "	14·9 "	17·7 "
80	5·0 "	4·9 "	3·0 "	4·0 "

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos during the last thirteen years, an improvement which for the moment seems to have been checked in 1933. Not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past three years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

At all ages up to seventy-five there has been an increase in the expectation of life in recent years. The paradoxical reduction of the expectation after seventy-five years of age, though possibly due to inaccuracy of estimation of age, may be a reality, as a 'softer' environment safeguards the lives of less virile persons, who would not survive at all under harsher conditions, thus leading to an apparently anomalous reduction of the expectation of life at higher ages. It would be interesting to have confirmation of this phenomenon for towns in a similar stage of transition from medieval to modern sanitation.

33. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

34. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251	,, ,, ,, ,,
Creek Area	233	,, ,, ,, ,,
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182	,, ,, ,, ,,
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	,, ,, ,, ,,

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

35. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·4
1933	137	3·0

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

36. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about five among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

37. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

38. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	′ ″	′ ″	″
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5·9	5 1·6	4·3
Yoruba	5 5·8	5 2·3	3·5
Fulani	5 5·8	5 1·9	3·9
Hausa	5 5·6	5 2·0	3·6
Banyangi	5 5·0	5 0·9	4·1
Ekwe	5 4·8	5 1·2	3·6
Keaka	5 4·7	5 0·5	4·2
Assumbo	5 4·5	5 0·4	4·1
Ijaw	5 2·7	4 10·8	3·9

As compared to the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5′ 7.6″ and 5′ 4.7″ for males and 5′ 2.1″ and 5′ 0.0″ for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

Migration.

39. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons, made up as follows:—

Natives	213,703
Native Foreigners	22,264
Non-Natives	5,351
Total	241,318

Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

40. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931 were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

The numbers of Europeans and Americans in Nigeria in 1933 averaged 4,317, Males 3,300, Females 1,017.

41. The classification of non-natives is as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	339
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740
TOTAL ...	1,825	3,617	5,442

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

42. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1928	4,024	3,015	11,003	11,787	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1929	4,508	3,095	10,687	11,247	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,201	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

43. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE (1).

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.					Density per Square Mile.
		Total.	ADULTS.		NON-ADULTS.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53
NORTHERN PROVINCES	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa	35,001	652,361	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Bornu	45,900	1,118,360	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44
Kano	17,602	2,43[illegible],844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102
Benin	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Ijebu	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94
Ondo	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	[illegible]313	154
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	[illegible]792	94
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	[illegible]700	74

(1) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

N.B.—As there has been no census since 1931, the figures given in the table are—apart from census errors—only approximate to the true figures for 1933.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

Province.	PERCENTAGE.		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29·3	32·7	37·9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30·6	34·1	35·3
Adamawa	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi	29·7	34·9	35·4
Benue	29·7	30·9	39·4
Bornu...	28·4	36·8	34·8
Ilorin	27·5	34·7	37·7
Kabba	28·3	34·3	37·4
Kano	34·4	33·9	31·7
Niger	33·9	37·0	29·2
Plateau	35·6	33·0	31·3
Sokoto	28·9	33·8	37·2
Zaria	26·6	31·8	41·5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27·7	30·9	41·4
Colony	30·0	29·3	40·7
Abeokuta	28·9	37·7	33·3
Benin	28·8	30·0	41·1
Calabar	28·8	30·4	40·9
Cameroons	31·6	34·3	34·1
Ijebu	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo	29·0	32·7	38·2
Onitsha	31·7	31·6	36·6
Owerri	28·7	31·2	40·1
Oyo	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri	27·3	33·7	39·0

15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages, having been born locally.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

44. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 590,016 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1932, 28.19 per cent fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	24.45%
Malaria	20.32%
Syphilis	11.73%
Gonorrhœa ...	7.9%
Dysentery ...	3.05%
Leprosy	1.61%
Tuberculosis ...	0.74%
Influenza	0.45%
Smallpox	0.35%
Other Diseases ...	29.4%

Of the 2,529 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1931, the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases ...	30.49%
Affections of Respiratory System ...	15.38%
Affections of Digestive System ...	9.88%
Affections of Nervous System	5.30%
Other Diseases	38.95%

45. During 1933, one death from Yellow Fever occurred at Kano—an European who probably contracted the disease at Magaria in French Niger Colony.

46. Smallpox was prevalent throughout the Northern Provinces during the first six months of 1933, the incidence of the disease decreasing considerably with the advent of the rains. In the Southern Provinces, there were small localised outbreaks throughout the year.

47. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

Years.	*Cases.*
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5
1932	Nil
1933	Nil

48. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100 per cent of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1932 as follows:—

Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	876	Nil
Blackwater ...	15	1

African and other non-Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	32,895	35
Blackwater ...	10	2

49. Sleeping sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces and in the Southern part of the Cameroons Province. Some 16,000 cases came under treatment during 1932.

50. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1932, 80,675 cases of yaws, 19,481 cases of syphilis and 12,975 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

51. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau, the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons and camps upon railway constructions has not been high.

Provisions for Treatment.

(*a*) *Medical and Health Staff.*

52. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 128 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist, and Research Officers and nine African Medical Officers. There are two European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of sixty-one European Matrons and Nursing Sisters and 340 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes seventeen European Health Officers, thirty-three European and 126 African Sanitary Inspectors. In addition there is a comprehensive staff of Pharmacists, Dispensers and Laboratory Attendants.

53. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is situated a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos,

and in special laboratories at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years, for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including one year's hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

54. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for lads in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931 and one was established at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933.

(*b*) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

55. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 137 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*
In-patients ...	1,412	1,245	1,010
Out-patients ...	7,917	7,630	5,912

The decrease is partly due to the reduction in Government European staff.

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 2,852 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds. New hospitals built by the Native Administrations at Owerri, Okigwi, and Sokoto were opened. New hospitals were opened also at Wukari (near Ibi), and Pankshin in the Plateau Province.

56. The Kano City Native Administration Hospital continues to expand. The new operating theatre has been completed, a new ward is nearing completion and an X-ray apparatus has been installed. One more ward remains to be built to complete the Hospital to the original plan. Considerable progress has been made on the female side. All the wards are full. At Hadejia a new Native Administration Hospital is being built to serve the four Emirates of the Northern Division of Kano Province. At Azare in Bauchi Province substantial additions have been made to the existing hospital. At Gusau the Sokoto Native Administration has built a new hospital for Africans which is much appreciated by the people.

57. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from the past three years' reports:—

	1930.	*1931.*	*1932.*
In-patients ...	37,517	35,738	41,577
Out-patients ...	399,260	481,759	541,517

58. A widely spread system of dispensaries came into operation in 1931. The Attendants who serve these are given one year's intensive training at convenient centres in the country in the use of a strictly standardised equipment of drugs and dressings, and the dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Medical staff. There are now 197 dispensaries open or shortly to be opened in the Protectorate as compared with 169 in 1932, eighty-six in the Northern Provinces and 111 in the Southern Provinces. The cases treated in 1932 numbered:—

Northern Provinces ...	154,549
Southern Provinces ...	213,333

59. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria who are carrying out some medical work. This mainly consists of dispensary treatment given by holders of Missionary Dispenser Permits, but there are also seventeen hospitals and twenty-two fully qualified Missionary Doctors who do excellent work.

Preventive Measures.

60. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns, working through the Native Administrations. The experiments made in Lagos in connexion with septic tank latrines and nightsoil disintegrators proved highly successful and one tank latrine and a disintegrator have been in use during the year. A scheme for replacing most of the public latrines in Lagos by tank latrines has been approved.

61. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Research* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression but the Research Institute at Yaba, near Lagos, provides opportunity for bacteriological and pathological research, and experimental work on the production of vaccine lymph upon a large scale is still in progress there. Research upon schistosomiasis was commenced in 1931 from assistance given by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund and is continuing, as is the work of the Dietetics Pathologist and of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis research team at Gadau in the Northern Provinces.

63. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 16,000 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic, combined with examination of the whole population of the area. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision.

64. *Maternity and Child Welfare* work is receiving an increased amount of attention. There are two Government Maternity Hospitals, at Lagos and Abeokuta, where African Midwives receive training. The African hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and also at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha). The maternity hospital opened there in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society has proved a great success. Local women are now receiving training as Midwives at it. The difficult task of reaching the "Kubli" (purdah) women in Mohammedan towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. Buildings are in course of erection to be used as Maternity and Child Welfare centres at Ilorin, Aba and Calabar to which European nursing sisters will be posted.

65. Child welfare work is also increasing in extent. Two welfare centres are being maintained in the Lagos area and are well attended; a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of African Health Visitors are engaged upon this work. This work forms an increasing part of the duty of European Nursing Sisters at African hospitals throughout the country and fifteen centres of this nature are functioning.

66. The *School Clinic* in Lagos is under the control of a full-time School Medical Officer and fully equipped new clinics were opened during 1932 at Abeokuta, Ibadan and Port Harcourt, each directed by the Medical Officer of Health of the district. The opening of these new clinics was made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

67. *Treatment of leprosy* is being developed upon the lines of the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province the United Free Church of Scotland has established a colony, with financial assistance from Government, where the average number of lepers under treatment was 1,252. A colony to accommodate 500 lepers is being built in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and this will

be maintained by the Native Administration. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. A leper colony with accommodation for 500 lepers has been opened at Uzuakoli. A Medical Officer is provided by the Methodist Mission and the colony is maintained by the Owerri Native Administration. In all there are seventeen main treatment centres and the average population of these was 3,561.

68. *Health education* of the population continued to make progress during 1933. Arrangements were made, by means of grants from the Colonial Development Fund, to erect model sanitary structures in various Native Administration areas in the Northern Provinces. Further progress was made also in the production of local health films. A most successful health and baby week was held in Lagos and it is to be recorded that second prize in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Competition was awarded to Lagos.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

69. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. At Makurdi a few houses have recently been built of burnt brick, following the example set in recent buildings for the African Hospital and

Catholic Mission. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

71. The Government African clerical staff live, in the larger stations, in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government and, in the small stations, in mud houses which are supplied rent free.

72. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a " Labour Health Area ", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

73. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

74. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction

is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. Experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of roof construction and satisfactory results have been obtained by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

75. Methods of weather proofing outside walls are also being investigated and experiments are in progress. Rendering with mixtures of cement and sand, oiling and tarring are all being tried. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction and there seem to be possibilities in the use of light steel framed roofs.

76. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places have made doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

77. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in " bee-hive " huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

78. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a

separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

79. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but here again the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

80. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Observances." The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition.

81. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials. It is hoped that the erection of public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, will create a general desire for improved types of construction.

Southern Provinces.

82. In many parts of the Southern Provinces the native type of architecture is giving way almost imperceptibly to the European. In the larger townships, of course, where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more

expensive to obtain, the European type of house outnumbers the native and consists usually of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof. Doors and windows are made of wood, glass being rarely seen. Thus the more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns is provided with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being the wealthier members of the younger generation who have in most cases become accustomed to town life during years of employment in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. At Ibadan, for example, there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof and considerable improvement in design and taste has been brought about in the erection of European types of dwellings as a result of a growing tendency to submit building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice.

83. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

84. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

Lagos.

85. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

86. Further the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

87. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

88. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

89. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1933 about 7½ acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some 400 houses and shacks had been demolished and about thirty new houses built.

90. The depression has been responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites have been obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building obligations. In spite of the bad times good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

91. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

92. Rents have fallen considerably in Lagos of late due to the trade depression, but they are still high in relation to the standard of housing. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation. Such men are usually senior African officials who have been able to take advantage of the Government African Staff Housing Scheme. During the year a private Building Society began operations and opened an office in the recently cleared slum area.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mining.

93. The position of the tin industry has improved considerably during the year, chiefly owing to the continued control by Government of production and export, together with a general increase in the demand for the metal. The price of the metal in January stood at £146 per ton, rising to £200 at the end of May, and reaching the maximum of £230 in November, since when it has remained fairly constant around £225 per ton.

94. The Nigerian quota has remained throughout the year at the same figure, 3,431 tons metal per annum. The acceptance of a new agreement by the signatory countries to continue the restriction of the output and export of tin for a further period of three years has been notified as from the end of the present year, when Nigeria will obtain an increase of quota.

95. Gold still continues to attract considerable interest, the total areas held under Exclusive Prospecting Licences and Mining Leases amounting to approximately 300 square miles and 21,700 acres respectively. The price of gold has kept fairly constant around £6 per ounce. The output for the year was approximately 17,500 ounces troy.

96. The output of silver lead in Adamawa Province has been 979 tons for the year. The further development undertaken has proved richer values and increased reserves of ore.

97. During 1933 the activities of the GEOLOGICAL SURVEY DEPARTMENT have been mainly concerned with problems of water supply in Sokoto, Kano, Zaria, Bornu and Benin Provinces, and well sinking operations have been extended to the Emirates of Katsina, Gumel and Daura. During the year 20,899 feet of well shafts have been constructed bringing into production 176 wells.

98. In Sokoto Province operations have been continued to the south-west of Sokoto where supplies are scanty and poor. During the rains much trouble was experienced from water from perched aquifers and swelling shales. Investigations for the water supply of Sokoto City were continued and by drilling with a hand drill in the bottom of the experimental shaft water under pressure was tapped at a depth of 233 feet. This completes the investigation until such time as a power drill is available. In all 200 shafts have been sunk to water in this Province.

99. In Bornu Province operations were transferred to the arid area between Geidam and Maiduguri. In this area the water lies deep and several shafts have been sunk to depths of

well over 200 feet, and in many of them satisfactory pressure rises have been obtained. During the year twenty-seven wells have been sunk to water bringing the total number of wells in this Province to ninety-six. In the Emirates of Katsina, Gumel, Hadejia and Daura satisfactory progress has been maintained and successful results obtained. To date 443 producing shafts have been completed in the Northern Provinces each of which yields from 100 to 700 gallons of water per hour.

100. In the high level areas of Benin Province geophysical methods were employed in the search for water with some degree of success. An experimental shaft carried down to 142 feet struck lignite and a flow of water of roughly 2,000 gallons per day It is possible that a series of similar wells sunk at selected spots would materially improve the water situation in these areas.

Colliery.

101. Mining is carried on at the Udi Coalfield situated at Enugu, 151 miles by Rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are Government owned and worked by the Railway are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1933 the estimated output was 235,293 tons. The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor at the rate of 400 tons per hour.

Agriculture.

102. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and local consumption.

103. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

104. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatment after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

105. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

106. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

107. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

108. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

109. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.		Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner. (Approx.).
1928	...	6	21	3.5
1929	...	27	120	4.4
1930	...	53	338	6.4
1931	...	85	453	5.3
1932	...	218	691	3.2
1933	...	424	957	2.2

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. The marked decrease in the average area per owner in the last two years reflects the fact that the "ordinary villager" has now begun to plant palms. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield ¾ of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the later yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.

110. The progress made in the introduction of presses for the extraction of palm oil from the fruit since the introduction of the Duchscher press, now advocated, has been marked. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from ten per cent to 225 per cent. This is due partly to the fact that the relative

superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the very varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which the press is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted strictly comparable tests, the press has yielded 14.6 per cent of oil and the native process 10.6 per cent from the same fruit, which makes the press the more efficient by 40 per cent.

111. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a " spare time occupation ". It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The figure rose to 300,000 tons in 1932, but, as a result of abnormally low price, has dropped again to the usual quantity of about 250,000 tons in 1933. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

112. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in " plantations ". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

113. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing

is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the " Black Pod disease ". This disease does not damage the tree itself and at present the yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

		Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton.	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
		£		
1928-29	...	36	49,100	4,700
1929-30	...	30	51,700	2,800
1930-31	...	18	48,700	2,900
1931-32	...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33	...	18	68,400	3,500

The record export in 1932-33 must be regarded as partly a temporary fluctuation but new areas, planted during the period of high price five or six years ago, are coming into bearing.

114. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags containing small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the " mid-crop ", must, by law, be marked accordingly before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

115. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than five per cent of damaged or incompletely fermented beans; grade II allows only a small proportion of damaged beans, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation; grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable, saleable, quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. First grade cocoa this year (1933-34) is fetching as much as £1 per ton more than second grade, and

second grade is worth up to ten shillings per ton more than third grade, but as much as £2 15s. per ton premium over third grade has been obtained by some of the co-operative cocoa sales associations in the current season, for really well fermented cocoa sold in parcels of ten tons or more. In 1932-33 main season the average premia in the ordinary markets were £1 3s. and £2 11s. for grade I as compared to grades II and III respectively. As a result of educative and grading work carried out by the Agricultural Department a steady improvement is occurring in the quality of Nigerian cocoa. The following figures refer to the two last main seasons, September to March inclusive (during which period some 90 per cent of the annual crop is graded), and show how the proportion of the best cocoa is increasing and that of the lowest grade decreasing:—

	Grade I	Grade III
1930-31	8.5%	4.4%
1931-32	13.0%	1.4%
1932-33	18.6%	9.7%

116. *Groundnuts.*—The groundnut (or "peanut" or "monkey-nut") constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while the producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.

	Tons exported October 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st—March 31st. Per ton.
1928-29 ...	135,000	£11 1 0
1929-30 ...	147,000	£8 18 0
1930-31 ...	154,000	£4 17 0
1931-32 ...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33 ...	197,000	£5 14 0

The planting of groundnuts in the current year (1933) was such as to suggest that the export would amount to well over 200,000 tons, but the price this season (1933-34) is under £3 per ton and it is therefore doubtful whether the export will reach that figure.

117. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported, and there are no means direct or indirect of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent.

118. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1929-30	34,500	1.2d.-1.6d.
1930-31	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	22,000	.9d.-.8d.

In the current season (1933-34), it is believed that a greater area was planted than ever before, and with the price about the same as last year, favourable weather would probably have resulted in a record export. Unfortunately the weather was unfavourable, and the total export will probably not exceed 30,000 bales.

119. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1927–28 ...	4,500	1½d.–2d.	68	2½d.–3d.
1928–29 ...	6,500	1⅞d.–1½d.	900	2½d.–2¼d.
1929–30 ...	3,500	1⅛d.–½d.	6,000	1⅝d.–⅞d.
1930–31 ...	300	⅝d.–⅝d.	4,000	⅝d.–⅞d.
1931–32 ...	—	—	1,300	⅝d.–⅞d.
1332–33 ...	—	—	800	⅝d.–⅞d.

There are indications that this crop has reached the bottom of the trough, and that some revival of cotton growing will soon be seen, even if the price remains steady.

120. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury.

A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

121. *Minor Export Crops.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed (" benniseed ") chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the Native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province.

122. A new industry has also been fostered by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. The measures include distributing good " seed-ginger ", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1928-29	...	...	6 tons.
1929-30	...	...	11 ,,
1930-31	...	...	16 ,,
1931-32	...	...	40 ,,
1932-33	...	...	53 ,,

There is every prospect of continued increase. At present the cultivation is chiefly confined to the Zaria Province.

123. Experiments are being conducted to test the possibility of exporting raw pineapples to England, and so far there appears to be ground for hope of eventual success. There is also a possibility that grape-fruit may be exported in a few years' time. Samples of Nigerian grape-fruit have been well reported upon, and steps are now being taken to ascertain by experiments which variety of stock and scion is best in the local conditions.

124. The harvests of *food crops* in southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others; but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared to those which occur in most parts of the world. The season of 1933 has been an extraordinarily unfavourable one, yet fair crops have been harvested, and food is very cheap. In northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years; and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine. The rainfall of 1933 has not been ideally distributed either as to time or place—it never is; but, on the whole, the season can fairly be described as only a little below average. Food is extremely cheap at present.

125. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crop grown and the yield per acre in the Northern Provinces of all crops, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate three times the area of crop that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man does who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The farmer does not reap the whole benefit of his enterprise until two seasons after he starts. In that year and thereafter the value of the extra produce that he obtains averages nearly £15 even at present low prices. It will be realised what this means when the same man's gross annual production at present is about £5 and the capital that he needs to enable him to take up the new system is also about £5. The following figures show the progress of this work:—

Year.	Total number of mixed farmers.
1928	3
1929	7
1930	17
1931	44
1932	112
1933	172

126. Recently, northern Nigeria has been subject to a plague of locusts. In 1930, the damage done by locusts was considerable, in spite of an active campaign of destruction of the locust hoppers, conducted chiefly by driving the swarms into trenches or pits. In 1931, the campaign was conducted largely by poisoning the bands of hoppers with bait treated with arsenic. Over thirty tons of arsenic were used, and about 1,200 tons of bait (calculated as dry bait) were made at over eighty centres. An Agricultural Officer was posted to each province to organise these factories and the spreading of the bait; but most of the field work was supervised by the local Administrative officers. Altogether it is believed that over 150,000 acres of hoppers were destroyed. A similar campaign, on a rather smaller scale, was carried out in both 1932 and 1933. No damage has been done to crops in either of the last three years, and as the seasons have been otherwise favourable for grain crops, food is now (December, 1933) extremely cheap. The number of locusts has become less each year, and as there are now very few swarms in the country, there seems reason to hope that the end of the infestation may be approaching.

Forestry.

127. Until autumn the timber market for West African woods remained depressed, but since then conditions have improved and prices for practically all kinds have shown a definite advance. As a result of the tests carried out there has been a steady demand for *Mansonia altissima* and it has sold at satisfactory prices. Samples of *Sarcocephalus esculentus*, *Scottelia coriacea*, and *Cylicodiscus gabunensis*, have been despatched to the Forest Products Research Laboratories at Princes Risborough, for test. A number of other species have been sent home for trial by individual firms and if even a moderate proportion of these prove acceptable to the home timber trade, the exploitation of these species will considerably benefit the general trade.

128. During the year an inquiry for one of the East African Harbours was received for a local timber to replace a well known and expensive timber which has been used for wharf fenders, but which has not proved too satisfactory. Whilst a test will take some time to carry out, there is reason to believe that one of the Nigerian timbers will be satisfactory.

129. The wood seasoning kiln has been in use during the year and a considerable amount of investigational work has been carried on with it. The impregnation tank for the treatment of timbers with preservatives has been in use, and results of considerable economic value are likely to result from the application of preservatives to timbers which would otherwise be unsuitable for constructional work.

130. The visit of Major Oliphant of the Forest Products Research Laboratories to Nigeria during the year to investigate the timber trade in this country has been of great benefit and has resulted *inter alia* in a much closer *liaison* between the Forestry Department and the home timber interests.

131. During 1933 progress was made with enumeration surveys, and the value of this work, supplying as it does accurate information as to the extent and distribution of the various species, known and unknown, which comprise the Nigerian Forests, cannot be overestimated, since it is essential, for commercial forestry, to know not only the species available, but their quantity and distribution.

132. The progress made in the development of Chena (Taungya) methods of forest regeneration has been satisfactory both in the Northern and Southern Provinces and has given results fully comparable with the expensive normal methods of forest regeneration; they are of course susceptible of more extensive use than are the normal methods. The system appears to be as satisfactory to the farmer as it is to the Forestry Department and its full development will mean not only a large increase in the amount of timber available in the future, but also in its value, as instead of being scattered over large areas the valuable species will be concentrated in compact blocks. In Katsina a system of plantations to check desiccation has been begun on the international boundary.

133. During the year a duty was placed on timber exported into this country for constructional use and the value of this measure in encouraging the use of local timbers should be very great. Investigation of the local timbers, which though not suitable for export are suitable for local use, is proceeding.

Livestock.

134. The livestock of the country and the various animal products enter largely into the economic and social life of the Northern Provinces and constitute almost the entire source of wealth of the nomadic stock-owning tribes. The Annual Census for the year 1932 showed that scattered throughout the Northern Provinces there were 2,590,456 cattle, 1,883,065 sheep, 4,994,979 goats, 194,297 horses, 529,441 donkeys, thirty-four mules, 2,211 camels, 51,249 swine and thirty-four ostriches. In the case of cattle particularly the numbers are much lower than in previous years on account of livestock tax evasions in 1932 due to the financial depression. Figures for the Southern Provinces are not available.

135. While the low prices of the previous year have prevailed there has been a distinct tendency for a rise in cattle in the Plateau Province during the second half of the year. To some

extent this is due to the increased demand for slaughter cattle by the mines, both tin and gold, and to the improved prices obtainable for hides towards the end of the year. The amount of the cattle tax was reduced from two shillings to one shilling and sixpence a head during 1933 owing to the general economic position. The loss in both general condition and also in the numbers of animals among cattle mobs sent on hoof to the Southern Provinces is extremely high and affects the market price there: arrangements are being considered to confine these movements to routes on which facilities for grazing and water supply exist and protective treatment can be given.

136. In all parts of the Northern Provinces there has been a steady improvement regarding epizootic diseases and a decrease in cattle disease outbreaks generally, the large proportion of immune animals preventing any rapid spread of disease in case of outbreaks.

137. The fees for the immunisation of cattle against rinderpest were remitted as from April 1st, 1933 and since then there has been a remarkable increase in the numbers of cattle brought in for immunisation. 385,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest, 450,000 vaccinated against blackquarter, 25,000 vaccinated against contagious pleuro-pneumonia of cattle, 8,000 cattle treated for trypanosomiasis, 8,268 cattle received anthrax vaccine and 1,500 cattle received hæmorrhagic septicæmia vaccine.

138. *Disease Control.*—Progress has been made with the control of the spread of disease by trade cattle by the extension of cattle control centres which have now been established in Sokoto, Zaria, Kaduna, Ilorin, Daura, Kano, Azare, Nguru and Maiduguri: here trade cattle can be given prophylactic treatment against rinderpest and other diseases before proceeding to their destination. Cattle being sent by rail from Kano, Zaria or Ilorin are also inspected and given protective treatment if necessary. Many of the outbreaks of disease which have occurred have been dealt with by quarantine and the use of prophylactic vaccines and serum on drug treatment in the case of trypanosomiasis.

139. *Hides and Skins Improvement Scheme.*—This has been continued and extended in the Northern Provinces to Ilorin and Niger Provinces and possibilities of further extension are under consideration. The improved flaying and shade drying of hides is now being encouraged by buyers giving a premium for officially stamped skins from controlled markets.

140. *Ghee (Clarified Butter Fat)*, of which production has recently been undertaken by the Veterinary Department at Vom, has continued to gain favour and experimental work has been carried out to improve its palatability and keeping properties. There is a growing local market and Messrs. Unilever, Limited,

have exported five tons to investigate means of marketing it outside Nigeria as an edible fat, a constituent of synthetic butter, margarine or simply as a cooking fat. Analyses have been carried out by the Imperial Institute who have also provided information regarding the methods of marketing. Propaganda to encourage its production by natives and the cattle-owners themselves is being conducted.

141. A recent development has been the trade in reptile skins which is becoming a substantial business in some areas and may expand still further in the future.

142. *Animal Clinics.*—These have now been established at Misau and Jos in addition to those at Kano, Katsina, Zaria, Azare, Gombe and Sokoto. They mainly deal with pack animals, donkeys, camels and oxen, but other animals brought in are also treated. All these Animal Clinics are maintained and staffed by the Native Administrations under supervision of Veterinary Officers.

Fisheries.

143. Though there is no export trade in fish there is a considerable internal trade in dried fish which is caught by natives of the coastal areas and of the Niger and Cross Rivers and is carried for sale into the markets of the interior villages at great distances from the origin. In the larger riverside stations there is also trade in fresh fish sold for European and African consumption.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

144. Trade continues to be stagnant and the prices of produce are low, with a consequent decrease in the purchasing power of the agriculturalist. The situation is partially relieved by recent gold-mining activities in Niger, Zaria and Sokoto Provinces and by a slight increase of employment in the tin mining area. It is impossible to give any idea of the very great internal trade in local products, since it crosses no boundary. Markets have been well-attended, on the whole, and the condition of the peasant, who buys little imported goods and has small need of money, has been very fair.

145. Total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

	£
Import	6,227,370
Export	8,693,095
Total ...	£14,920,465

a decrease of £1,751,029 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows a decrease of £967,362 and that of exports a decrease of £783,667. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £148,325 compared with £147,297 an increase of £1,028 on the previous year.

146. The value of specie imported in 1933 was £305,381 an increase of £256,970 on the previous year; £340,053 was the value of specie exported this year as against £152,182 the previous year an increase of £187,871.

147. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie) and Government imports were valued at £5,954,580 a decrease of over thirteen per cent compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £8,681,221 show a decrease of over eight per cent compared with the previous year.

148. The United Kingdom (excluding specie) accounted for 51.26 per cent of the total trade compared with 51.63 per cent in the previous year showing a decrease of .37 per cent; (imports at 68.47 per cent showing a decrease of 4.79 per cent; and exports at 38.94 per cent showing an increase of 3.58 per cent); the United States of America with 7.72 per cent of the trade a decrease of 1.37 per cent, and Germany with 13.88 per cent an increase of .76 per cent. With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no appreciable trade with any other part of the British Empire.

149. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.	1932.	1933.	Increase + Decrease −
United Kingdom	2,785,587	2,487,122	− 298,465
Holland	262	2,717	+ 2,455
Germany	2,665	4,203	+ 1,538
Other Countries	2,742	12,325	+ 9,583
Total	2,791,256	2,506,367	− 284,889
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom	1,406,329	800,546	− 605,783
U. S. America	2,447,723	1,562,052	− 885,671
Other Countries	17,982	13,275	− 4,707
Total	3,872,034	2,375,873	−1,496,161
Gin, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	26,562	22,599	− 3,963
Holland	72,169	54,760	− 17,409
Germany	8,339	4,536	− 3,803
Other Countries	206	246	+ 40
Total	107,276	82,141	− 25,135

Salt (Other than table), Cwts.	1932.	1933.	Increase + Decrease −
United Kingdom	987,154	821,490	− 165,664
Germany	47,348	36,266	− 11,082
Other Countries	2,802	7,060	+ 4,258
Total	1,037,304	864,816	− 172,488
Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	20	33,959	+ 33,939
U. S. America	4,024,597	2,258,387	− 1,766,210
Germany	35,160	37,439	+ 2,279
Other Countries	5,628	202,105	+ 196,477
Total	4,065,405	2,531,890	− 1,533,515
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.	£	£	£
United Kingdom	2,196,007	1,504,446	− 691,561
Italy	51,975	25,459	− 26,516
Germany	31,613	94,306	+ 62,693
Holland	63,400	54,102	− 9,298
France	49,887	13,134	− 36,753
Other Countries	159,108	377,284	+ 218,176
Total	2,551,990	2,068,731	− 483,259
Kola Nuts, Value.	£	£	£
Gold Coast	6,815	3,011	− 3,804
Sierra Leone	50,569	37,235	− 13,334
Other Countries	1,360	550	− 810
Total	58,744	40,796	− 17,948
Kerosene, Imperial Gallons.			
U. S. America	2,095,289	1,448,970	− 645,319
United Kingdom	1,990	59,166	+ 57,176
Other Countries	57,625	403,055	+ 345,430
Total	2,154,904	1,912,191	− 242,713

150. Tobacco imports have decreased by 1,496,161 lb. this year. The cotton trade also showed a decrease of £483,259 and decrease is noticeable all round except for German imports; Japan (£258,688) and India (£106,808) contributed no less than £365,496 out of the £377,284 imports under figures of " Other countries ". Importation of kerosene still shows decrease this year. Increasing use of electricity and of palm oil for burning purposes in the country districts accounts for a large proportion of this decrease.

151. Nigeria's list of exports is a very limited one and no difficulty should be experienced in placing before the various countries of the Empire such of the commodities as would be likely to find a market. The export taken by Poland in palm kernels was 5,702 tons this year, a slight increase on last year. Sweden's imports of palm kernels was 1,022 tons. Export of groundnuts to Denmark has decreased this year to 369 tons from 3,000 tons and

Belgium has no import during the year, as against 1,000 tons purchased last year.

152. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	15,765,238	13,219,165	12,616,949	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,227,370
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	17,075,165	17,756,945	15,028,624	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,693,095
Total ...	32,840,403	30,976,110	27,645,573	15,282,228	16,671,494	14,920,465
Imports of Specie ..	898,287	185,222	83,088	233,684	48,411	305,381
Exports of Specie ...	131,768	165,556	145,691	1,872,806	152,182	340,053
Total ...	1,030,055	350,838	228,779	2,106,490	200,593	645,434
Gross Total ...	33,870,458	31,326,948	27,874,352	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,565,899

1932. Final figures. 1933. Parcels by parcels post not included. Subject to adjustment.

153. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the principal exports for the past four years are appended:—

Palm Oil.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	35,653	902,594	30,230	419,916	46,365	605,006	63,821	697,180
Germany	12,325	290,842	14,075	198,242	8,426	109,934	9,685	122,509
U. S. America	61,145	1,435,223	43,898	555,716	25,058	326,930	23,996	247,762
Holland	8,662	187,553	7,388	91,588	7,187	93,767	5,129	55,154
France	315	5,941	1,297	17,330	3,827	49,929	452	5,454
Italy	16,664	407,429	20,727	251,816	24,879	324,596	21,080	214,074
Other Countries ...	1,037	20,831	564	7,073	318	4,148	4,530	42,298
Total ...	135,801	3,250,413	118,179	1,541,681	116,060	1,514,310	128,693	1,384,431

Palm Kernels.

United Kingdom ...	98,854	1,435,755	96,044	786,940	133,687	1,161,062	102,420	760,165
Germany	136,221	1,869,415	126,015	1,059,450	115,242	1,001,461	104,482	748,429
U. S. America	3,950	71,323	15,082	135,184	8,183	73,781	6,338	48,170
Holland...	15,723	237,227	12,573	106,278	34,592	303,000	30,017	219,748
France	718	8,210	939	7,959	2,346	21,048	451	3,496
Italy	1,239	17,464	1,270	13,504	631	5 638	1,027	6,662
Denmark	3,145	37,330	1,367	12,231	6,615	60,585	8,486	62,500
Other Countries ...	172	2,442	1,164	10,799	7,765	69,389	6,724	48,655
Total ...	260,022	3,679,166	254,454	2,132,345	309,061	2,695,964	259,945	1,897,822

The season does not coincide with the year for either palm oil or kernels.

Cotton Lint.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	150,234	601,996	58,971	127,116	21,941	47,408	83,747	183,739
Germany	9,043	18,219	8,335	18,933	1,658	3,581	4,139	8,877
France	...	...	951	2,069	219	474	...	...
Other Countries ...	889	3,343	2,044	4,694	...	...	178	373
Total	160,166	623,558	70,301	152,812	23,818	51,463	88,064	192,989

The 'season' does not coincide with the Calendar year.

Tin Ore.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	12,067	1,373,466	10,794	906,185	5,967	579,504	5,220	658,598

Restriction on production from 1931.

154. With reference to the above figures it will be observed that the quantities of exports of palm oil, cotton lint and groundnuts during this year were greater than in any of the two previous years. A decrease in tonnage is noticeable in cocoa, palm kernels and tin ore. The tonnage of groundnuts exported is a record figure, the previous best being 188,123 last year.

Groundnuts.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	24,465	382,981	17,757	158,845	19,732	196,541	23,517	244,564
Germany	71,185	1,025,887	51,170	460,908	17,362	172,934	28,287	279,803
Holland	9,355	149,139	10,459	106,732	5,753	57,298	15,512	142,978
U. S. America ...	...	2	751	7,847	...	...	...	...
France	38,364	594,572	73,081	710,751	132,307	1,317,875	115,065	1,166,234
Italy	1,240	22,053	4,241	35,920	7,449	74,197	15,503	161,977
Other Countries ...	1,762	21,122	2,280	29,688	5,520	54,986	6,721	64,549
Total	146,371	2,195,756	159,739	1,510,691	188,123	1,873,831	204,605	2,060,105

The 'season' does not coincide with the calendar year.

Cocoa.

United Kingdom ...	11,921	368,013	11,952	251,768	14,664	301,742	17,819	353,336
Germany	16,903	603,552	14,170	291,126	17,267	355,239	13,836	257,017
U. S. America ...	8,294	289,454	6,574	123,689	16,888	347,440	12,079	216,596
Holland	14,379	470,329	19,178	409,376	21,047	432,988	16,108	301,884
France	...	...	93	1,817	61	1,244	...	...
Other Countries ...	834	25,052	839	15,478	1,108	22,798	893	14,793
Total	52,331	1,756,400	52,806	1,093,254	71,035	1,461,451	60,735	1,143,626

The 'season' does not coincide with the calendar year.

155. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. There has been a serious decline all round.

Wholesale Market Prices of Staple Products (Lagos & Kano).

	Average for the year 1933.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Lagos.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels per ton	4 17 11	6 9 0	5 9 8	5 2 1	4 11 4	5 5 0	5 2 9	4 17 10	4 8 8	4 9 7	4 5 9	4 7 4	4 6 10
Palm Oil (Semi) per ton	5 0 10	5 7 4	5 5 0	4 14 6	3 9 4	5 19 10	6 1 2	6 1 9	5 19 2	5 7 8	4 2 11	4 6 10	3 14 8
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	7 2 1	8 6 0	7 15 0	6 19 3	5 6 8	7 14 9	7 15 10	8 0 6	7 16 7	7 3 6	6 7 5	6 7 10	5 11 9
Cocoa (Grade I) per ton	14 14 2	17 14 6	16 18 0	16 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	14 3 0	13 1 10	12 16 7	11 7 3
Cocoa (Grade II) per ton	13 15 7	16 9 9	15 18 0	15 18 0	11 10 0	13 1 3	14 8 10	13 15 0	15 8 1	13 17 4	12 6 10	12 1 7	10 12 3
Cocoa (Grade III) per ton	12 5 7	15 11 8	14 8 0	13 18 0	9 13 4	12 1 3	13 9 2	13 5 0	...	12 6 0	10 6 10	10 7 7	9 15 3
Kano.													
Groundnuts per ton	4 3 10	6 15 0	5 15 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 17 0	3 0 0	2 12 10	3 2 6	2 14 0

156. In the hides and skins trade the exports under each heading show increase though the prices were lower than the previous year. The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

Cattle Hides.

Countries of destination.	1930.		1931.		1932.		1933.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom ...	1,739,405	56,342	1,758,613	52,638	2,020,334	58,926	2,886,609	58,976
Germany	68,701	3,475	174,967	6,072	112,236	3,274	311,620	7,180
Holland	69,080	2,933	36,562	914	...	...	13,904	347
U. S. America	14,818	498	...	...	...	...	19,002	950
France	2,967,278	103,902	4,352,166	122,498	2,947,266	86,150	2,543,239	60,961
Other Countries ...	662,639	25,664	675,877	22,949	938,570	27,776	1,852,080	45,465
Total	5,521,921	192,814	6,998,185	205,071	6,018,406	176,126	7,626,454	173,879

Sheepskins.

United Kingdom ...	430,247	37,590	361,677	24,275	174,819	14,103	171,699	7,613
Germany	78,401	5,835	33,690	1,872	20,065	1,505	...	...
Holland	12,981	930	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	362,521	31,803	311,506	18,732	718,805	53,910	1,236,386	67,963
France	21,779	1,870	78,059	5,849	1,045	157	2,203	146
Other Countries ...	...	...	10,220	863	45,167	6,406	20,222	1,901
Total	905,929	78,028	795,152	51,591	959,901	76,081	1,430,510	77,623

Goatskins.

United Kingdom ...	2,425,974	332,490	2,541,983	268,603	1,262,763	118,424	1,420,442	87,416
Germany	32,599	3,616	31,365	3,063	47,901	4,198	246,558	12,006
Holland	1,300	260	14,683	2,202	27,472	2,527	41,640	2,100
U. S. America	1,197,288	168,617	1,214,116	126,042	1,966,113	215,686	1,931,412	168,135
France	748,342	95,765	605,342	65,706	195,288	19,177	577,006	54,711
Other Countries ...	26,700	3,232	37,631	3,387	105,810	13,404	152,614	14,145
Total	4,432,203	603,980	4,445,120	469,003	3,605,347	373,416	4,369,672	338,513

157. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services, amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt and Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Line, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, reduced their thrice monthly mailboats sailings to once a fortnight, the vessels now proceed alternatively to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England has been increased from fourteen to fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	Entered.				Total	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1929	518	1,036,726	556	981,965	1,074	2,018,691
1930	512	1,014,188	516	932,800	1,028	1,946,988
1931	407	783,708	452	868,364	859	1,652,072
1932	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933	368	722,265	408	747,589	776	1,469,854

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1929	505	1,038,308	551	961,802	1,056	2,000,110
1930	504	1,006,703	516	930,470	1,020	1,937,173
1931	413	791,352	448	863,028	861	1,654,380
1932	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933	364	723,661	415	764,736	779	1,488,397

158. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show increases. The tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show some decrease.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1929	409,640	118,242	527,882	439,404	304,375	743,779
1930	365,122	125,553	490,675	479,931	261,639	741,570
1931	251,754	74,233	325,987	402,177	275,390	677,567
1932	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,754	324,847	803,601
1933	232,296	66,749	299,045	454,466	328,357	782,823

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

159. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages, being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

160. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. The general trade depression has resulted in a fall of wages and this fall has been set off to a large extent by a decrease in the prices of native foodstuffs and there has been some decrease in the cost of imported articles of food and of manufactured goods. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the south, yams, cassava, maize, palm oil and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the north the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

161. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures

or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

162. The Southern Provinces being more dependent as a whole on the export trade of Nigeria have been more severely hit by the fall in wholesale prices than the Northern Provinces but full effects of the financial depression have penetrated to the inland and isolated districts. The labouring classes have suffered more from scarcity of employment than from the reduction of wages. Both European firms and native employers have been forced to cut down their staffs to meet the prevailing slackness in trade and a great many labourers have been thrown out of work. It is fortunate that the comparatively low cost of living in Nigeria prevents any possibility of the unemployment problem becoming acute.

Unskilled Labour.

163. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

(*a*) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.

(*b*) Casual labour hired by the day for porterage, etc.

(*c*) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

164. Class (*a*) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. In the Ogoja Province, where the average wage is lower than in any other area of the Southern though not of the Northern Provinces, agricultural labour can be obtained for from 1½d. to 3d., food being provided. In other districts the average would be slightly higher. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

165. Class (*b*) is to be found both in the towns and the outlying districts and the average wage has fallen considerably during

1932 and showed only a very slight decline in 1933. The prevailing rates are now fourpence to sixpence a day, whereas an average wage of eightpence to ninepence was paid in 1931. Owing to the scarcity of employment this class of labour can be obtained without difficulty.

166. The daily wages paid to class (*c*) vary from fivepence in the Ogoja Province to ninepence in the more highly civilised parts of the Southern Provinces, and is thus from 1d. to 2d. lower than in 1932.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

167. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. A labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can live very cheaply and in the Ogoja Province it is calculated that in such circumstances a man can support a wife and two children for threepence a day and in many parts of the Northern Provinces for less. An unmarried labourer who has no farm of his own can live on 1d. a day in the Ogoja Province and in the greater part of the Cameroons Province, and on 3d. a day in the Warri and Western Provinces. The increased cost incurred by married men in supporting wives and families is in some measure counterbalanced by the fact that wives and children are a source of income. It is calculated that in the Benin Province the average woman earns from five shillings to ten shillings a month by petty trading and by the sale of surplus produce, in which task the children help her, and on the marriage of a daughter a parent may receive a bride price amounting, in the wealthier areas, to as much as £40.

168. In Lagos wages have fallen considerably during the past three years. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the

majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

169. The effect of the trade depression is more acutely felt in a large town such as Lagos where there is a considerable wage-earning population than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is now a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is no absolute destitution.

Salaried Classes.

170. Skilled artisans receive wages varying from a shilling and threepence to four shillings a day in the Southern Provinces and from two shillings to three shillings and sixpence in the Northern Provinces. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

171. The large majority of the educated classes are engaged in clerical occupations at salaries ranging from thirty shillings per month for the beginner up to £300 per annum and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by sub-letting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

172. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. A temporary levy on the salaries of all persons employed by Government is now in force except in the case of those receiving £50 or less per annum. Many Native Administrations have also been forced to reduce their expenditure on salaries.

Europeans.

173. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-500 for a single man. It has been increased by the imposition of additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs. A temporary levy on official salaries was brought into force on the 1st May, 1933. The salaries and privileges of non-official Europeans have also suffered during the past three years.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

174. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria, with a headquarters in Lagos. The work of the department is, however, decentralised to a considerable extent and Assistant Directors at Kaduna and Enugu are responsible for routine and matters of minor policy within the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively.

175. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

176. The progress of the Government-aided schools, most of which are under the control of the Mission Societies, was seriously affected by financial stringency. In the first place it was not possible to increase the sum total of grants, which in normal times shows an annual increase in view of the additional cost of staff, due not only to increments but to higher salaries paid to certificated teachers graduating from the Training Colleges to replace untrained masters. And in the second place the native sources from which the Missions relied to make up the difference between Government grant and expenditure began to fail and it became a matter of great difficulty to make both ends meet.

177. During the year, as in the two previous years, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educat policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political

development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education.

178. The Higher College buildings at Yaba were completed by the end of the year, and the students, who had been accommodated temporarily in other buildings in Lagos, moved into their new quarters. There will be in session early in 1934 three groups corresponding to the candidates entering in 1931, 1932 and 1933 respectively.

179. The plan to remove the Training College for teachers from Katsina to Zaria and to develop it as a Higher College with scope somewhat similar to that of the Yaba College has not yet matured, though some higher classes have been started at Katsina for students who wish to qualify for medical, agricultural and engineering studentships.

180. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces, and at Ibadan, Uyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

181. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

182. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

183. Queen's College, Lagos, has had a very successful year, and the Domestic Science Centre, which is attached to the College, supplies a long felt need for girls and women of Lagos.

184. The girls' schools at Kano and Katsina have amply justified themselves and are very popular with the Emirs and local inhabitants.

185. In 1932 the number of Government and Native Administration schools was 193 with an enrolment of approximately 16,500; of the schools under other ownership the number of assisted was 312 with 59,000 pupils and unassisted 2,700 with 115,000 pupils. The total was 3,205 with an enrolment of 190,500. In addition Koran schools in the Northern Provinces number 37,431 with 206,979 scholars.

Welfare Institutions.

186. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 14 and receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. Details of the provision made for lepers is given in chapter IV.

187. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

188. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

189. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

190. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

191. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

192. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association Football and Cricket are the most popular and most universally indulged in—while Tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African Sports Clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations.

Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of Shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to ever greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces and the Katsina team with three natives in it has won two Championship Cups this year.

193. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. These have regular meetings, and give concerts. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. In Benin a Dramatic Society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

194. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Three sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu and Enugu.

195. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria and Jos. At the end of 1933

there were twelve Guide companies and three Brownie packs. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

	1933.	*1932.*	*1931.*
Troops, Scouts	91	80	86
Packs, Wolf Cubs ...	15	17	11
Crews, Rover Scouts ...	7	6	4
Scouts	2,443	2,167	2,031
Wolf Cubs	204	192	188
Rover Scouts	135	102	116
Scouters	178	156	160
Cubmasters	14	14	15
Rover Scout Leaders ...	6	5	5
Commissioners	11	13	13
Totals ...	3,104	2,649	2,528

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

196. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern and the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air, ensures a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications.

197. A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway and Harbour, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

Marine.

198. The continued financial depression has been responsible for curtailing activities of the Marine Department. These include towage, pilotage, dredging, reclamation, transport services, waterway clearing, lighthouses, buoyage of the coast and inland waterways, surveys, dockyards, preventive service and technical education. Public utility services and shipping facilities have

been interfered with as little as possible in carrying out economies which have necessitated further reductions of staff. Reclamation in connection with the Denton Causeway joining Iddo Island to the mainland was completed by the end of September, by which time 157,750 tons of spoil had been deposited.

199. The sea patrol for the Preventive Service of the Eastern Frontier is still carried out by the *Vigilant*, whilst river entrances and creeks are patrolled by the *Armorel*, a steam launch acquired from Messrs. Arrol after the completion of the Benue Bridge.

Lagos Harbour.

200. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory and necessary repairs to the rubble moles and training bank have been carried out. There has been a definite improvement in the Harbour and entrance channels though constant dredging is necessary owing to the unfinished condition of the moles.

201. The scheme for providing Lagos Island vith adequate communication with the mainland by way of Iddo Island has made further progress. Carter Bridge connecting with Iddo Island was opened in 1931. The causeway replacing Denton Bridge between Iddo Island and the mainland is now open to traffic, and work is in progress on the improvement of the connecting road across Iddo Island. The wharf at Apapa for bulk oil fuel has been completed.

Railway.

202. The Nigerian Railway has a total length of 1,905 miles of single track open line. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,173 miles. It is divided into a Western and Eastern line. The former comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa Stations) to N'guru, a distance of 847 miles, and contains branch lines from Ifo to Idogo, Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda and a narrow gauge line from Zaria to Jos. The eastern line commences at Port Harcourt effecting a junction with the western line at Kaduna (569 miles) and connects with Jos by a branch line from Kafanchan (63 miles).

203. The work of improving the line between Minna and Kaduna Junction by re-grading and relaying the track has progressed favourably. Earthworks, bridging, culverting and tracklaying and the station rebuilding programme are complete, and all necessary remodelling of wayside stations has been done: ballasting will shortly be completed.

204. The gross earnings of the Railway during the financial year ending 31st March, 1933, were £1,870,426 or £32,449 more than the previous year. The total expenditure during this period

amounted to £1,086,136, with net receipts of £784,290. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges amounting to £1,035,049, and the balance of £250,759 was obtained from the general revenue of the Colony.

205. The total number of passengers carried was 2,377,938, a decrease of 103,039 compared with the previous year. Goods and minerals (including live stock) transported amounted to 646,054 tons, showing a decrease of 21,190 tons.

206 The estimated revenue for the calendar year 1933 is placed at £1,760,015 and the approximate expenditure including interest on capital and the departmental operating expenses is expected to amount to £2,102,243.

207. During the year, three stations were closed on the Eastern Division, and three new halts were opened for traffic, leaving 208 stations in operation. On the 31st December there were 273 locomotives and 4,047 passenger and goods vehicles on the system.

208. Various concessions and variations of traffic rates were made during the year. Reduced rates for kerosene and petrol in transit to French Territory and return wagon load rates were introduced, and later in the year a flat rate system for bookings between Iddo and Jebba was initiated. Through bookings were made possible for rail and certain road transport, and road services were connected with the timings of the Limited Trains. Special rates for cocoa and cotton were withdrawn and replaced by the new flat rates; special rates were, however, introduced for hides and skins for the North. All third class railway fares were reduced from one half-penny to one farthing per mile, but other third class concessionary rates, except over some sections, were cancelled.

209. *Workshops.*—The installation of new plant and the moving and installation of existing machines to new positions was completed in the enlarged Ebute Metta Workshops in March, 1933. The general scheme adopted is that machines necessary for dealing with the particular repair work dealt with by any one section are located in that section. This substantially reduces the movement of material during repair. The transporting of material between sections is now undertaken by Lister trucks and considerable speeding up has resulted. The installation of a traverser for movement of engines and tenders taken into Shops for repair and transport of repaired boilers to the Erecting Shops, has considerably accelerated operations which formerly involved excessive labour.

210. The construction of a steaming shed for the first steaming of repaired engines prior to trial has proved a valuable asset particularly during the rainy season. An additional bay in the Foundry has allowed of separating ferrous and non-ferrous

moulding and casting and the additional plant has secured a much increased output. All castings required by the various Departments are now produced at the Ebute Metta Works.

211. Apprentice training and increasing the supervisory powers of African Chargemen have been continued. A considerable number of apprentices completed their apprenticeship and with few exceptions were given continued employment as journeymen. The progressing and movement control of all manufactured work is dealt with by African staff in the Progress Office supervised by a European Officer. The repaired output from the Department was:—137 Engines, 122 Coaching Vehicles, 965 Goods Vehicles.

212. The experimental Road Motor Service between N'guru and Maiduguri was continued during the year, but owing to the low produce prices ruling, there was comparatively little traffic offering.

Roads and Bridges.

Public Works Department.

213. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,180 miles. Of this total 134 miles are bituminous surfaced, 2,341 miles are gravel surfaced and 705 miles are earth roads. In addition 165 miles of township roads are maintained. Research is being carried out on bituminous surfacing and on analysis of natural available road materials. Results obtained lead to the conclusion that suitable grading of local materials with and without bituminous proofing will provide adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction and maintenance than was considered necessary heretofore.

214. Three obsolete timber bridges on the Benin-Agbor road were replaced by permanent structures, and work is in hand on the replacement of two timber bridges on the Enugu-Abakaliki road. Final location of the Mamfe-Bamenda road is in hand. Excessive rainfall was responsible for numerous washouts of culverts and smaller bridges and the Kubani River Bridge at Zaria failed owing to excessive scour. Remedial measures have been taken.

Native Administration.

215. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 2,492 and 7,365 miles of all-season and dry-season roads

respectively. (There are also 1,013 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Construction has started on a road to join Oturkpo with Obolo in the Southern Provinces and a road from Ankpa to the Southern Provinces boundary near Nsukka is nearing completion. A link road between the two roads mentioned above will provide communication between Ankpa and the Eastern Railway.

216. A through route from the main Northern group of roads to Ilorin and the Southern Provinces has been opened as a dry-season track *via* Kachia-Abuja-Bida, the old route from Zungeru *via* Birnin Gwari to Funtua having proved too expensive to maintain.

217. Considerable progress has been made with the improvement of main roads and the bridging of dry-season roads to convert them to all-season standard. Extensive use is being made of drifts in lieu of bridges where the rivers are only subject to sudden spates of short duration, considerable economies thus being effected. Experiments with tarred wheel tracks are being carried out and it is hoped that this method will prove an economical solution of the problem of surfacing where traffic is heavy and the local material available is of poor quality.

218. Surveys have been carried out with a view to improvements on the Kontagora-Zuru and Yelwa routes in Niger Province, and the Kano-Eastern Road, and for a new road in Benue Province from the new Tiv Headquarters towards Obudu in the Southern Provinces. Improvements are in progress on the Bida-Jebba, Minna-Zungeru, Bauchi-Maiduguri, Yola-Song-Biu Roads. A pack transport bridge has been constructed at Kelluri on the Geidam-Gashuwa-N'Guru Road to relieve the congestion of traffic at the ferry at Gashuwa by diverting the animal traffic to a route north of the River Yobe. A causeway has been constructed over the Sokoto River at Bunza to provide all-season communication with the districts to the west of the river.

219. There are approximately 5,356 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar Roads ...	... ...	10 miles.
Gravel Roads	... ...	1,876 ,,
Earth Roads	... ...	3,470 ,,

The Idiroko road is not yet officially open for traffic, but a number of vehicles of less than three tons gross weight have made the journey from Lagos to Accra, by special permission.

Posts and Telegraphs.

220. *Mails.*—Owing to trade conditions the former thrice monthly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited,

has been restricted to once each fortnight. Mails are however also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woermann Linie and Holland West African Line. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

221. *Telegraphs.*—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 102 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission has continued to be very satisfactory. Lagos traffic is now transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of a quadruplex repeater at Kaduna.

222. *Wireless.*—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe which provide internal telegraph communication have given satisfactory service throughout the year and have proved their reliability. An unrestricted wireless telegraph service is in operation between the Lagos Government Station and all vessels fitted with wireless short wave apparatus. The Lagos wireless station receives regularly the official press bulletins broadcast from Rugby.

223. *Wireless Broadcasting.*—An experimental local re-diffusion broadcasting receiving station was brought into service in Lagos in January to work in conjunction with the Empire Broadcasting Service at Daventry. The results varied throughout the year but experimental work is being continued.

224. *Telephones.*—There are twenty-four Telephone Exchange centres in operation, trunk telephone service being available between:—

(*a*) Lagos area exchanges and Abeokuta and Ibadan;
(*b*) Port Harcourt and Aba;
(*c*) Calabar-Itu and Uyo;
(*d*) Victoria, Buea and Tiko;
(*e*) Jos and Bukuru.

A new central Telephone Exchange in Lagos to include the Ebute Metta and Apapa areas is nearing completion. The Lagos section will be opened on the 1st January, 1934.

225. *Departmental Training Schools.*—In the Technical School for African Engineering officers refresher courses have been given to selected groups from all Engineering grades with satisfactory results. The examinations encourage the belief that in time qualified African technical officers will be available to fill more responsible positions. In the Telegraph School, probationer

Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

Aviation.

226. The Marine Department is at present responsible for all matters in connection with aviation in Nigeria. Up to the present however the demand for air facilities has not been sufficient to justify the adoption of any policy of extensive aerial development. There are ten landing grounds in all—at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi, Yola and Maiduguri, but they are of an emergency character only and it is desirable that ample notification should be given by aviators who wish to make use of any of them. The series of creeks and lagoons along the coastline of Nigeria render this area eminently suitable for seaplane operations.

227. A Royal Air Force flight of three Vickers-Victoria troop-carrying aeroplanes, with a total personnel of seventeen, visited Nigeria on its way to the Gambia and Dakar in October and landed at various places including Maiduguri, Bauchi, Kano, Katsina and Sokoto.

228. The Royal Air Force monoplane which left England on the 6th February, 1933, for the long distance record flight, passed over Nigeria the next day. The Government Wireless Stations received reports at regular intervals from the aircraft when the plane was near Zinder until the 8th February when Mossamedes had been passed.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

229. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, twenty and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate. The Nigerian Mercantile Bank, Limited, and the National Bank of Nigeria, Limited, both of which are incorporated in Nigeria, have also opened offices.

230. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at 60 Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 18.8 per cent. and the total of the amount deposited by 24.7 per cent.

231. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

(*a*) British Gold, Silver and Bronze coins.

(*b*) West African Currency Board coins of the following denominations:—2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d., of both Silver and "Alloy".

(*c*) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—1d., ½d., 1/10d.

(*d*) West African Currency Board Notes in denominations of £5, £1, 10s., 2s. and 1s., of which the £5, 2s. and 1s. notes are in process of being withdrawn and of which only small numbers continue to remain in circulation.

West African Silver Coin to the value of £96,593 was withdrawn from circulation during the financial year 1932-33 and has been shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

232. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies collectively the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June, 1931.	30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,860,590	1,677,891	1,543,736
" " Alloy Coin	6,327,436	6,168,317	6,716,944
" " Nickel Bronze Coin ...	599,464	597,706	606,193
" " Currency Notes	668,964	628,122	705,140

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

233. *Public Works Department. General.*—The Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of Government engineering and building works throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons, other than those controlled by the Railway, the Marine and the Harbour Departments and by the Native Administrations. The growth of local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations Works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective territories. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to

Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

234. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos) and there has been a notable increase in its operations during the year in the development of the export trade of Nigerian timber to the home market. The wood working shops at Ijora produce furniture and joinery for Government buildings.

235. The main contract for the erection of the Higher College, Yaba, was completed in December. No other major building work was undertaken.

236. The Department maintains classes for training technical probationers in Lagos and Kaduna; the work in class is supplemented by periods of practical work under Divisional Officers. An engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

237. *Waterworks.*—Water supplies for twenty-three centres were normally maintained. Improvements to the Abeokuta and Benin water supplies are still in progress. A number of new water schemes were completed and approved or are awaiting approval, including supplies to Okene, Ife, Iseyin, Ilorin and Bida. Investigations of water supplies for Ibadan, Iwo, Ede, Oshogbo, Kumba, Zaria, Katsina, Jos, Song and several places in Ijebu Province were continued. Mr. A. Beeby Thompson, of the firm of Messrs. A. Beeby Thompson and partners, visited Nigeria during the year and reported on the water supply of the country.

238. *Electrical Undertakings.*—The electrical branch of the Department manages and operates the electricity undertakings in Lagos, Enugu, Port Harcourt and Kaduna. The Lagos Undertaking, which is the most important, generated 5,643,600 units during 1933 as against 4,970,200 in 1932. The revenue of this undertaking was £58,945, an increase of £6,157 over the previous year. 949 new consumers were connected: the total connected is now 4,085. The hiring scheme for electrical appliances has been extended—cookers and water heaters are now available, in addition to fans. Preliminary work was commenced on the Abeokuta Electricity Scheme.

239. *Native Administrations.*—The Kano Native Administration maintain a combined Electricity and Water service for Kano City. The water is supplied free in the City at numerous standpipes, a quarterly water rate being collected: the supply to Europeans is metered. Fifty miles of streets in and round the

City are electrically lit and many individual native houses are supplied on flat rates according to the nature and number of the lamps.

Workshops equipped with woodworking machinery and facilities for the repair of motor vehicles are maintained by the Native Administrations at Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Ilorin, Bauchi and Maiduguri.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

240. For the purpose of the administration of justice three Courts are established in Nigeria:—

The Supreme Court.
The Provincial Courts.
The Native Courts.

Towards the end of 1933 various new Ordinances were enacted to reform the judicial organisation of the country. These had not come into operation by the end of the year.

241. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and certain parts of the Protectorate to which the Governor may declare it extended. In addition to this jurisdiction the Chief Justice has power to transfer certain causes and matters from the Provincial Court to the Supreme Court. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction usually in connection with Townships, when they are styled Police or Station Magistrates. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

242. A statement is appended showing the number of cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1932, to 31st October, 1933.

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Colony.	Total.
Offences against the person	92	316	561	969
" " property	551	731	1,038	2,320
" " Currency	11	8	31	50
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	381	1,102	1,613	3,096
Miscellaneous Offences	1,070	2,215	3,286	6,571
Total	2,105	4,372	6,529	13,006

243. The Provincial Court is constituted under the Provincial Courts Ordinance. A separate Court is established in each Province. The Court consists of the Resident of the Province, who has full jurisdiction, and his Administrative Officers who have limited jurisdiction. Trials in the Provincial Court are conducted summarily. Sentences exceeding six months imprisonment passed by a Provincial Court are subject to confirmation by the Chief Justice for the Southern Provinces and in the Northern Provinces by the Chief Commissioner (except in sentences of death which are confirmed by the Chief Justice before being considered by the Governor in Council). Legal Practitioners are not allowed to appear before a Provincial Court. The Court may, with the consent of the Chief Justice, transfer any cause or matter to the Supreme Court. In civil proceedings an appeal lies to the Supreme Court. The number of cases brought before the Provincial Courts during the period are given in the table below:—

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person	173	992	1,165
" " property	532	1,144	1,676
" " Currency	7	25	32
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	238	2,854	3,092
Miscellaneous Offences	1,441	3,759	5,200
Total	2,391	8,774	11,165

244. The Native Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and their jurisdiction is defined by the warrant establishing them. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Provincial Court which has power to amend any sentence, or to order a rehearing or transfer to the Provincial Court.

245. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to the confirmation of the

Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1932 (figures for 1933 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	660,538	45	3,962	7,840
Bauchi	1,029,508	51	2,160	16,876
Benue	990,568	77	4,357	9,241
Bornu	1,114,368	40	2,426	6,494
Ilorin	514,313	38	1,081	3,008
Kabba	459,652	39	2,138	3,684
Kano	2,425,778	41	7,594	40,234
Niger	457,152	47	2,546	4,249
Plateau	588,064	55	3,198	6,144
Sokoto	1,791,762	58	6,006	13,594
Zaria	1,305,552	43	4,749	16,988
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,337,255	534	40,217	128,352
Abeokuta	434,526	35	3,598	8,263
Benin	493,215	46	8,291	11,892
Calabar	899,503	69	8,515	27,921
Cameroons	374,872	62	2,632	5,149
Ijebu	305,898	22	2,167	2,035
Ogoja	708,538	100	5,894	7,050
Ondo	462,560	35	4,323	6,727
Onitsha	1,107,745	81	7,103	4,828
Owerri	1,599,909	70	22,504	22,760
Oyo	1,336,928	33	1,976	13,178
Warri	444,533	250	5,632	10,473
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,493,247	803	72,635	120,276

Payment of Fines.

246. Native and Provincial Courts always allow ample time for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year 1932:—

	Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
SUPREME COURT.				
Northern Provinces	960	753	142	2,105
Southern "	2,712	1,283	83	4,372
Colony	3,800	987	79	6,529
Total	7,472	3,023	304	13,006
PROVINCIAL COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	120	190	...	453
Southern "	4,922	3,788	...	12,889
Total	5,042	3,978	...	17,342
NATIVE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	16,920	9,433	...	40,304
Southern "	35,910	21,113	...	131,527
Total	52,830	30,546	...	171,831

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.
† " " Includes imprisonment instead of fine.
‡ " " Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

247. The Nigeria Police Force is divided into three Administrative Areas:—the Northern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with headquarters at Kaduna, the Southern Area under the command of an Assistant Inspector-General with headquarters at Enugu and the Colony under the command of a Commissioner of Police. These three officers are all directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Police whose headquarters are in Lagos.

248. Recruits for the Northern and Southern Areas and the Colony are trained at Kaduna, Enugu and Lagos respectively. The physique of candidates accepted for enlistment continues to be

satisfactory and the educational attainments show a steady improvement. The increased number of literate constables in the Northern Area is particularly gratifying.

249. Cordial relations exist between the Native Administration police forces and the Nigeria Government police and these good relations have been fostered largely by police officers who have devoted some of their leisure to the training of neighbouring native administration forces. The assistance thus afforded has been greatly appreciated and several requests have been made for secondment of Nigeria police officers to Native Administration forces for a term of years. One Commissioner of Police is already seconded to Ilorin Native Administration but the strength of officers does not, unfortunately, permit of any further secondments.

250. The spread of illicit distillation of spirits still causes anxiety and it has been found necessary to detail European officers with detachments of men to conduct a special campaign against this evil in the Southern Provinces. During the past year 711 convictions were obtained as a result of these intensive measures. The number of convictions for this offence is, however, no indication that it is being stamped out. The apparatus used in distilling is, as a rule, crude, and the materials are easily obtainable; and this, coupled with the fact that distilling usually takes place in dense bush which is often approachable only by water, renders a successful raid a matter of the greatest difficulty. While most of the cases of illicit distillation occur in the south-eastern provinces, the offence appears to become more and more widespread and it is not unknown in the Northern Provinces.

251. There has been a slight decrease in the number of cases of making and uttering counterfeit coin, but this class of crime still receives special attention.

252. As the result of Police enquiries in the Cameroons Province, four persons have been convicted for cultivating the plant *Cannabis Sativa L.* (Indian Hemp). It is understood that this plant was originally imported from the French Congo, where its cultivation is also prohibited; and that the chief buyers are traders from the French Cameroons and Fernando Po.

253. Police forces are also maintained by the Native Administration to whom they are responsible, under the guidance of the Administrative Staff. In the Northern Provinces they are for most part divided into a trained force of considerable efficiency and the traditional and picturesque men of the bodyguards.

Prisons.

254. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

(*a*) Native Administration Prisons.

(*b*) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

255. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Okitipupa and Ife. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

256. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 5,068 (4,500 Northern Provinces, 568 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over seven hundred inmates to others where the daily overage is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1932 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 19.8, a welcome decrease as compared with 57.11 in 1931. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

257. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, who acts as Director of Prisons, and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 260, 222 ond 102 prisoners respectively. They contain prisoners sentenced in the Supreme and Provincial Courts. The buildings are of permanent construction and have separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there have been nine deaths for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1933, as compared with three during 1932.

258. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

(*a*) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.

(*b*) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Provincial and Native Courts.

259. At the close of the year there were 46 prisons being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five are Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons, and 33 Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons are of " permanent " construction and are situated at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The remainder are of semi-permanent or temporary construction and are situated at the various Provincial and Divisional headquarters in the Southern Provinces. Convict Prisons are in charge of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Prisons Department, Southern Provinces, the remainder are in charge of members of the Administrative Staff acting as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

260. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1932 was 40,857, made up as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*
Under Warrants of the Supreme Court	6,366	259
,, ,, ,, ,, Provincial Court	9,458	441
,, ,, ,, ,, Native Courts	21,774	2,559

(Figures for 1933 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up for the same year was 7,074.56.

261. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

262. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

263. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

264. Instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.
Blacksmithing.
Carpentry.
Tailoring.
Boot and Shoe repairing.
Brickmaking.
Bricklaying.
Printing.
Basket making.
Furniture making.
Cloth weaving.
Mat-making.

Juvenile Prisoners.

265. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Provincial or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

266. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders has been revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect may be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences has been established at Enugu and accommodation for thirty boys was available on the 1st January, 1933. During that year two more brick buildings were erected and accommodation is available for eighty boys. The buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu Prison brickfields. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the close of the year there were seven boys in the institution.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1933:—

Ordinances.

267. The Cinematograph Ordinance, 1933 (No. 20 of 1933) constituted a Board of Censors. The Board is given power to appoint from its members small Censorship Committees whose duty it is to censor all films and posters intended for public exhibition. Also all public exhibitions of films are prohibited except in premises licensed under the Ordinance.

268 The Printing Presses Regulation Ordinance, 1933 (No. 21 of 1933) makes it necessary for owners of printing presses to make declarations stating the addresses where the presses are installed. It also directs that, subject to such exceptions as may be prescribed, all books and papers printed within Nigeria shall bear the names and ad 'resses of the printer and publisher.

269. The Forced Labour Ordinance, 1933 (No. 22 of 1933) gives effect to a Convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva on the 28th June, 1930. Part I of the Ordinance makes the exaction of labour which is forced or compulsory labour within the meaning of the Convention an offence except in certain cases. In these cases the exaction of the labour is to be governed by regulations. Part II of the Ordinance provides for the exaction of labour which is not forced or compulsory within the meaning of the Geneva Convention, as, for example, labour for minor communal services.

270. The Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933 (No. 23 of 1933) gives power to impose an excise duty on tobacco prepared and on cigarettes manufactured in Nigeria. It also prohibits the making up of tobacco or the manufacture of cigarettes in Nigeria except under licence.

271. The Administrative Officers (Powers of Native Authority) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 26 of 1933) enables the Governor to appoint any administrative officer to exercise the powers of a Native Authority in any area in the Protectorate for which there is no Native Authority.

272. The Public Officers (Levy on Emoluments) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 30 of 1933) imposes a levy on the emoluments of all public officers, except soldiers of the Royal West African Frontier Force and police constables, until the 31st of March, 1934. The levy is on a graduated scale which increases with the amount of the emoluments.

273. The European Officers Provident Fund Ordinance, 1933 (No. 33 of 1933) authorises the inauguration of a provident fund scheme for the benefit of officers holding certain non-pensionable offices.

274. The Land Development (Provision for Roads) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 35 of 1933) provides for the reservation of land required for the construction of roads in cases where property in any area to which the Ordinance is applied by Order in Council is subdivided with a view to sale.

275. The Native Authority Ordinance, 1933 (No. 43 of 1933) repeals the Native Authority Ordinance (Chapter 73) and re-enacts its provisions in a considerably revised form. It also allows of persons not ordinarily subject to the jurisdiction of native courts being brought within the administrative jurisdiction of native authorities.

276. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933 (No. 44 of 1933) replaces the Native Courts Ordinance (Chapter 5). While its provisions are based on those of the latter Ordinance it contains several new features. In particular it provides for the designation of courts of appeal for native courts. A native court may have

as its court of appeal a Native Court of Appeal, a Final Native Court of Appeal, a Magistrate, the High Court or a District Officer. This wide discretion will enable a suitable court of appeal to be selected for every native court. Provision is also made for further appeals. The Ordinance also allows of persons of a class who have not ordinarily been subject to the jurisdiction of native courts being made subject to that jurisdiction.

277. The Protectorate Courts Ordinance, 1933 (No. 45 of 1933) repeals the Provincial Courts Ordinance (Chapter 4) and provides for the establishment, constitution and jurisdiction in the Protectorate of a High Court and of Magistrates' Courts. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 46 of 1933) limits the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to the Colony except in certain specified cases where jurisdiction throughout the Colony and Protectorate is conferred. The former Ordinance makes provision for appeals, for the appearance of counsel, except in certain cases, and empowers the Governor by Order in Council to direct that any offence shall be tried with a jury.

278. The West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933 (No. 47 of 1933) confers the right of appeal to the West African Court of Appeal in certain cases, and upon certain conditions, in both civil and criminal cases decided or heard on appeal in the Supreme Court or in the High Court.

279. The Inter-Tribal Boundaries Settlement Ordinance, 1933 (No. 49 of 1933) provides for the settlement of inter-tribal and other boundary disputes by Administrative Officers after inquiry. Such officers may, at their discretion, be assisted by assessors and their findings are subject to review by the Resident in charge of the province and by the Governor.

280. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1933 (No. 56 of 1933) makes several amendments to the Criminal Code Ordinance (Chapter 21), and abolishes flogging as a punishment.

281. The Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1933 (No. 57 of 1933) provides for the appointment of a committee, under the presidency of the Attorney-General, to inquire into cases of alleged misconduct by legal practitioners and for the submission of the committee's report to the Supreme Court, which is empowered to admonish or suspend a legal practitioner who is guilty of misconduct or to order that his name be struck off the roll of the Court.

Subsidiary Legislation.

282. Regulations No. 19 of 1933, made under the Liquor Ordinance (Chapter 131), revise the special conditions which are to be attached to licences issued in respect of premises in a Prohibited Area.

283. Regulations No. 35 of 1933, made under the Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 93), altered the royalty payable in respect of gold from four shillings an ounce (troy) to five per cent. on the value.

284. Regulations No. 36 of 1933, made under the Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) require employers to make arrangements with hospitals for the medical and surgical treatment of their labourers.

285. Regulations No. 41 of 1933, made under the Minerals Ordinance (Chapter 93) amplify and amend the Safe Mining Regulations, No. 31 of 1917. They are concerned with ensuring, in connexion with mining, greater care and strictness in storing, handling, transporting and working with explosives.

286. Regulations No. 45 of 1933, made under the Motor Traffic Ordinance (No. 10 of 1927), require commercial vehicles in certain areas where they may compete with the Railway to pay an increased fee for their licences.

287. Regulations No. 46 of 1933, made under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, restrict the powers of native courts to pass sentences of corporal punishment and regulate the carrying out of such sentences.

288. Rules No. 10 of 1933, made under the Townships Ordinance (Chapter 57), regulate the erection of buildings and the carrying on of offensive trades in third class townships in the Colony.

Legislation Providing for Sickness, Etc.

289. Reference has already been made in paragraph 284 to Regulations No. 36 of 1933 which impose on employers the obligation of arranging with hospitals for the medical and surgical treatment of their labourers.

Section 11 of the Forced Labour Ordinance, No. 22 of 1933, enacts that such of the provisions of the Labour Ordinance, No. 1 of 1929, and of the regulations in force thereunder as relate to the provision of compensation for labourers or their dependants in respect of accidents arising out of and in the course of the employment of labourers shall apply to persons from whom forced labour is exacted under section 6 of the former Ordinance in order to provide carriers for purposes of transport, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such persons were under a contract of service. There has been no legislation other than that mentioned in this paragraph during the year under review making provision for sickness or compensation for accidents; nor has there been any factory legislation or legislation providing for the grant of assistance on account of old age.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

290. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1928-29 ...	8,429,308	9,395,749	1,429,022
1929-30 ...	8,703,165	8,947,707	794,862
1930-31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403
1931-32 ...	6,732,454	8,063,143	597,147
1932-33 ...	6,899,567	6,898,801	719,283

291. The Revenue and Expenditure for the six months, April to September, 1933, excluding the net deficit of the Nigerian Railway, amount to £1,886,923 and £2,183,706, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds during that period is £14,105 and £48,512 respectively. The revised estimate of Revenue for the financial year 1933/34 is £4,511,277, which falls short of the revised estimate of expenditure of £5,010,485, by £499,208. This revised estimated deficit is attributable mainly to the reduced receipts from Customs duties as compared with the original estimate, and to an increased Railway deficit, both due to continued bad trade.

292. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 30th September, 1933, amounted to £27,822,582 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £4,426,472. This latter amount includes the Supplementary Sinking Fund of £930,437 which is treated as an "Appropriated Fund" in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to the Sinking Funds.

293. All Nigeria stocks rank as "Trustee" Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1933, are as follows:—

1. £4,045,593—Southern Nigeria 3½% Inscribed Stock 1930/55 quoted at 100.
2. £6,363,226—Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock 1949/79 quoted at 125.
3. £3,200,390— ,, 6% Inscribed Stock 1936/46 quoted at 106.
4. £5,700,000— ,, 4% Inscribed Stock 1963 quoted at 106.
5. £4,250,000— ,, 5% Inscribed Stock 1947/57 quoted at 113.
6. £4,263,373— ,, 5% Inscribed Stock 1950/60 quoted at 113.

294. The Annual Charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of Interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1932-33, amounted to £1,610,865, of which the Railway contributed £871,296 in respect of interest only.

295. *Assets.*—The excess of Assets over Liabilities at 30th September, 1933, was £2,110,103, which is £296,782 less than the Surplus at the beginning of the financial year 1933-34. This difference represents the amount by which the Expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the Revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1933. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £423,281.

296. The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1933, it may be seen that the Surplus Assets of Nigeria are approximately as follows:—

	£
Cash in hand and at bank, Imprests and Remittances in transit ...	173,000
Investments	1,104,000
Stores	156,000
Advance to Railway	668,000
	£2,101,000

297. Other assets, appropriated to specific services and invested, are:—

	£
Supplementary Sinking Fund	930,437
Railway Renewals Fund	283,345
Marine Renewals Fund	51,444
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers	52,131
Electricity Renewals Fund	26,337

Other funds invested include the unexpended balance of Loan Funds amounting to £929,830.

298. *Taxation.*—A graduated Income Tax not exceeding one per cent is levied on incomes of not less than £30 of male persons in the Colony, and of male non-natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment shown below. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided in varying proportions between Government and Native Administrations.

299. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1932-33 was:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	397,628
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	82,749
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	253,171
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	903
Income Tax, Colony	23,287
Income Tax, Protectorate	15,250
	£772,988

300. *Customs Tariff (Summarised).*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are fifteen per cent *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.), firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb.; tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods, plain weave ⅞d., fancy weave 1⅛d., etc.

301. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton) palm kernel oil (£2 the ton) palm kernels (18s. the ton) palm oil (£1 4s. the ton) and tin (3s. 4d. the ton).

302. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties have been levied in Nigeria prior to the enactment of the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933, referred to in paragraph 270. The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties, in the year 1932-33 was as follows:—

	£
Licences, Game	557
,, Liquor	8,514
,, Motor vehicles and drivers ...	49,242
,, Guns, etc.	1,796
,, Miscellaneous	1,929
Stamp Duties	10,433
	£72,471

303. *Native Administrations.*—The various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, varying from fifty to sixty-five per cent of the total collected, as mentioned above. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1932-33 of all the Native Administrations together were £1,525,296 and £1,382,828, respectively (Northern Provinces £1,040,533 and £946,747; Southern Provinces £484,763 and £436,081). The total excess of Revenue over Expenditure (£142,468) is accounted for in the Surplus Balances of the Native Administrations which at the beginning of the financial year 1932-33 stood at £1,770,088 and at the end were accordingly increased to £1,912,556 (Northern Provinces £1,458,914; Southern Provinces £453,642). The estimated totals of Revenue and Expenditure of all the Native Administrations for 1933-34 are £1,368,149 and £1,474,505 respectively. The following notes give an account of the assessment and collection of tax in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

Northern Provinces.

304. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

305. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 13s. per adult tax-paying male.

306. The hardships suffered by the people result of the economic depression have been relieved by reductions both in the general and cattle tax where proved necessary as well as by such

concessions as the waiving of dispensary fees in certain areas and of immunisation fees in ot rs. To meet a reduction in Revenue considerable economies have been made by Native Administrations without, however, impairing essential services or even such medical and educational services as have been inaugurated in recent years.

Southern Provinces.

307. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

308. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately 2½ per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

309. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

310. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

311. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" has been introduced with the consent of the people with great success. The total

wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to 2½ per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

312. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family.

313. Owing to the financial depression it was found necessary to reduce the rates in certain of the poorer districts during the financial years 1931-32 and 1932-33, and further reductions were being made in the Warri, Owerri, Ogoja and Benin Provinces in 1933-34. The flat rates vary from one shilling in one small area in the Cameroons to ten shillings in the wealthiest district, and the average is about four shillings. A cattle tax of one shilling and sixpence a head is imposed during the period July to October in the Bamenda Division of the Cameroons under British Mandate. Shortage of ready cash made the collection of tax difficult in some areas. The total yield in 1932-33 was £568,199 including £1,806 from cattle tax. Of this total £314,901 accrued to the Native Administrations.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

314. His Majesty's Ships *Milford*, *Weston* and *Carlisle* visited Lagos, the first on two occasions and the others once each, during 1933, for periods varying from three to ten days. During the later visit of the *Milford* a party of Marine ratings proceeded to sea in her for instruction in minesweeping.

315. In June the Sultan of Sokoto and the Emir of Gwandu with some of their councillors visited Lagos. This was the first occasion on which these chiefs had made such a long journey and seen the sea, and the visit is evidence of the desire for wider contact and knowledge of the world.

316. The Emir of Katsina made the pilgrimage by the overland route and returned *via* England, where he was received by His Majesty the King, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

317. Two events of political importance were the accessions of Akenzua II as Oba of Benin, and Daniel Adesanya Gbelegbuwa II as Awujale of Ijebu Ode. Akenzua II was recognised on the 5th of April, 1933, as Oba by the Governor who sent a special message through the Lieutenant-Governor on the occasion of his installation. At a ceremony on the 10th of November at Ijebu Ode the Governor personally delivered a speech in the course of which he recognised Daniel Adesanya Gbelegbuwa II as Awujale and appointed him Native Authority for the Ijebu Ode Division. On both occasions Sir Donald Cameron took the opportunity of outlining the policy of Government towards those Chiefs who are appointed Native Authorities for large and populous areas and to explain what in turn was expected from such Chiefs. Copies of the Benin message and the Ijebu speech were widely published both officially and unofficially.

318. Muhammadu Maiyaki, eleventh Emir of Keffi, died on the 24th April. Muhammadu, fourteenth Emir of Lafia, died on the 9th November. Umaru, Emir of Kanam, Plateau Province, died in May after holding office for forty-two years. He was awarded the Certificate of Honour in 1930.

319. Among this year's visitors to Nigeria are Professor Coupland, Beit Professor of Colonial History of Oxford, Drs. Melzian and Ward, who are making a study of the languages of the South-eastern Provinces, and Mr. C. P. Strickland, C.I.E., who toured extensively throughout the country and addressed interested audiences on the subject of co-operation.

320. Arrangements have been made for the employment of three Mohammedan law teachers from the Sudan Law School for work in the Northern Provinces. They will hold classes for candidates for judicial posts and it is hoped that the quality of Native Court work will be improved thereby.

321. Locally-grown tobacco was purchased at Hadejia for the manufacture of cigarettes by the British American Tobacco Company, Oshogbo.

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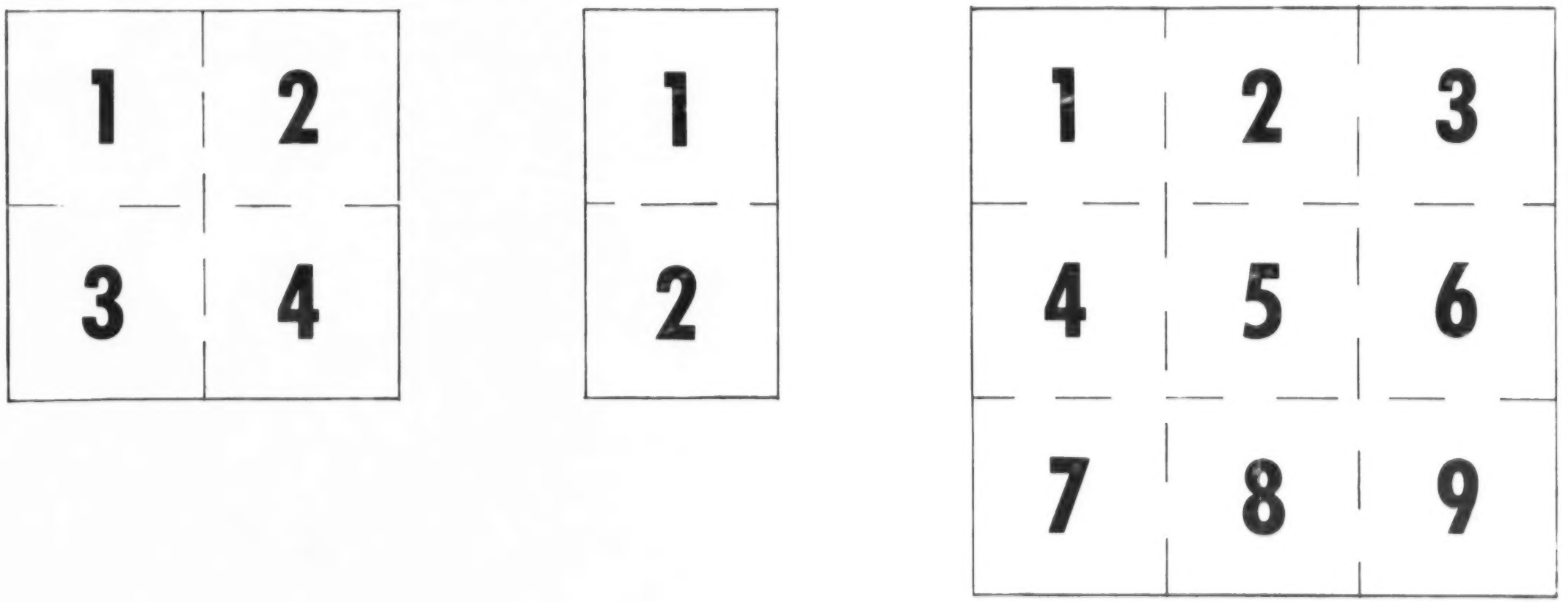

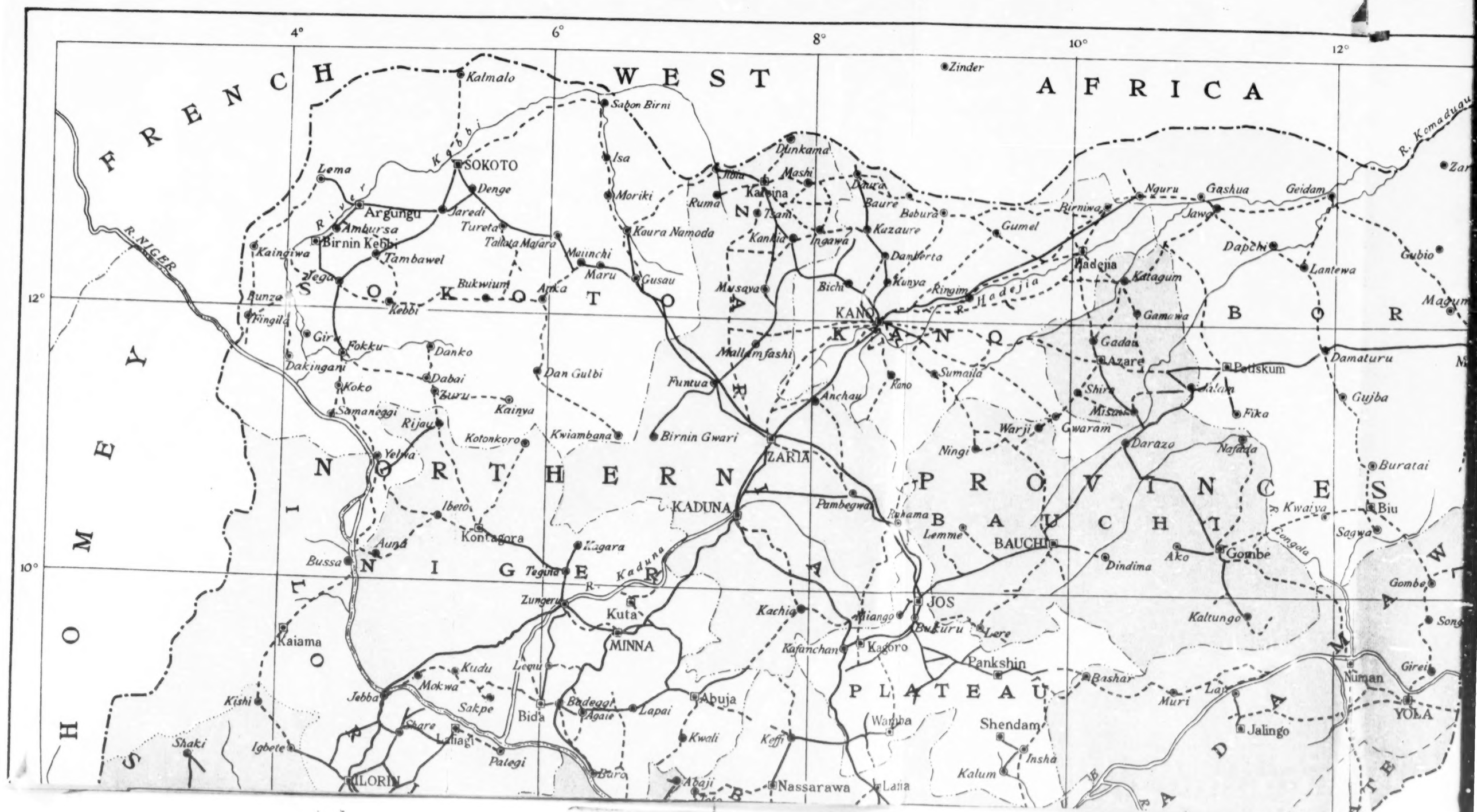

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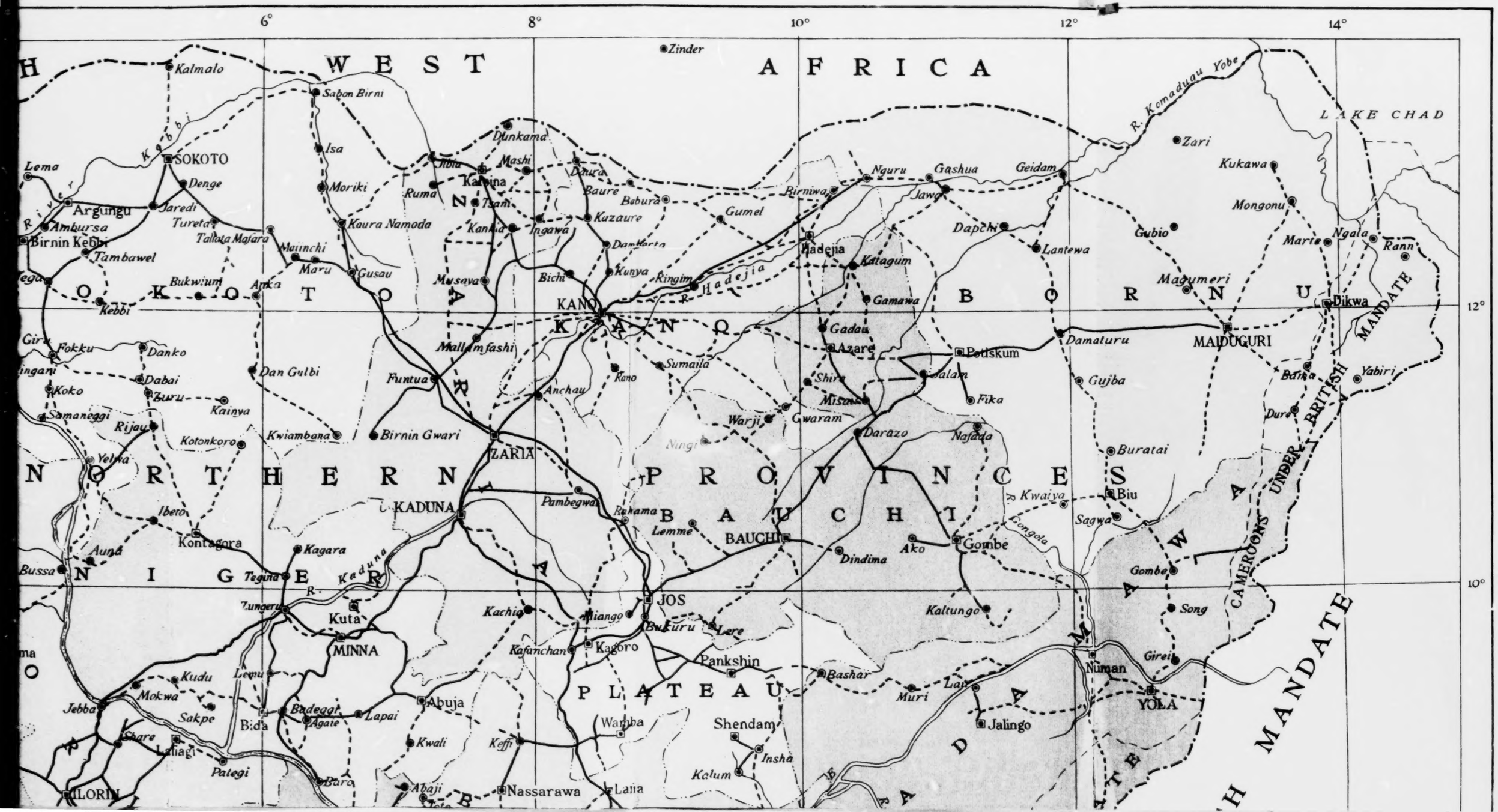
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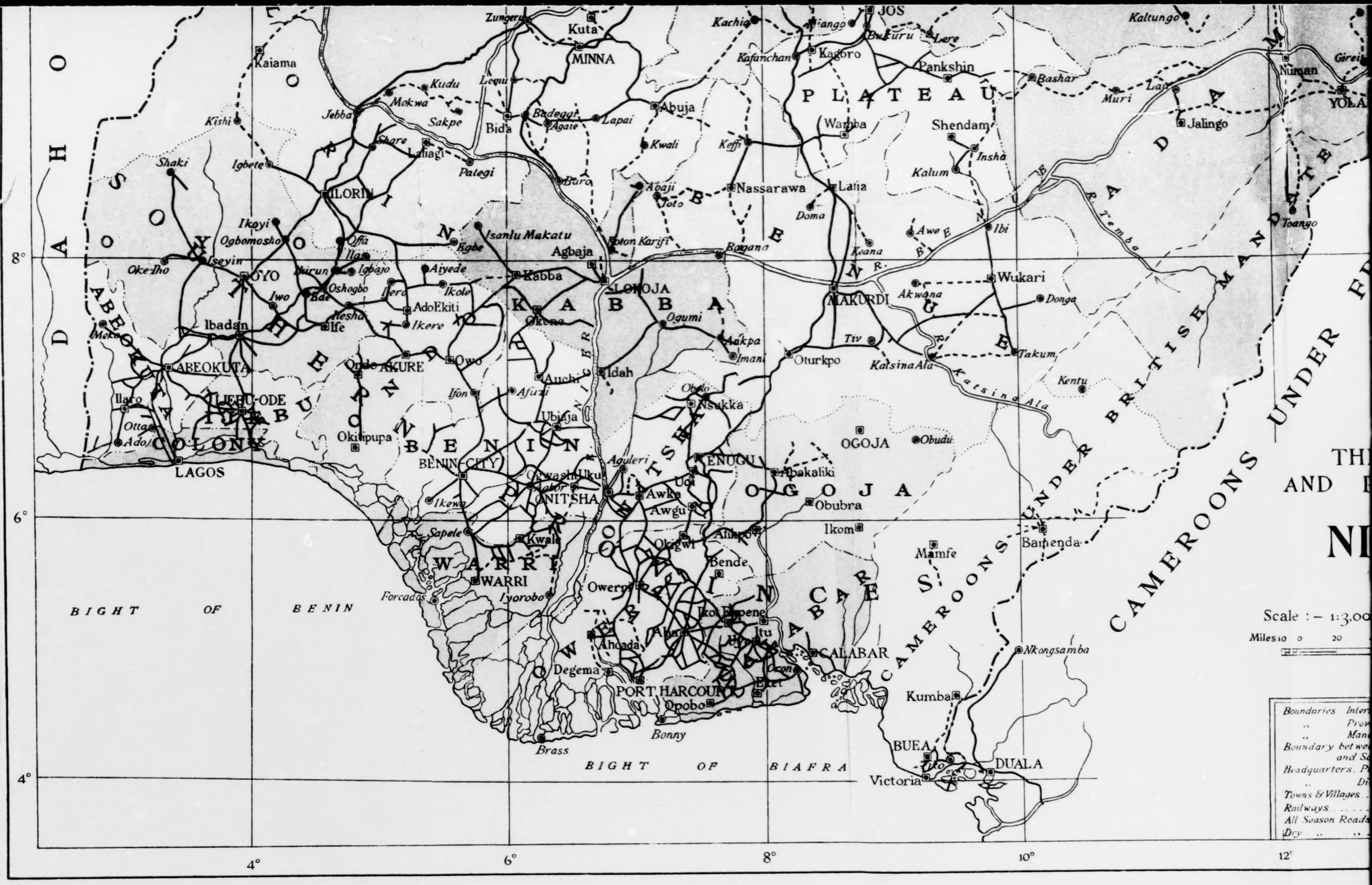
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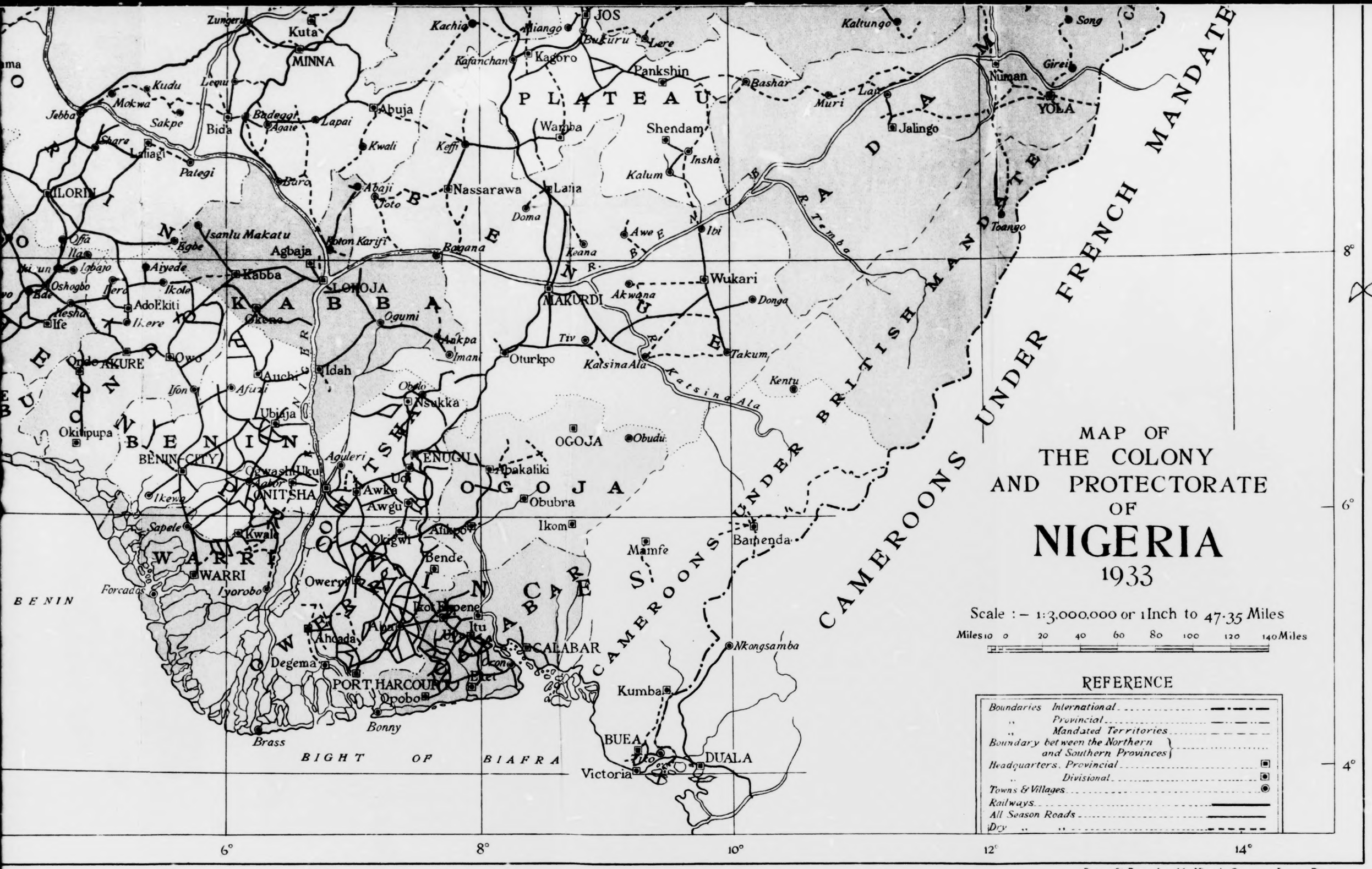

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1934

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1934.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (31,150 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical " rain forest " and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal and seasonal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1934 77.80 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos. The average in Katsina is twenty-eight inches and in Forcados 145.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern and Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the Central Government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the Administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of District and Village heads, with a system of Native Courts, Police and Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual Estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the Administrative staff is required.

14. The prototype of this system of administration through District Heads and Village Heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British Occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in Pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British Administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. During the latter months of 1933 an endeavour was made to penetrate this veneer and discover the true forms of government among the numerous pagan tribes. Detailed investigations have continued throughout the year under review and reorganisations have been carried out with a view to recreating and developing the basic tribal forms of local self government. Proposals for change have been made only after close consultation with the people concerned and repeated discussion with them has been considered necessary before any adaptation of such of the indigenous institutions as might remain was regarded as desirable.

15. On the 1st April the Tiv Administrative Division was formed by the amalgamation of the Abinsi Division with the independent Tiv Districts formerly administered in Wukari Division. The new Division includes practically all the Tiv except those who have migrated into the territories of other established Native Authorities. Progress has been made with the reorganisation of the Native Administrations of the primitive pagan tribes in the south of Benue Province. In a number of Tiv Clans, kindred councils of elders have been appointed subordinate Native Authorities for village affairs, the superior Native Authority being the Clan Council. For each Council there is an elected spokesman who is its executive official, replacing the former elected Village and District Headman. The main effect of the change is that the spokesman is regarded as the servant of the Council of Elders instead of, as formerly in many instances, its master. These councils, as yet, have functioned for a few months only, but the experiment shows prospects of success in the increasing interest taken in the various phases of administration and the greater freedom with which opinions are expressed. Separate Native Administrations have been formed for the three tribal groups which inhabit the Kentu Areas of the Mandated Territory, and in the cosmopolitan towns of Makurdi and Abinsi councils have been formed under the presidency of the former chiefs.

16. Extensive anthropological investigations into the origins and social structures of many of the tribes of the Plateau Province have also led to reorganisations of certain units based on traditional

forms of government and supported by the wishes of the Chiefs and people concerned. In Pankshin Division the Hill Angas and Kaleri tribes have been completely reorganised. Sura District has been divided into two separate and independent federal unions and a new District has been created comprising the former Jepal village area of Chip District. In Shendam Division a federation has been formed of the Namu and Dimmuk tribes. The Montols have been separated from Shendam District and the Gerkawa have been removed from Yergam control. In Zaria Province district boundaries have been adjusted to unite, as far as possible, communities possessing close ethnic and sociological affinities. The Emir's Executive Council has been reconstituted and extended to assist decentralisation in the control of Native Administration departments and to encourage the Emir in the delegation of his responsibilities. The independent districts of Jaba, Kagoro and Moroa have been transferred to Zaria Province from the Jemaa Division of the Plateau Province and are administered under the direct supervision of an Administrative Officer.

17. The Gwari-Kamuku federation in Niger Province which was formed last year is functioning smoothly, and progress has been made in reconstituting Native Administration on a traditional tribal basis in the Emirates of Abuja, Kontagora and Lapai, by the reduction of redundant District Heads and the establishment of tribal village areas. In Horin Province village councils have been developed in the Emirates of Horin, Lafiagi and Pategi. The Bassa District of Kabba Province has been reorganised as five independent units each under its own Clan Head, combining to form a common treasury, with the Divisional Officer as Native Authority for the area. The Yagbas, who were formerly divided between Horin and Kabba Provinces have been united to form one district with a separate Native Treasury. The new Katsina Province was formed on 1st August consisting of the Emirates of Katsina and Daura which were formerly contained in the provinces of Zaria and Kano respectively. The opportunity was then taken to reorganise the Northern Division of Kano Province by removing Kazaure Emirate and including it in Kano Division. For administrative convenience the Nasarawa and Lafia Divisions of Benue Province have been combined to form the North Benue Division with headquarters at Lafia. The Dabai Native Administration has been transferred from the Sokoto to the Gwandu Division.

18. There were disturbances in the Chamba and Mubi Districts of Adamawa Province in March and April, and the Administrative Officer who toured the areas was accompanied by an escort of police. In the former district a Native Administration official was murdered and in the latter pagans of Bagira attacked the District Head and killed four of his followers. The

districts were subsequently visited by the Acting Resident and measures to improve the method of administration of the area are under consideration.

19. A Conference of leading Chiefs was held at Kaduna in May. The Chiefs were unaccompanied by their Residents and had to rely upon themselves. The social and personal aspect of the conference was found to be of value apart from the actual proceedings of the assembly. Chiefs have been encouraged to pay visits to the larger centres and several of the more important of them have recently visited Lagos.

Southern Provinces.

20. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

21. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of

varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government. In the Ondo, Ijebu and Oyo Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province, researches into the indigenous customs of the people, begun in 1933, have been continued. As a result of these researches it has been found necessary to modify the system of Native Administration in certain areas and reorganisation has proceeded along more traditional lines than in the past. The changes effected or proposed have the full support of the people and the enthusiasm manifested is a happy augury for future success.

22. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations of these areas has, with certain exceptions, not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult from the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

23. During the past year the steady progress noted in 1933 has been well maintained. Fifty-one intelligence reports on individual clans or similar homogeneous units have received the final approval of Government. A further twenty-four reports have been submitted but have not yet been approved, usually because further information has been found necessary to clear up difficult or obscure points. The total reports submitted to date is 199. The results of the earlier reorganisation schemes are now becoming apparent and in all provinces a note of quiet optimism prevails. The compilation of these reports and the subsequent supervision of the newly formed organisations have continued to ensure that close contact between the Administrative Officers and the people which is so essential for an appreciation of the latter's desires and aspirations and thus for their contentment. At the present stage the newly-organised councils

are beginning to find their feet and to gain confidence, and it is a significant fact that in areas where, in the past, tax could only be collected with difficulty under direct European supervision, it has this year been collected in full by the Councils without any extraneous aid.

24. It had already been established that Chieftainship in the South-eastern Provinces is virtually non-existent and that authority is vested in the councils of the Family, Village, or Clan, membership of which may consist variously of the family heads, the members of certain age grades, the holders of certain titles, the priests of certain cults, and men of outstanding wisdom or personality. Recent reports have further made it clear that the composition of these Councils was generally so elastic as to allow of the inclusion of any persons whose proved worth or ability entitled them to respect, regardless of their age or social standing. In the light of this knowledge it seems probable that a means has been found of associating on the Councils which will form the Native Authorities of the future not only those conservative elements which were by ancient custom entitled to membership, but also representatives of those educated, progressive and Christianised communities, without whose support no democratic institution could long survive. It has moreover been emphasised that in the case of primitive communities whose natural tendency to disintegrate has been accelerated by contact with European influences it is necessary that the process of reorganisation should commence with comparatively small units. It is anticipated that when these units are induced to take an increasing part in the management of their own finances they will begin to appreciate the financial limitations imposed by a parochial attitude, and will spontaneously seek to federate with their neighbours and kinsmen, and by pooling their resources to be in a position to promote the welfare of the community to a degree which would be impossible with their own limited funds. At present therefore subsidiary estimates, based on the probable revenue and expenditure of each unit, are being prepared in accordance with the expressed wishes of the people whose representatives are being given every opportunity to take partial or even full responsibility for the control and custody of their funds.

In several reorganised areas small separate Native Treasuries have been formed which should assist materially in bringing home to the Councils that they can only spend what they receive and that Government in the person of the Administrative Officer is not in the literal sense a "money making" machine.

25. In the Warri Province reorganisation was virtually completed by the end of 1933 and the past year has been a period of consolidation. The virility of the new organisation is apparent

and the Councils are now being trained to realise their responsibilities. In the Onitsha Province reorganisation has made steady progress and it is hoped that early in 1935 reports covering the whole province will have been submitted. In the Calabar and Owerri Provinces reorganisation has gone steadily ahead and continues to arouse the interest and enthusiasm of the people, the Christian and educated elements co-operating with the more conservative elements of the community. In the Cameroons Province, where there has been active investigation of indigenous society for a number of years, the recent reorganisation of important clans in two Divisions has been followed by similar research in other areas, with a view to introducing in them such changes as are proved advantageous in the clans already reorganised.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Tribal Distribution.

26. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	3,604,016
Ibo	3,172,789
Yoruba	3,166,154
Fulani	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	930,917
Ibibio	749,647
Tiv (or Munshi)	573,605
Edo	507,810
Nupe	326,017
Ijaw	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the

Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

27. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.(1) The parts of the population residing in the different Administrative areas of Nigeria are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Northern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	281,778	11,434,924
Northern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	264,278	11,012,484
Northern Provinces Mandated Territory only	17,500	422,440
Southern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	90,896	8,493,247
Southern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	74,315	8,118,375
Southern Provinces Mandated Territory only	16,581	374,872

Thus the total population of Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 19,130,859, while Mandated Territory alone comprises 797,312 persons.

28. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 53.5 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

29. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

(1) This figure must be taken as the 'official' population. The actual population almost certainly exceeds 20 millions. The figures of the Southern Provinces, where (apart from Lagos) no Census proper was held, must be regarded as only rough approximations.

30. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces; in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.(1) The number of children under 15, per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to a 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume 1, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only part of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

Birth and Death Rates.

31. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration of births and deaths of natives has hitherto been lacking, except in some of the better organised Emirates of the North. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates has followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town	1,339	73	35
" ...	Doma "	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City	89,162	35	30
" ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

(1) In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

32. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 23 years:—

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29·5	36·6
1916	24·9	30·3
1921	24·5	31·1
1926	24·1	34·0
1927	23·4	25·2
1928	23·0	26·1
1929	23·3	22·3
1930	23·0	20·5
1931	22·3	17·8
1932	24·6	17·9
1933	22·1	18·9
*1934	27·8	13·05

* Crude Rates.

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos —during recent years not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past three years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

33. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

34. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289 per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Creek Area	233 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Laminga (Benue Province)	252 ,, ,, ,, ,,

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

35. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·4
1933	137	3·0
1934	119	2·5

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

36. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about five among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

37. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

38. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	′ ″	′ ″	″
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5·9	5 1·6	4·3
Yoruba	5 5·8	5 2·3	3·5
Fulani	5 5·8	5 1·9	3·9
Hausa	5 5·6	5 2·0	3·6
Banyangi	5 5·0	5 0·9	4·1
Ekwe	5 4·8	5 1·2	3·6
Keaka	5 4·7	5 0·5	4·2
Assumbo	5 4·5	5 0·4	4·1
Ijaw	5 2·7	4 10·8	3·9

As compared to the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5′ 7.6″ and 5′ 4.7″ for males and 5′ 2.1″ and 5′ 0.0″ for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

Migration.

39. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

40. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

41. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	339
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740
TOTAL ...	1,825	3,617	5,442

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

42. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1928	4,024	3,015	11,003	11,787	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1929	4,508	3,095	10,687	11,247	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,201	
1934	3,496	3,356	6,014	6,592	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

43. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a ' floating ' population of over

TABLE I.

Population of Nigeria by Provinces, Sex and Adolescence (1).

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	Population.					Density per Square Mile.
		Total.	Adults.		Non-Adults.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53
Northern Provinces	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa	35,001	652,361	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Bornu	45,900	1,118,360	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56
Southern Provinces	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102
Benin	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Ijebu	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94
Ondo	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,309	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74

(1) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

N.B.—As there has been no census since 1931 the figures given in the table are—apart from census errors—only approximate to the true figures for 1933.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

1931 CENSUS FIGURES.

Province.	PERCENTAGE.		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29·3	32·7	37·9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30·6	34·1	35·3
Adamawa	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi	29·7	34·9	35·4
Benue	29·7	30·9	39·4
Bornu...	28·4	36·8	34·8
Ilorin	27·5	34·7	37·7
Kabba	28·3	34·3	37·4
Kano	34·4	33·9	31·7
Niger	33·9	37·0	29·2
Plateau	35·6	33·0	31·3
Sokoto	28·9	33·8	37·2
Zaria	26·6	31·8	41·5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27·7	30·9	41·4
Colony	30·0	29·3	40·7
Abeokuta	28·9	37·7	33·3
Benin	28·8	30·0	41·1
Calabar	28·8	30·4	40·9
Cameroons	31·6	34·3	34·1
Ijebu	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo	29·0	32·7	38·2
Onitsha	31·7	31·6	36·6
Owerri	28·7	31·2	40·1
Oyo	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri	27·3	33·7	39·0

15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages, having been born locally.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

44. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 622,928 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1933, 28.33 per cent fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	49.18%
Malaria	19.98%
Syphilis	7.92%
Gonorrhœa ...	8.59%
Dysentery	2.71%
Leprosy	2.75%
Tuberculosis ...	0.40%
Influenza	1.08%
Smallpox	0.39%
Other Diseases ...	9.75%

Of the 2,958 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1933, the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases ...	24.85%
Affections of Respiratory System ...	20.72%
Affections of Digestive System ...	12.06%
Affections of Nervous System	4.46%
Other Diseases	30.61%

45. During 1934, two cases of Yellow Fever occurred at Kano—both Europeans who recovered. One of these cases apparently contracted the disease whilst travelling in the Gaya District some sixty miles east of Kano.

46. Smallpox was again prevalent throughout the Northern Provinces during the dry season of 1934, the incidence declining with the advent of the rains.

In the Southern Provinces there were outbreaks in the south-western Provinces. Intensive vaccination campaigns soon brought these outbreaks to an end.

47. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

Years.	*Cases.*
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5
1932	Nil
1933	Nil
1934	Nil

48. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100 per cent of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1933 as follows:—

Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	928	Nil
Blackwater	12	1

African and other non-Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	34,594	36
Blackwater	17	4

49. Sleeping sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces to a lesser degree in some parts of the Southern Provinces and in the Southern part of the Cameroons Province. Some 27,919 cases came under treatment during 1933.

50. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1933, 86,748 cases of yaws, 16,286 cases of syphilis and 15,180 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

51. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau, the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons and camps upon railway constructions has not been high.

Provisions for Treatment.

(a) *Medical and Health Staff.*

52. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 111 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist and Research Officers, nine African Medical Officers, and two Junior African Medical Officers. There are two European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of fifty-seven European Nursing Sisters and 511 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 15 European Health Officers, 33 European Sanitary Superintendents and 126 African Sanitary Inspectors.

53. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is situated a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years, for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including two years' hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

54. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for lads in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931, one at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933, and a third at Umudike in 1934 to serve the Eastern part of the Southern Provinces.

(b) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

55. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 145 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*
In-patients ...	1,245	1,010	1,030
Out-patients ...	7,630	5,912	6,058

The decrease in the last two years is partly due to the reduction in Government European staff.

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 3,218 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds.

56. The Kano City Native Administration Hospital continues to expand. The new operating theatre has been completed, a new ward is nearing completion and an X-ray apparatus has been installed. One more ward remains to be built to complete the Hospital to the original plan. Considerable progress has been made on the female side. All the wards are full. At Hadejia a new Native Administration Hospital is being built to serve the four Emirates of the Northern Division of Kano Province. At Azare in Bauchi Province substantial additions have been made to the existing hospital. At Gusau the Sokoto Native Administration has built a new hospital for Africans which is much appreciated by the people.

57. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from the past three years' reports:—

	1931.	*1932.*	*1933.*
In-patients ...	35,738	41,577	45,233
Out-patients ...	481,759	541,517	570,607

58. A widely spread system of dispensaries came into operation in 1931. The Attendants who serve these are given one year's intensive training at convenient centres in the country in the use of a strictly standardised equipment of drugs and dressings, and the dispensaries are visited at regular intervals by the Medical staff. There are now 222 Native Administration dispensaries open. Ninety-six in the Northern Provinces, 122 in the Southern Provinces and four in the Colony. The cases treated in 1933 numbered:—

Northern Provinces	252,257
Southern Provinces	366,931

59. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria who are carrying out some medical work. This mainly consists of dispensary treatment given by holders of Missionary Dispenser Permits, but there are also seventeen hospitals and twenty-two fully qualified Missionary Doctors who do excellent work.

Preventive Measures.

60. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns, working through the Native Administrations. The experiments made in Lagos in connexion with septic tank latrines and nightsoil disintegrators proved highly successful and one tank latrine and a disintegrator have been in use during the year. A scheme for replacing most of the public latrines in Lagos, which were either of the bucket variety or set on piers emptying directly into the lagoon by tank latrines was approved, and work put in hand during 1934.

61. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Research* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression but the Research Institute at Yaba, near Lagos, provides opportunity for bacteriological and pathological research, and experimental work on the production of vaccine lymph upon a large scale is still in progress there. Research upon schistosomiasis commenced in 1931 from assistance given by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund was continued, as was the work of the Dietetics Pathologist and of the tsetse fly and trypanosomiasis research team at Gadau in the Northern Provinces.

63. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 27,919 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic, combined with examination of the whole population of the area. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision. Six such double teams are in action.

64. *Maternity and Child Welfare* work is receiving an increased amount of attention. There are two Government Maternity Hospitals, at Lagos and Abeokuta, where African Midwives receive training. The African hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and also at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha). The maternity hospital opened there in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society has proved a great success. Local women are now receiving training as Midwives at it. The difficult task of reaching the "Kubli" (purdah) women in Mohammedan towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. New Maternity hospitals have been opened at Ilorin, Calabar and Aba.

65. Child welfare work is also increasing in extent. Two welfare centres are being maintained in the Lagos area and are well attended; a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of African Health Visitors are engaged upon this work. This work forms an increasing part of the duty of European Nursing Sisters at African hospitals throughout the country and fifteen centres of this nature are functioning.

66. The *School Clinic* in Lagos is under the control of a full-time School Medical Officer and fully equipped new clinics were opened during 1932 at Abeokuta, Ibadan and Port Harcourt, each directed by the Medical Officer of Health of the district. The opening of these new clinics was made possible by a grant from the Colonial Development Fund.

67. *Treatment of leprosy* is being developed upon the lines of the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province the United Free Church of Scotland has established a colony, with financial assistance from Government, where the average number of lepers under treatment was 1,252. A colony to accommodate 500 lepers has been built in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and is maintained by the Native Administration. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. A leper colony with accommodation for 500 lepers has been opened at Uzuakoli. A Medical Officer is provided by the Methodist Mission and the colony is maintained by the Owerri Native Administration. A leprosy Medical Officer was engaged during the year, his salary being reimbursed by the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and Kano Native Administration. He will be posted to the new leper colony which is under construction at Sumaila in Kano Province. In all there are twenty-three main treatment centres and the average population of these was 4,860.

68. *Health education* of the population continued to make progress during 1934. Arrangements were made, by means of grants from the Colonial Development Fund, to erect model sanitary structures in various Native Administration areas in the Northern and Southern Provinces. Further progress was made also in the production of local health films.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

69. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native

spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. At Makurdi a few houses have recently been built of burnt brick, following the example set in recent buildings for the African Hospital and Catholic Mission. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

71. In the larger stations members of the Government African clerical staff live in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, while in smaller stations they live in temporary houses of local construction which are supplied rent free.

72. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a "Labour Health Area", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

73. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

74. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. Experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of roof construction and satisfactory results have been obtained by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

75. Methods of weather proofing outside walls are also being investigated and experiments are in progress. Rendering with mixtures of cement and sand, oiling and tarring are all being tried. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction and there seem to be possibilities in the use of light steel framed roof

76. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places have made doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

77. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in " bee-hive " huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

78. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

79. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but here again the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

80. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple " Observances." The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition.

81. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials. It is hoped that the erection of public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, will create a general desire for improved types of construction.

Southern Provinces.

82. In many parts of the Southern Provinces the native type of architecture is giving way almost imperceptibly to the European. In the larger townships, of course, where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house outnumbers the native and consists usually of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof. Doors and windows are made of wood, glass being rarely seen. Thus the more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns is provided with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being the wealthier members of the younger generation who have in most cases become accustomed to town life during years of employment in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. At Ibadan, for example, there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof and considerable improvement in design and taste has been brought about in the erection of European types of dwellings as a result of a growing tendency to submit building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice. There is also becoming apparent in some of the more advanced towns a desire to have properly laid out areas so that the occupiers may enjoy such amenities as quietness and better sanitation.

83. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In

most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

84. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

Lagos.

85. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

86. Further the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the

same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

87. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

88. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

89. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1934 about 11½ acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some 400 houses and shacks had been demolished and about thirty new houses built in all.

90. The depression has been responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites have been obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building obligations. In spite of the bad times good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

91. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

92. Rents have fallen considerably in Lagos of late due to the trade depression, but they are still high in relation to the standard of housing. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mining.

93. The improved position of the tin industry has been maintained throughout the year. The International Agreement for Restriction of production and export was renewed as from 1st January, 1934, for a further term of three years. At the commencement of the year the price of the metal varied from £224 to £228 per ton until the middle of April, when it reached £241 which was the peak figure for the year. From then it dropped steadily to £224, and from the beginning of July to the end of the year it remained between £227 to £231.

94. Nigeria's tin quota was increased from 1st January, 1934, to 40% of standard plus a special quota of 4% to enable certain adjustments to be made. The quota was further increased by 10% during the second and third quarters, and was reduced again to the original figure of 40% plus the special quota during the last quarter. Nigeria's total quota for the year was approximately 5,000 tons metal. During the year an agreement was entered into to form a "Buffer Stock" of tin, in order that the market might be more stabilised. Nigeria's share of this stock was 544 tons metal, and the whole of that quota was fulfilled during the latter half of the year.

95. Interest in gold increased considerably during the year, and the output more than doubled that of 1933. The total areas held under Exclusive Prospecting Licences amounted to approximately 430 square miles, and under Mining Leases approximately 55,400 acres,—including, in both cases, areas under application. The average price of gold throughout the year was approximately £6 17s. 6d. per ounce. The output was approximately 37,500 ounces troy.

96. As regards other minerals, approximately 670 tons of Silver-lead, thirteen tons of Columbite and five tons of Wolfram were won during 1934. Interest in Columbite has developed and 138 tons of concentrate were exported, principally for experimental purposes. A few diamonds were discovered in the Northern Provinces during 1934, and the possible existence of an economic deposit is being investigated.

Geological Survey.

97. During 1934, the activities of the Geological Survey have again been directed mainly to water supply problems in Sokoto, Katsina, Kano and Bornu Provinces in all of which well sinking is now in progress. Preliminary investigations were carried out in Owerri and Aba Divisions and in the Ikot Ekpene and Abak areas. During the year 188 wells have been brought into production.

98. In Sokoto Province, work to the south-west of Sokoto has been completed for the present and the scene of operations transferred to the north-west towards the International Boundary and to the northern part of Argungu Division. Further investigations into the water supply of Sokoto City await a power drill. During the year forty-five new producing wells were completed in this province.

99. In Katsina Emirate work has been continued in the north-west to comply with the requests of various district heads although other parts of the Emirate are also in need of better supplies. The Department has co-operated in this area with the Forestry Department and provided wells for plant nurseries which are being established as part of a scheme of afforestation: thirty-seven shafts have been completed during the year making seventy in all in this area. In Daura Emirate, which with Katsina forms the new province of Katsina, sinking has been continued in the Kaura and Murka Districts with satisfactory results. Pressure rises have been obtained in several places and in all thirty-five shafts have been brought into production.

100. In Kano Province, the programme initiated in 1933 has been continued in Gumel Emirate, particular attention being given to the arid northern districts, and extended to Kano Emirate. In Gumel the work has proved very popular as evidenced by the considerable increase of settlers and cattle. Fifty-four producing wells have now been constructed in that area. In the Babura District of Kano Emirate pressure rise have been obtained in several wells. To date 1,259 feet of shafts have been constructed resulting in ten producing wells. In Bornu Province the approved programme of wells along Balle—Magumeri road has been completed and extended to the area between Magumeri and Maiduguri. Pressure rises have been frequent but in some cases it has been necessary to sink to depths of over 300 feet. Twenty-five wells have been completed during the year in one of which a pressure rise of 113 feet was obtained. To date 632 wells have been brought into production in the Northern Provinces.

101. Preliminary geological investigations for water supply have been carried out in Owerri Province which, while incomplete, indicate that in some areas at least open wells would be a successful method of ameliorating conditions.

A start has been made in developing shallow water supplies by drive tubewells and very successful and popular installations have been completed at Kazaure and at Gusau and are contemplated for other towns and villages. There is no doubt that, where suitable conditions exist, drive tubewells form a cheap and efficient means of increasing and improving water supply in Nigeria.

Colliery.

102. Mining is carried on at the Udi Coalfield situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are Government owned and worked by the Railway, are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1934 the output was:—

March quarter	57,596 tons.
June quarter	80,034 ,,
September quarter ...	68,318 ,,
December quarter ...	53,802 ,,
	259,750 tons.

The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor and coal tip.

Agriculture.

103. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and local consumption.

104. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

105. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatment after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

106. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

107. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

108. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

109. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

110. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.		Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner. (Approx.).
1928	...	6	21	3.5
1932	...	218	691	3.2
1933	...	381	1,013	2.7
1934	...	710	1,474	2.1

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield ¾ of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the later yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.

111. The progress made in the introduction of presses for the extraction of palm oil from the fruit since the introduction of the Duchscher press, now advocated, has been marked. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from ten per cent to 225 per cent. This is due partly to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the very varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which the press is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted strictly comparable tests, the press has yielded 14.6 per cent of oil and the native process 10.6 per cent from the same fruit, which makes the press the more efficient by 40 per cent. The total number of presses in operation at present is about ninety-two, of these fifty-one are of the new Duchscher type.

112. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a " spare time occupation ". It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, and it seems clear that apart from the annual variations, and underlying them, there is still a steady tendency to a gradual increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which

remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

113. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in " plantations ". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

114. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the " Black Pod disease ". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month. Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa has fallen recently the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

	Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton. £	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
1929-30 ...	30	51,700	2,800
1930-31 ...	18	48,700	2,900
1931-32 ...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33 ...	18	68,400	3,500
1933-34 ...	15	68,400	3,600

115. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

116. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than five per cent of damaged or incompletely fermented beans; grade II allows only a small proportion of damaged beans, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation; grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable, saleable, quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. First grade cocoa fetches fifteen to twenty-five shillings per ton more than second grade, and second grade fetches ten to twenty shillings per ton more than third grade, but as much as £3 5s. per ton premium over third grade has been obtained by the co-operative cocoa sales associations in the current season, for really well fermented cocoa sold in parcels of ten tons or more. As a result of educative and grading work carried out by the Agricultural Department an improvement is occurring in the quality of Nigerian cocoa. The following figures refer to the two last main seasons, September to March inclusive (during which period some 90 per cent of the annual crop is graded), and show how the proportion of the best cocoa is, on the whole, increasing:—

	Grade I	Grade III
1930-31	8.5%	4.4%
1931-32	13.0%	1.4%
1932-33	18.6%	9.7%
1933-34	13.2%	10.6%

117. *Groundnuts.*—The groundnut (or "peanut" or "monkey-nut") constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most

crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while the producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.

		Tons exported October 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st—March 31st. Per ton.
1929-30	...	147,000	£8 18 0
1930-31	...	154,000	£4 17 0
1931-32	...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33	...	197,000	£5 14 0
1933-34	...	234,747	£2 13 0

118. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent.

119. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for

food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1929-30	34,500	1.2d.-1.6d.
1930-31	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	22,000	.9d.-.8d.
1933-34	23,000	1.0d.-1.1d.

In the current season (1934-35) more cotton has been planted than ever before, the weather has been more favourable than usual, and the buying price is a little higher than last year. It is anticipated, therefore, that the record export of 1929-30 will be surpassed.

120. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The

figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1927–28 ..	4,500	1½d.–2d.	68	2½d.–3d.
1928–29 ...	6,500	1¾d.–1½d.	900	2½d.–2¼d.
1929–30 ...	3,500	1⅛d.–½d.	6,000	1⅝d.–⅞d.
1930–31 ...	300	⅝d.–⅜d.	4,000	¾d.–⅝d.
1931–32 ...	—		1,300	¾d.–⅝d.
1932–33 ...	—		800	¾d.–⅝d.
1933–34 ...	118	½d.	2,884	$1\frac{1}{10}$d.

There are indications that this crop has reached the bottom of the trough, and that some revival of cotton growing will soon be seen, even if the price remains steady.

121. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

122. *Minor Export Crops.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed ("benniseed") chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the Native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department

was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province.

123. A new industry was also started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. The measures include distributing good "seed-ginger", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1930-31	...	...	16 tons
1931-32	...	...	40 ,,
1932-33	...	...	53 ,,
1933-34	...	...	86 ,,

There is every prospect of continued increase. At present the cultivation is chiefly confined to the Zaria Province.

124. Experiments are being conducted to test the possibility of exporting raw pineapples to England, and so far there appears to be ground for hope of eventual success. There is also a possibility that grape-fruit may be exported in a few years' time. Samples of Nigerian grape-fruit have been well reported upon, and steps are now being taken to ascertain by experiments which variety of stock and scion is best in the local conditions.

125. The harvests of *food crops* in southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others; but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared to those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal, and may be doubled or halved within three years. But these fluctuations are caused by the varying prices of export products, and hence the amount of money in circulation, and not by any actual scarcity or plenty of foodstuffs. In northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years; and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine. Food is extremely cheap at present.

126. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crop grown and the yield per acre in the Northern Provinces of all crops, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the

making of farm-yard manure. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crop that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres in his second year, then to about nine, and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to his new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock his farm can carry. But eventually his returns are very many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the bye-products of his farm, give more than the gross annual return from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria; and the figures given below show the progress of the movement in recent years. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of about £5 per head from their Native Administration to cover cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained, and the farmers trained by the Agricultural Department. The advances are repayable with interest over a short period of years:—

Year.	Total number of farmers at end of year.
1931	44
1932	112
1933	173
1934	286

127. Recently, northern Nigeria has been subject to a plague of locusts. In 1930, the damage done by locusts was considerable, in spite of an active campaign of destruction of the locust hoppers, conducted chiefly by driving the swarms into trenches or pits. In 1931, the campaign was conducted largely by poisoning the bands of hoppers with bait treated with arsenic. Over thirty tons of arsenic were used, and about 1,200 tons of bait (calculated as dry bait) were made at over eighty centres. An Agricultural Officer was posted to each province to organise these factories and the spreading of the bait; but most of the field work was supervised by the local Administrative officers. Altogether it is believed that over 150,000 acres of hoppers were destroyed. Similar campaigns, on a rather smaller scale, was carried out in 1932, 1933 and 1934. Little damage has been done to crops in these recent years, and as the seasons have been otherwise favourable for grain crops, food is now extremely cheap. The

number of locusts has on the whole become less each year, and there seems reason to hope that the end of the infestation may be approaching.

Forestry.

128. The outlook for Nigerian timbers continued to improve, where the quality was of a sufficiently high standard. *Mansonia altissima* continued to find favour on the home market. The indiscriminate export of poor grade logs of *Triplochiton scleroxylon* has depressed the price and brought this African Whitewood into disrepute. Investigation into the properties of other species continues at Princes Risborough by the Forest Products Research Laboratory and *Diospyros* species have had favourable reports. In general there has been a marked interest taken in the value and usefulness of many of the less well known timbers. The fashion for " streaky " timbers has opened up possibilities.

129. The sawn timber trade continues to expand and one large privately owned mill is in process of erection at Sapele. Local tests on impregnation and seasoning of timber were carried on. This work has now been transferred to the Public Works Department. The specialised tests of seven other species to determine their suitability for sleeper manufacture have also been commenced.

130. Marked progress has been made with the enumeration surveys and very valuable information on the distribution of stocks of standing timber in the forests will be the result of this work which must continue for some time to come.

131. Further Forest Reservation during the year made slow progress which seems to be all that can be expected at present. Detailed surveys of part of the area in northern Katsina to be used for the anti-desiccation scheme on the International Boundary were completed.

132. Gum arabic development received a check in Bornu Province largely due to changes in the Administrative staff of the province and no Forest Officer being available. Progress in the development of Taungya plantations has been marked on the experimental areas both in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

133. Major Oliphant, F.P.R.L., completed his second visit to Nigeria and published his report, the main recommendations being towards the reorganisation of timber concessions, timber grading and export, to meet the changed conditions of exploitation and marketing which have developed since the system of licences was instituted. The reorganisation is in progress and should do much to bring nearer the more economic and scientific working of the forests.

Livestock.

134. It is not possible to estimate accurately the livestock population of Nigeria as the only available figures are those based on the amount of Jangali tax collected, which figures, owing to tax evasion, do not by any means represent the total livestock population. However these figures for 1934 showed that there were in the Northern Provinces 2,565,551 cattle, 1,490,069 sheep, 4,398,517 goats, 185,860 horses, 493,060 donkeys, [illegible] mules, 1,972 camels, 43,947 swine and 38 ostriches.

135. Owing to the prevailing low prices for slaughter animals a greater number of cattle, sheep, and goats have been slaughtered than formerly not only in the North but also in the Southern Provinces to which some 200,000 cattle went by road and rail from the North. The number of sheep and goats exported to the South from the North are not available. In the markets of the North it is estimated that 262,602 cattle were slaughtered in addition to 315,264 sheep and 958,192 goats.

136. Large numbers of cattle, sheep, and goats enter Nigeria overland for slaughter purposes but it is not yet possible to give any accurate figures of this trade. Until this year the importation of cattle has been almost entirely uncontrolled but orders have now been made under the Native Authority Ordinance which make it compulsory for all trade cattle to pass through Veterinary inspection stations which are situated along the border. At these stations the cattle are inspected and given prophylactic treatment against rinderpest and when indicated also against pleuro pneumonia. By these measures the danger of the introduction and spread of disease by trade cattle is considerably reduced and the campaign for the elimination of these diseases from the herds of Nigeria greatly assisted.

137. *Disease Control.*—The general situation as regards the serious cattle diseases has been most satisfactory and only localised outbreaks of rinderpest have been recorded, with comparatively small losses. This state of affairs is due to the very large numbers of cattle that have been rendered immune by artificial means. In 1934 alone, 427,446 cattle received immunisation against rinderpest including 88,362 trade cattle which received temporary immunisation at the various border inspection stations, 450,768 were vaccinated against blackquarter, 54,279 against pleuro pneumonia and 6,628 received curative treatment for trypanosomiasis. No charge is now being made for any of these inoculations.

138. As a direct result of this scheme of immunisation and the feeling of security which it has given the cattle owners, there is evidence, more especially in the Plateau Province, of selective breeding being practised with a resultant general improvement

in the type of cattle. In past years with the herds constantly menaced by serious epizootics cattle owners could not afford to cull the inferior animals from their herds more especially if these animals happened to be the survivors of a recent outbreak of disease and consequently immune. In this respect there is now a big demand on the part of cattle owners to have their inferior breeding bulls castrated and large numbers of castrations were performed during the past year by the officers of the Veterinary Department.

139. *Hides and Skins.*—The export trade in both hides and skins especially goats skins is considerable and an economic asset of great importance to the native stock owners. The figures for 1934 are not yet available but in 1933 hides and skins to the value of £624,677 were exported. The scheme for the improved flaying and drying of hides and skins has made steady progress and is now established in all the main stock raising provinces in the North, while a beginning has also been made at a few of the larger markets in the Southern Provinces. The natives themselves now realise that it is to their own pecuniary advantage to own a skin or hide that has been properly prepared, and much less trouble is now being experienced in getting butchers to follow the improved methods of preparation.

140. *Clarified Butter Fat (Ghee).*—There has been a very considerable increase in this trade during the year and the output from the Vom Depot alone has grown from 10,000 lb. in 1932, when it was first established, to 85,750 lb. in 1934. An export order for twenty-five tons received this year has been repeated for 1935 and there are indications that in the near future this order will be very considerably increased. The local market has also grown in volume and extent and orders are being received from all over the Southern Provinces where this palatable and easily digested animal fat affords a welcome change in the dietary of the African from the customary vegetable oils.

141. An additional depot for the purchase of butter and its manufacture into ghee has during the year been established at Kano. From the experience gained in the working of these two depots there is no doubt that if this trade were properly and fully developed very large quantities of ghee—even up to 1,000 tons a year—could be produced. It is hoped that some commercial firm will become interested in the development of this trade on proper lines. Such a trade would be of benefit not only to the firms concerned themselves, but also to cattle owners situated in areas where at present no markets for surplus milk and butter exist.

142. *Animal Clinics.*—The clinics established at Kano, Katsina, Zaria, Bauchi, Azare, Gombe and Sokoto continue to do good work more particularly amongst pack animals suffering

from lameness and saddle wounds. These clinics are financed and staffed by the various Native Administrations under the professional supervision of officers of the Veterinary Department. Additional clinics are now being opened.

143. *Veterinary School.*—This year saw the establishment of a Veterinary School in Kano for the training of native staff employed at the Veterinary inspection stations, immunisation camps and by the various Native Administrations. The course of instruction is at present confined to practical work in connection with the common cattle diseases of the country and in the administration of preventive immunisation, but in the future it is hoped to make the course more comprehensive and give selected pupils a more scientific training.

The first session of the school commenced on 1st October with an attendance roll of twenty-eight pupils all of whom are showing remarkable keenness and intelligence in their studies. The progress the students have made in so short a time is most encouraging and they promise to become valuable additions to the Veterinary staff of the country.

Fisheries.

144. Though there is no export trade in fish there is a considerable internal trade in dried fish which is caught by natives of the coastal areas and of the Niger and Cross Rivers and is carried for sale into the markets of the interior villages at great distances from the origin. In the larger riverside stations there is also trade in fresh fish sold for European and African consumption.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

145. Trade has been bad during the year but with a slight upward tendency during the last two months. Produce prices have remained at very low levels and have given little encouragement to producers. In spite of this the quantities of produce exported have been so much in excess of the 1933 exports that the total value has risen by £124,109 and has helped to foster a spirit of optimism for the future.

146. Total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

		£
Import	... ...	5,263,766
Export	... ...	8,851,199
Total	...	£14,114,965

a decrease of £952,017 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows a decrease of £1,076,126 and that of exports an increase of £124,109. The value of the transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £171,663 compared with £160,191 an increase of £11,472 on the previous year.

147. The value of specie imported in 1934 was £71,374 a decrease of £234,002 on the previous year; £1,204,482 was the value of specie exported this year as against £340,053 the previous year an increase of £864,429.

148. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £4,954,576 a dercease of over eighteen per cent compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £8,836,061 show an increase of over one per cent compared with the previous year.

149. The United Kingdom (excluding specie) accounted for 50.34 per cent of the total trade compared with 51.26 per cent in the previous year showing a decrease of .92 per cent (imports at 58.01 per cent showing a decrease of 10.46 per cent; and exports at 45.78 per cent showing an increase of 6.84 per cent); the United States of America with 8.36 per cent of the trade an increase of .64 per cent and Germany with 9.35 per cent a decrease of 4.53 per cent. With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa there is no appreciable trade with any other part of the British Empire.

150. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

	1933.	1934.	Increase + Decrease −
Cigarettes, Hundreds.			
United Kingdom	2,499,182	2,227,393	− 271,789
Holland	3,678	28	− 3,650
Germany	4,202	1,416	− 2,786
Other Countries	12,325	40,080	+ 27,755
Total	2,519,387	2,268,917	− 250,470
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom	800,600	63,411	− 737,189
U. S. America	1,561,690	2,150,643	+ 588,953
Other Countries	13,314	5,395	− 7,919
Total	2,375,604	2,219,449	− 156,155
Gin, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	22,530	17,620	− 4,910
Holland	54,289	41,267	− 13,022
Germany	4,530	459	− 4,071
Other Countries	246	5	− 241
Total	81,595	59,351	− 22,244

Salt (Other than table), Cwts.	1933.	1934.	Increase+ Decrease−
United Kingdom	821,427	821,483	+ 56
Germany	36,646	23,033	− 13,613
Other Countries	9,063	72,052	+ 62,989
Total	867,136	916,568	+ 49,432
Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	33,959	1,781	− 32,178
U. S. America	2,329,266	2,105,467	− 223,799
Germany	37,438	7,451	− 29,987
Other Countries	202,105	2,363,762	+2,161,657
Total	2,602,768	4,478,461	+1,875,693
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.	(Not including Velvet) £	£	£
United Kingdom	1,509,002	787,465	− 721,537
Italy	25,370	10,311	− 15,059
Germany	94,157	15,105	+ 79,052
Holland	53,176	25,958	− 27,218
France	12,162	1,458	− 10,704
Russia	...	83,599	+ 83,599
Japan	258,629	292,333	+ 33,704
Other Countries	118,835	78,344	− 40,491
Total	2,071,331	1,294,573	− 776,758
Kola Nuts, Value.	£	£	£
Gold Coast	3,011	179	− 2,832
Sierra Leone	37,238	2,263	− 34,975
Other Countries	586	164	− 422
Total	40,835	2,606	− 38,229
Kerosene (Oil illuminating), I. Galls.			
U. S. America	1,490,554	1,098,515	− 392,039
United Kingdom	59,173	2,407	− 56,766
Other Countries	411,054	1,379,410	+ 968,356
Total	1,960,781	2,480,332	+ 519,551

151. Tobacco imports showed a decrease of 156,155 lb. as against 1,496,161 lb. decrease last year. The cotton trade also showed a decrease of £776,758 and decrease is noticeable all round except Russia and Japan imports; India contributed no less than £68,493 out of the £78,344 imports under figures of "Other Countries". Motor spirits showed an increase of 1,875,693 gallons from the imports of 2,363,762 gallons under the figures of "Other Countries", 2,294,728 gallons were imported from Dutch West Indies. Kerosine also showed an increase of 519,551 gallons, and from the imports of 1,379,410 gallons under the figures "Other Countries" 1,293,896 gallons were imports from Dutch West Indies.

152. Nigeria's list of exports is a very limited one and no difficulty should be experienced in placing before the various countries of the Empire such of the commodities as would be likely

to find a market. The export taken by Poland in palm kernels was 8,131 tons this year, a slight increase on last year. Sweden's imports of palm kernels was 4,150 tons. Export of groundnuts to Denmark has increased this year to 8,532 tons from 724 tons and Belgium has an import of 4,021 tons during the year.

153. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	13,219,165	12,616,941	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,339,892	5,263,766
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	17,756,945	15,028,624	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,727,090	8,851,199
Total ...	30,976,110	27,645,565	15,282,228	16,671,494	15,066,982	14,114,965
Imports of Specie ..	185,282	83,096	233,684	48,411	305,376	71,374
Exports of Specie ...	165,556	145,691	1,872,806	152,182	340,053	1,204,482
Total ...	350,838	228,787	2,106,490	200,593	645,429	1,275,856
Grand Total ...	31,326,948	27,874,352	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,712,411	15,390,821

1933 Final figures. 1934. Parcels by parcel post not included. Subject to adjustment.

154. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing the principal exports for the past four years are appended:—

Palm Oil.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	30,230	419,916	46,365	605,006	63,820	697,180	72,195	558,890
Germany	14,075	198,242	8,426	109,934	9,686	122,509	4,125	40,908
U. S. America	43,898	555,716	25,058	326,930	23,592	243,097	6,334	51,287
Holland	7,388	91,588	7,187	93,767	5,130	55,153	2,502	23,328
France	1,297	17,330	3,827	49,929	452	5,454	1,500	9,834
Italy	20,727	251,816	24,879	324,596	21,080	214,073	20,486	160,726
Other Countries ...	564	7,073	318	4,148	4,936	46,965	5,631	40,627
Total ...	118,179	1,541,681	116,060	1,514,310	128,696	1,384,431	112,773	885,600

Palm Kernels.

United Kingdom ...	96,044	786,940	133,687	1,161,062	102,316	759,554	139,592	758,260
Germany	126,015	1,059,450	115,242	1,001,461	104,585	749,040	77,900	434,003
U. S. America	15,082	135,184	8,183	73,781	6,338	48,170	2,541	15,744
Holland...	12,573	106,278	34,592	303,000	30,017	220,444	45,315	254,575
France	939	7,959	2,346	21,048	451	3,496	...	...
Italy	1,270	13,504	631	5,638	1,027	6,662	...	...
Denmark	1,367	12,231	6,615	60,585	8,486	62,500	10,623	56,182
Other Countries ...	1,164	10,799	7,765	69,389	6,725	48,656	13,471	71,883
Total ...	254,454	2,132,345	309,061	2,695,964	259,945	1,898,522	289,442	1,590,647

COTTON LINT.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	58,971	127,116	21,941	47,408	83,747	183,739	101,103	257,734
Germany	8,335	18,933	1,658	3,581	4,139	8,877	...	...
France	951	2,069	219	474	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	2,044	4,694	...	...	178	373	15,941	39,607
Total	70,301	152,812	23,818	51,463	88,064	192,989	117,044	297,341

TIN ORE.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	10,794	906,185	5,967	579,504	5,216	658,598	7,528	1,243,722

155. With reference to the above figures it will be observed that the quantities of exports of palm oil were less and quantities of cotton lint and groundnuts during this year were more than in any of the two previous years. An increase in tonnage is noticeable in cocoa, palm kernels and tin ore. The tonnage of groundnuts exported is a record figure; the highest being 204,606 last year.

Groundnuts.

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	17,757	158,845	19,732	196,541	23,517	244,565	32,589	254,611
Germany	51,170	460,908	17,362	172,934	28,288	279,804	24,664	184,710
Holland	10,459	106,732	5,753	57,298	15,512	142,977	16,167	129,215
U. S. America ...	751	7,847	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	73,081	710,751	132,307	1,317,875	115,065	1,170,497	125,916	935,926
Italy	4,241	35,920	7,449	74,197	15,503	161,978	24,014	184,171
Other Countries ...	2,280	29,688	5,520	54,986	6,721	64,548	21,536	171,634
Total	159,739	1,510,691	188,123	1,873,831	204,606	2,064,369	244,886	1,860,267

Cocoa.

United Kingdom ...	11,952	251,768	14,664	301,742	17,819	353,337	17,055	288,879
Germany	14,170	291,126	17,267	355,239	13,836	257,018	13,926	234,594
U. S. America ...	6,574	123,689	16,888	347,440	12,080	216,595	26,645	431,997
Holland	19,178	409,376	21,047	432,988	16,109	301,884	18,556	308,653
France	93	1,817	61	1,244	...	...	...	...
Other Countries ...	839	15,478	1,108	22,798	893	14,793	1,799	26,314
Total	52,806	1,093,254	71,035	1,461,451	60,737	1,143,627	77,981	1,290,437

156. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. There has been a serious decline all round, excepting cocoa.

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS (LAGOS & KANO).

	Average for the year 1934.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
LAGOS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels per ton	3 12 10	4 3 8	4 4 3	3 11 3	3 3 4	3 7 9	2 17 6	2 19 4	3 7 5	3 15 11	3 19 2	3 14 4	4 9 8
Palm Oil (Semi) per ton	3 2 9	3 0 6	3 0 4	2 10 6	2 7 10	2 10 8	1 17 6	1 15 0	2 8 6	3 15 7	4 8 7	4 12 6	5 5 0
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	4 19 1	5 15 8	6 6 0	4 16 9	4 5 0	4 6 3	3 2 6	2 17 6	3 16 11	5 13 0	6 2 10	6 7 6	5 18 9
Cocoa (Grade I) per ton	14 19 11	13 4 10	17 4 1	17 12 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 15 0	13 4 1	14 5 7	15 13 0
Cocoa (Grade II) per ton	14 3 9	12 9 10	16 9 1	16 17 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 0	12 9 1	13 6 11	14 13 8
Cocoa (Grade III) per ton	13 1 2	11 14 10	15 14 1	16 2 11	...	...	...	...	...	11 0 0	10 9 1	12 4 0	14 3 3
KANO.													
Groundnuts per ton	2 10 0	2 9 8	2 6 5	2 0 0	1 10 7	2 7 1	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	4 11 2	4 3 3	2 10 0

157. In the hides and skins trade the exports under each heading show increase though the prices were lower than the previous year. The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

Cattle Hides—Tanned and Untanned

Countries of destination.	1931.		1932.		1933.		1934.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom ...	1,758,613	52,638	2,020,334	58,926	2,886,609	58,976	2,027,143	45,325
Germany	174,967	6,072	112,236	3,274	311,620	7,180	171,327	4,204
Holland	36,562	914	...	...	13,904	348	33,297	870
U. S. America	...	...	...	...	19,002	950	...	...
France	4,352,166	122,498	2,947,266	86,150	2,543,239	60,961	2,832,203	71,635
Other Countries ...	675,877	22,949	938,570	27,776	1,852,080	45,464	2,672,042	66,975
Total	6,998,185	205,071	6,018,406	176,126	7,626,454	173,879	7,736,012	189,009

Sheepskins—Tanned and Untanned.

United Kingdom ...	361,677	24,275	174,819	14,103	171,699	7,613	370,272	22,828
Germany	33,690	1,872	20,065	1,505	...	...	211	10
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	311,506	18,732	718,805	53,910	1,236,386	67,963	1,313,787	83,730
France	78,059	5,849	1,045	157	2,203	146	4,413	276
Other Countries ...	10,220	863	45,167	6,406	20,222	1,901	19,291	2,036
Total	795,152	51,591	959,901	76,081	1,430,510	77,623	1,707,974	108,880

Goatskins—Tanned and Untanned.

United Kingdom ...	2,541,983	268,603	1,262,763	118,424	1,420,442	87,416	1,463,771	114,041
Germany	31,365	3,063	47,901	4,198	246,558	12,006	140,989	7,049
Holland	14,683	2,202	27,472	2,527	41,640	2,100	9,142	565
U. S. America	1,214,116	126,042	1,966,113	215,686	1,931,412	168,136	2,464,281	249,150
France	605,342	65,706	195,288	19,177	577,006	54,711	254,749	21,168
Other Countries ...	37,631	3,387	105,810	13,404	152,614	14,145	208,965	25,629
Total	4,445,120	469,003	3,605,347	373,416	4,369,672	338,514	4,541,897	417,602

158. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempster reduced their thrice monthly mailboats sailings to once a fortnight, the vessels now proceed alternatively to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England has been increased from fourteen to fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	Entered.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1930	512	1,014,188	516	932,800	1,028	1,946,988
1931	407	783,708	452	868,364	859	1,652,072
1932	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933	368	722,168	411	747,135	779	1,469,303
1934	402	827,444	531	951,654	933	1,779,098

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1930	504	1,006,703	526	930,470	1,020	1,937,173
1931	413	791,352	448	863,028	861	1,654,380
1932 ...	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933	362	721,481	417	759,643	779	1,481,124
1934	403	831,221	542	960,422	945	1,791,643

159. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing show increases. The tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show increase.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1930	365,122	125,553	490,675	479,931	261,639	741,570
1931	251,754	74,233	325,987	402,177	275,390	677,567
1932	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,754	324,847	803,601
1933	232,838	65,212	298,050	458,405	329,222	787,627
1934	277,636	87,633	365,269	534,175	441,650	975,825

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

160. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages, being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

161. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. The general trade depression has resulted in a fall of wages but this fall has been set off to a large extent by a decrease in the prices of native foodstuffs. There has been some decrease in the cost of imported articles of food and of manufactured goods although this has been offset somewhat by increased customs duties. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the south, yams, cassava, maize, beans, palm oil and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the north the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

162. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

163. The Southern Provinces being more dependent as a whole on the export trade of Nigeria have been more severely hit by the fall in wholesale prices than the Northern Provinces but full effects of the financial depression have penetrated to the inland and isolated districts. The labouring classes have suffered more from scarcity of employment than from the reduction of wages. There has however in recent months been a general rise in the local prices of all forms of export produce which should alleviate matters, although the full effect will only become apparent after some time has elapsed. Both European firms and native employers have been forced to cut down their staffs to meet the prevailing slackness in trade and a great many labourers have been thrown out of work. It is fortunate that the comparatively low cost of living in Nigeria prevents any possibility of the unemployment problem becoming acute.

Unskilled Labour.

164. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

(*a*) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.

(*b*) Casual labour hired by the day for porterage, etc.

(*c*) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

165. Class (*a*) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. In the Onitsha Province the wage of the agricultural labourer has fallen as low as 1d.-2d. a day, food being provided. In other districts the average would be slightly higher. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

166. Class (*b*) is to be found both in the towns and the outlying villages and the average wage has continued to fall. The prevailing rates are as low as threepence to fourpence a day for ordinary casual labour, while carriers can be engaged at ½d. to ¾d. a mile. In order to distribute money over as large an area as possible some of the small Native Administrations in the Eastern Provinces employ labourers in fortnightly or monthly shifts after which the personnel of the gangs is entirely changed.

167. The daily wages paid to class (*c*) vary from 4d. in the Ogoja Province to 9d. in the more highly civilised parts of the Southern Provinces, and are thus slightly lower than in 1933.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

Mines labour in the gold fields is usually paid at 1s. 6d. per dwt. of gold won.

168. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. A labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can live very cheaply and it is calculated that the average man can live quite comfortably on 1½d. to 3d. per day. Married men have little if any increased expenditure since the average woman in the Southern Provinces is self-supporting.

169. In Lagos wages have fallen considerably during the past three years. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

170. The effect of the trade depression is more acutely felt in a large town such as Lagos where there is a considerable wage-earning population than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is now a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is no absolute destitution.

Salaried Classes.

171. Skilled artisans receive wages varying from a shilling and threepence to four shillings a day in the Southern Provinces and from two shillings to three shillings and sixpence in the Northern Provinces. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

172. The large majority of the educated classes are engaged in clerical occupations at salaries ranging from thirty shillings per month for the beginner up to £300 per annum and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by sub-letting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

173. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. A temporary levy on the salaries of all persons employed by Government is now in force except in the case of those receiving £50 or less per annum. Many Native Administrations have also been forced to reduce their expenditure on salaries.

Europeans.

174. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-500 for a single man. It has been increased by the imposition of additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs. A temporary levy on official salaries was brought into force on the 1st May, 1933, and remained in operation throughout 1934. The salaries and privileges of non-official Europeans have also suffered during the past three years.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

175. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for Nigeria, with a head office at Lagos and regional offices at Kaduna and Enugu for detailed administration in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

176. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

177. Government-aided schools, most of which are under the control of Mission Societies, have been seriously hampered from lack of funds and the general standard of education in them has fallen appreciably. Instead of an increase in grants on behalf of normal expansion, the item has been cut by approximately 6% owing to the general financial depression. As a result, all the teachers have suffered greater or less salary cuts, increments of any sort have been impossible, and the certificated teachers, coming out of the Mission Colleges to replace uncertificated teachers, have had to be content with a living allowance, instead of the salary to which they had looked forward. There are evidences of real hardship and very natural discontent in the profession, and the outlook from these schools, which play an important part in the elementary system of education, is not at all bright.

178. During the year, as in the three previous years, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a

sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education.

179. The Higher College at Yaba was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor on January 19th. During the year the College accommodated three batches of students, who entered when it was housed in temporary buildings on the Race Course in 1931, 1932 and 1933. The courses at present pursued include medicine, agriculture, engineering and teacher-training for specialists in a single subject or group of allied subjects.

180. The plan to remove the Training College for teachers from Katsina to Kaduna and to develop it as a College with scope somewhat similar to that of the Yaba College has not yet matured, though some higher classes have been started at Katsina for students who wish to qualify for medical, agricultural and engineering studentships.

181. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces, and at Ibadan, Uyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

182. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

183. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

184. Queen's College, Lagos, has had a very successful year, and students therefrom were successful in the Oxford School Certificate Examination. The Domestic Science Centre, which is attached to the College, supplies a long felt need for girls and women of Lagos.

185. The girls' schools at Kano and Katsina have amply justified themselves and are very popular with the Emirs and local inhabitants. New schools, staffed by European mistresses, and paid for by the Native Administrations, have made successful starts at Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi.

186. In 1933 the number of Government and Native Administration schools was 203 with an enrolment of approximately 16,500; of the schools under other ownership the number of assisted was 315 with 60,000 pupils and unassisted 2,750 with 120,000 pupils. The total was 3,268 with an enrolment of 196,500. In addition Koran schools in the Northern Provinces number 36,506 with 209,000 scholars.

Welfare Institutions.

187. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 14 and receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. A number of Native Administrations make provision for assisting lepers. Details of the organisations to deal with leprosy are given in Chapter IV.

188. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in

financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

189. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

190. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

191. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

192. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are

inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna, Ilorin and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

193. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association Football and Cricket are the most popular and most universally indulged in—while Tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African Sports Clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of Shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to ever greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces and the Katsina team, with three natives, has won open tournaments.

194. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. These have regular meetings, and give concerts. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. In Benin a Dramatic Society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

195. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones

Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu, Enugu, and elsewhere.

196. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria, Minna and Jos. At the end of 1934 there were seventeen Guide companies, four Ranger companies and five Brownie packs. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

	1934.	*1933.*	*1932.*	*1931.*
Troops, Scouts ...	113	91	80	86
Packs, Wolf Cubs ...	20	15	17	11
Crews, Rover Scouts ...	8	7	6	4
Scouts	2,838	2,443	2,167	2,031
Wolf Cubs	348	204	192	188
Rover Scouts	142	135	102	116
Scouters	197	178	156	160
Cubmasters	14	14	14	15
Rover Scout Leaders	12	6	5	5
Commissioners ...	20	11	13	13

197. The Salvation Army maintains a Boys' Industrial Home at Yaba near Lagos which accommodates fifty boys and which has shown the most satisfactory results during the past few years. The boys trained therein are juvenile offenders committed to the Home under mandate for varying periods until they reach the age of eighteen. Under a new arrangement a fixed sum of £1,000 a year is given by Government to the Salvation Army for the upkeep of the Home. Among the trades taught are carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying, french polishing and painting and practical experience is gained by carrying out repairs and alterations to the buildings. Boys taught trades receive a set of tools on discharge and a large number, with whom the Superintendent keeps in touch after discharge, are doing well. Farming and vegetable gardening are carried out in the grounds of the Home and recreation has been provided by games and the formation of a drum and fife band. A Government Medical Officer attends to the health of the boys who are often in very bad physical condition when admitted to the Home. The improvement in the boys, both mental and physical, after a few months is most noticeable.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

198. *General.*—A Communications Board which includes the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Lieutenant-Governor of the Southern and the Chief Commissioner of the Northern Provinces and the Heads of the Marine, Railway and Public Works Departments, and advises the Government on arterial communication by road, rail, water and air, ensures a proper co-ordination of development proposals of all classes of communications.

199. A Ports Advisory Committee, with a Sub-Committee at Port Harcourt, advises the Governor on all matters pertaining to shipping and navigation within the ports, its functions being purely advisory. The Committee consists of the Chief Secretary (Chairman), the Heads of the Departments of Marine, Lands, Customs, Railway and Harbour, with four unofficial members representing commercial interests.

Marine.

200. The activities of the Marine Department are still curtailed owing to the continued financial depression and stagnation of trade. Public utility services which include pilotage, towage, dredging, transport services, lighthouses and buoyage have been interferred with as little as possible so as not to hinder shipping facilities. No reclamation has been undertaken and economies continue to be effected in dockyards, waterways, surveys and technical education.

201. The sea patrol for the Preventive Service of the Eastern Frontier has been abandoned. The *Vigilant*, which carried out this service, is very old and beyond economical repair and has been retrenched.

202. *Harbours.*—Navigable conditions at Lagos, Port Harcourt and Calabar harbours remain satisfactory, although constant dredging is necessary in Lagos Harbour in order to maintain the necessary draughts in the entrance channel and in the channels to the various berths.

203. Shoaling is taking place on Forcados Bar and in the Cawthorne Channel to Degema, and is causing much concern. The situation of these places render dredging impracticable without enormous preliminary expense for revetment works, and such expense is out of the question at the present time. Frequent surveys of these areas are being carried out and the position closely watched.

Lagos Harbour.

204. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory though as usual constant dredging has been necessary to maintain the required depths. Considerable repairs to both the East and West Moles have been carried out to make good the damage effected during the heavy storms experienced in June, 1933.

205. The scheme for providing Lagos Island with adequate communication with the mainland by way of Iddo Island has made further progress. Carter Bridge was finally completed in March, 1934, and the work of widening Denton Causeway and its road approaches was nearing completion at the end of the year.

Railway.

206. The Nigerian Railway has a total length of 1,905 miles of single track open line. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,173 miles. It is divided into a Western and Eastern line. The former comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa Stations) to N'Guru, a distance of 847 miles, and contains branch lines from Ifo to Idogo, Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda and a narrow gauge line from Zaria to Jos. The Eastern line commences at Port Harcourt, joining the Western line at Kaduna (569 miles) and connects with Jos by a branch line from Kafanchan (sixty-three miles).

The relaying and realignment of the track between Minna and Kaduna Junction is now complete. The ballasting programme was finished early in the current year with the exception of some ¾ mile of unconsolidated bank which will be undertaken during the coming dry season. For the greater part of the year labour has been entirely concentrated on the making up of banks, improvement of cuttings and general drainage.

207. The Gross Earnings of the Railway during the financial year ended 31st March, 1934, were £1,868,172 or £2,254 less than the previous year. The total expenditure during this period amounted to £1,070,826 with net Receipts of £797,346. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges of £1,045,255 and the balance of £247,909 was obtained from the General Revenue of the Colony. The ratio of Working Expenditure to gross receipts was 57.59%.

208. The total number of passengers carried was 5,179,206, an increase of 2,801,268 on the previous year. Goods traffic amounted to 627,475 tons, showing a decrease of 18,579 tons. These figures include minerals and livestock. The increase in passengers followed a reduction of third class fares to ¼d. per mile.

209. The estimated revenue for the calendar year 1934 is placed at £2,018,473, and the approximate expenditure, including interest on Capital and operating expenses, is expected to amount to £2,114,629.

210. During the year there were 193 stations and twenty-one halts open for traffic. A new halt named Sogunle has been built at mile 8 from Iddo and will be opened on the 1st January, 1935.

211. (*i*) The Suburban train services between Iddo-Yaba and Agbado were extensively augmented, giving an hourly service throughout the day to and from Yaba. That these services are popular is evidenced by the fact that approximately 4,000 passengers are carried weekly by one articulated steam rail coach.

(*ii*) In September serious washouts occurred at Akerrie and Zungeru. In the latter case approximately 200 feet of bank between the North and South portions of Zungeru bridge was washed away. The line was interrupted for traffic from the 2nd to the 18th September.

(*iii*) Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were made, the more important being as follows:—

(*a*) The 2d. per ton flat rate between Iddo-Apapa and Jebba which was introduced in October, 1933, was continued throughout 1934.

(*b*) First and Second Class week-end return tickets issued at single fare for the double journey. Also Tourist Tickets.

(*c*) As an experiment, the 1st and 2nd Class fares between Iddo and Oshogbo, Port Harcourt and Enugu, and between any two stations on the Bauchi Light Railway were reduced from 4d. to 3d. per mile and from 1¼d. to 1d. respectively.

(*d*) Rates were reduced on some commodities. In no case was any rate increased.

212. The installation of the new plant at Ebute Metta Workshops has proved to be justified. Six engines have been converted from non-standard and obsolete types into types conforming with the adopted standards. Three more are being dealt with. Requirements for castings for Government Departments and private firms have been met. At the Enugu Subsidiary Shops, heavy repairs have been discontinued and the shops put on a service repairs basis.

213. A standard design of covered goods wagon has been adopted. Some of these have also been mounted on surplus low side bogie wagons purchased for Railway Construction work. This wagon has a capacity of 25 tons. The component parts of

the wagon have been standardised for the smaller types of 20 tons and 10 tons capacity as well as goods brake vans. The eventual savings in the stocking of standard component parts, and in the labour required to effect repairs in the future will be considerable. The bodies for these wagons are constructed of Nigerian timber.

214. The output from the workshops was:—

138 Engines, including 5 Conversions.
96 Coaching Vehicles.
1,008 Goods Vehicles.

215. On the 1st April, 1934, the Running Section of the former Transportation Department was absorbed into the Mechanical Department. The European supervisory staff was reduced. Each district is now supervised by one locomotive officer. Further economies have been effected by extended engine runs, better utilisation of engine power, improved maintenance in engine sheds, and by intensive research and analysis into every activity. Endeavours have been made to increase the interest of all concerned, both European and African, in increased efficiency and by economy in the use of consumable materials, such as coal, oil and spare parts. Improvement Classes have been started for African Enginemen, with a view to giving them a more extended and intelligent insight into the commonplace things of their everyday occupation.

216. During the year under review, the motor service, maintained on the Zaria-Sokoto road, was successful. The experimental service between N'Guru and Maiduguri served the needs of the Geological Survey and Bornu Native Administration but little traffic was carried due to cheaper animal rates and low produce prices.

Roads and Bridges.

Public Works Department.

217. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,775 miles. Of this total 168 miles are bituminous surfaced, 3,273 are gravelled and 334 are earth roads. In addition 180 miles of township roads are maintained. Continued research on bituminous surfacing and an analysis of natural available road materials has proved that suitable soil grading with and without bituminous proofing provides adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction that has hitherto been practicable.

218. Two obsolete timber bridges on the Enugu-Abakaliki roads are being replaced by standard steel spans.

219. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 2,492 and 7,365 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively. (There are also 1,013 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Connection with the Southern Provinces road system is made on the following routes Ilorin-Ogbomosho, Awtun-Ado-Ekiti and Aiere-Ikeram and during the past year construction of additional links between Oturkpo and Obolo, Ankpa and N'sukka, Kabba and Ikole have been completed. The most important project now in hand is the Jega-Yelwa-Jebba route to provide an outlet to Western Sokoto.

Work is also in progress on the establishment of all-season road communication with Yola *via* Biu and Garkidda and the construction of the Dindima Bridge over the Gongola on the direct road from Bauchi to Gombe.

220. There are approximately 5,409 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar Roads	...	...	10 miles.
Gravel Roads	...	...	1,879 ,,
Earth Roads	...	...	3,520 ,,
			5,409 ,,

The Idiroko Road was opened for a short period at the beginning of the year but had to be closed during the wet season as it became impassable in places.

Posts and Telegraphs.

221. *Mails.*—The fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented on three occasions during the year by additional sailings. Mails are also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woermann Linie and Holland West African Line. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

222. *Telegraphs.*—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 102 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission has continued to be very satisfactory. Lagos traffic is transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of a quadruplex repeater at Kaduna.

223. *Wireless.*—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe which provide internal telegraph communication have given satisfactory service throughout the year and have proved their reliability. The Lagos wireless station receives regularly the official press bulletins broadcast from Rugby.

224. *Wireless Broadcasting.*—In connection with a proposed radio distribution scheme to work in conjunction with the Empire Broadcasting Service, experimental work continued during the year at the Lagos Broadcasting Receiving Station.

225. *Telephones.*—There are twenty-four Telephone Exchange centres in operation, trunk telephone service being available between :—

(*a*) Lagos area exchanges and Abeokuta and Ibadan;

(*b*) Port Harcourt and Aba;

(*c*) Calabar-Itu and Uyo;

(*d*) Victoria, Buea and Tiko;

(*e*) Jos and Bukuru.

The new central Telephone Exchange in Lagos which includes the Ebute Metta and Apapa areas was completed during 1934.

226. *Departmental Training Schools.*—In the Technical School for African Engineering officers refresher courses have been given to selected groups from all Engineering grades with satisfactory results. The examinations encourage the belief that in time qualified African technical officers will be available to fill more responsible positions. In the Telegraph School, probationer Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office, Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

Aviation.

227. The Marine Department is at present responsible for all matters in connection with aviation in Nigeria. Up to the present however the demand for air facilities has not been sufficient to justify the adoption of any policy of extensive aerial development. There are ten landing grounds in all—at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi,

Yola and Maiduguri, but they are of an emergency character only and it is desirable that ample notification should be given by aviators who wish to make use of any of them. The series of creeks and lagoons along the coast line of Nigeria render this area eminently suitable for seaplane operations.

228. No Royal Air Force machines have visited Nigeria during the year.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

229. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, eighteen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate. The Nigerian Mercantile Bank, Limited and the National Bank of Nigeria, Limited, both of which are incorporated in Nigeria, have also opened offices.

230. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at seventy Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 18.2 per cent and the total of the amount deposited by 27.1 per cent.

231. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

(*a*) British gold, silver and bronze coins.

(*b*) West African Currency Board silver and "alloy" coins of the following denominations:—
2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.

(*c*) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—
1d., ½d. and one-tenth pence.

(*d*) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £78,041 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1933-34 and was shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

232. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies, collectively, the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June. 1932.	30th June. 1933.	30th June. 1934.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,677,891	1,543,736	1,432,650
" " Alloy Coin	6,168,317	6,716,944	5,374,078
" " Nickel Bronze Coin ...	597,706	606,193	624,628
" " Currency Notes	628,122	705,140	697,024

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

233. *Public Works Department. General.*—Local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective territories. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by Departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

234. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos). Its operation continues to play an important part in the development of the internal and export timber trade.

235. Maternity centres with accommodation for twelve in-patients and twenty nurses in training in each were erected by contract at Aba and Calabar.

Important problems in connection with damage done by termites to buildings are being investigated.

236. The Department maintains classes for training technical probationers in Lagos and Kaduna; the work in class is supplemented by periods of practical work under Divisional officers. An Engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

237. *Waterworks.*—Existing supplies were normally maintained. The improvements being carried out to the supplies at Abeokuta and Benin are practically completed. Work in connection with the improvement of the Calabar supply has been commenced. Several schemes are awaiting approval including supplies to Okene, Ife, Iseyin, Ilorin and Bida. Investigations of water supplies for Ibadan, Iwo, Ede, Oshogbo, Kumba, Zaria, Katsina, Jos and several places in Ijebu Province were continued.

238. *Electricity Undertakings.*—The Electrical branch of the Department manages and operates the electricity undertakings in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Enugu. The units generated by the four undertakings in 1934 amounted to 8,886,734, an increase of 603,269 units over the previous year. The revenue from the sale of current, hire of apparatus and fans was £101,254, an increase of £8,833. There is a hiring scheme for cookers, refrigerators, water heaters and fans. An assisted wiring scheme operates at three of the undertakings. Construction work in connection with the Abeokuta Electricity Scheme was commenced during the year.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

239. For the purpose of the administration of justice four Courts are established in Nigeria:—

The Supreme Court.
The High Court of the Protectorate.
The Magistrates' Courts.
The Native Courts.

Towards the end of 1933 various new Ordinances were enacted to reform the judicial organisation of the country. These came into operation on April 1st.

240. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and for certain classes of proceedings in the Protectorate. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

241. A statement is appended showing the number of cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1933, to 31st October, 1934.

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Colony.	Total.
Offences against the person	36	246	548	830
" " property	186	467	958	1,611
" " Currency	...	7	11	18
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	308	870	4,310	5,488
Miscellaneous Offences	414	578	451	1,443
Total	944	2,168	6,278	9,390

242. The Provincial Court ceased to exist on the 31st of March, 1934, and was replaced by the Courts constituted by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, No. 45 of 1933. As from April 1st, 1934, in accordance with this ordinance, justice has been administered in the Protectorate by the High Court of the Protectorate and the Magistrates' Courts and by the Native Courts established in accordance with Ordinance No. 44 of 1933. Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court.

The High Court and Magistrates' Courts are open to legal practitioners who were debarred from appearing in the Provincial Courts, while major powers have been placed in the hands of Judges and Assistant Judges and minor powers have been vested in Magistrates. The powers enjoyed by Administrative Officers have, for the most part, been considerably curtailed, save in the more inaccessible areas.

At the same time the Native Court system has been linked with the other Protectorate Courts by the granting of the right of appeal, by virtue of which, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the lowest Native Court to either the Governor or the West African Court of Appeal.

The number of cases brought before the High Court of the Protectorate and Magistrates' Courts during the period 1st April, to 31st October, 1934, are given in the table below:—

Description	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person	112	746	858
" " property	429	1,038	1,467
" " Currency	13	46	59
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	100	453	553
Miscellaneous Offences	751	4,003	4,754
Total	1,405	6,286	7,691

The figures for the Provincial Court from 1st of January, 1934, to the 31st of March, 1934, are as follows:—

Description.	Southern Provinces.	Northern Provinces.
1. Offences against the Person	375	61
2. " " Property	226	28
3. " " Currency	12	...
4. " " Public Order, Law and Morality ...	441	57
5. Miscellaneous Offences	1,154	5
Totals	2,208	151

243. The Native Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and their jurisdiction is defined by the warrant establishing them. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff. There are avenues of appeal to the High Court of the Protectorate and to the Governor.

244. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to the confirmation of the

Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1933 (figures for 1934 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	670,709	45	4,317	7,778
Bauchi	1,029,213	51	1,669	16,834
Benue	976,322	77	4,522	10,429
Bornu	1,102,124	40	2,216	5,880
Ilorin	475,124	39	1,263	3,442
Kabba	450,509	39	2,192	3,888
Kano	2,432,451	41	7,929	38,892
Niger	453,744	46	2,927	4,510
Plateau	563,035	58	2,249	7,019
Sokoto	1,856,784	58	6,372	16,499
Zaria	1,306,923	45	3,173	18,415
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,316,938	539	38,829	133,586
Abeokuta	434,526	33	2,943	7,028
Benin	493,215	92	7,703	10,912
Calabar	899,503	95	9,132	26,807
Cameroons	384,796	62	2,336	5,138
Ijebu	305,898	22	2,369	2,128
Ogoja	726,233	148	6,472	5,058
Ondo	462,560	35	3,646	5,708
Onitsha	1,107,745	91	7,684	4,681
Owerri	1,617,281	101	24,057	17,941
Oyo	1,342,259	72	2,783	11,488
Warri	444,533	273	5,400	7,924
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,218,549*	1,024	74,525	104,813

*Apparent.

Payment of Fines.

245. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year

	Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
SUPREME COURT.				
Northern Provinces	506	198	78	782
Southern "	1,221	600	80	1,930
Colony	4,372	1,001	235	5,608
Total	6,099	1,799	393	8,320
PROTECTORATE COURTS. (From 1.4.34–31.10.34)				
Northern Provinces	641	477	21	1,342
Southern "	3,201	3,187	197	7,749
Total	3,842	3,664	218	9,091
NATIVE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	19,789	12,064	...	45,541
Southern "	34,983	22,809	...	122,659
Total	54,772	34,873	...	168,200

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.

† " " Includes imprisonment instead of fine.

‡ " " Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

246. For purposes of administration the Nigeria Police Force is divided into three areas:—the Colony in charge of a Commissioner of Police, the Northern Area in charge of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Kaduna, and the Southern Area. Until the end of August the Southern Area was in charge of an Assistant Inspector-General with headquarters at Enugu, but owing to the urgent necessity for economy it was decided to close down this office and the police in the Southern Area are now administered from the Inspector-General's headquarters in Lagos.

247. Recruits for the Colony and for the Northern and Southern Areas are trained at Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu respectively. The physique of candidates accepted for enlistment continues to be satisfactory and the educational attainments show a steady improvement. The higher educational standard in the Northern Area is particularly gratifying, for during the year twenty-four men passed the Higher Standard English Examination as against six in 1933, and 121 passed the Lower Standard English Examination as against eighty-six in 1933.

248. Cordial relations are fostered between the Native Administration police forces and the Nigeria Government police and police officers have devoted much of their leisure time in advising and assisting in the training of neighbouring native administration forces. During the year a conference of senior non-commissioned officers of the Native Administration police forces in the Northern Area was held under the presidency of a Commissioner of Police at Kaduna when various police matters were discussed.

One Assistant Commissioner of Police was seconded to the Ilorin Native Administration during the year, and a Superintendent of Police was loaned to the Ibadan Native Administration to assist in reorganising that force. Arrangements are being made to loan two other officers to Native Administrations in the coming year.

249. The illicit distillation of spirits still continues to cause great anxiety. During the greater part of 1933 and until June of this year a special squad of police under a European officer conducted a campaign against this evil in the Warri and Owerri Provinces, but a shortage of European officers necessitated the withdrawal of this squad. This special intensive campaign had the effect of temporarily suppressing illicit distillation in the district in which it was operating, but as soon as it was suspended the illicit traffic quickly re-appeared.

The high price of trade spirits and the cheapness with which illicit spirit can be manufactured ensures a large profit to the manufacturer and seller, while the simplicity of the apparatus required for its manufacture and the difficult country in which the police have to operate—mainly among the creeks and waterways—are all in favour of the lawbreaker being able to dismantle his apparatus and to disappear before the police arrive at the scene of his operations. The Commissioners of Police in the provinces use such means as they have at their disposal for suppressing this illicit traffic and a number of cases are brought before the Courts.

250. At the beginning of the year an officer was specially detailed to make enquiries into the prevalence of counterfeit coining and it is satisfactory to know that there is no evidence that this offence is appreciably on the increase or that the traffic in counterfeit coin is being controlled by any specific gang.

251. An officer was also detailed during the year to investigate the question of child stealing and slave dealing in children which appeared to be becoming prevalent in the south eastern provinces of Southern Nigeria. It would seem there is evidence to support the fact that children of both sexes are being illegally procured and sold, but the matter is complicated by the fact that it is difficult to establish proof of parentage when children alleged to have been stolen were too young to remember their parents, while in other cases the so-called " slaves " do not desire to leave the custody of the persons with whom they are found and therefore render very little help to the investigating officer. The investigations are still being continued.

252. In the Colony Area a severe check was given to the prevalence of armed raiders around the district of Agege by the conviction in September of eighteen persons who were charged with murder, armed robbery and burglary.

These persons disguised with grass masks or by having their faces painted with white chalk, and armed with guns and matchets, conducted raids on numerous farm houses in the Agege area, drove the inhabitants out of their houses, stole their property, and in certain cases murdered the occupier and raped his wives.

The salutary sentences,—five persons were condemned to death—awarded have had effect and since September there has been no recurrence of these raids. Four of the capital sentences were subsequently commuted to imprisonment for fifteen years and one was quashed by the West African Court of Appeal.

253. As a result of police enquiries 20 oz. of Indian Hemp (Cannabis Sativa L) which had been imported from various ships calling at Lagos, were seized and nine persons convicted for being concerned in its importation.

Prisons.

254. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

(*a*) Native Administration Prisons.

(*b*) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

255. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Okitipupa and Ife. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

256. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 4,358 (4,033 Northern Provinces, 325 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over seven hundred inmates to others where the daily overage is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1933 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 15.62, a welcome decrease as compared with 57.11 in 1931. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

257. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of the Assistant Inspector-General of Police who acts as Dire or of Prisons and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained in the Northern Provinces, one each at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 320, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They contain prisoners sentenced in the Supreme and Provincial Courts prior to the 1st April, 1934, and in the Protetcorate Court on and after 1st April, 1934. A certain number of prisoners undergoing sentences in the Native Administration Gaols are transferred, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, to these Prisons. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there have been six deaths (two of which were awaiting trial) for the eleven months ended 30th November, 1934, as compared with eleven in 1933.

258. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

(*a*) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.

(*b*) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Protectorate and Native Courts.

259. At the close of the year there were 46 prisons being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five are Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons, and 33 Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons are of "permanent" construction and are situated at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt. The remainder are of semi-permanent or temporary construction and are situated at the various Provincial and Divisional headquarters in the Southern Provinces. Convict Prisons are in charge of a Superintendent or Assistant Superintendent of the Prisons Department, Southern Provinces, the remainder are in charge of members of the Administrative Staff acting as Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.

260. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1933 was 38,862, made up as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*
Under Warrants of the Supreme Court ...	6,314	271
,, ,, ,, ,, Provincial Court	11,680	446
,, ,, ,, ,, Native Courts ...	17,924	2,227

(Figures for 1934 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up for the same year was 6,686.97.

261. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

262. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

263. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

In the Northern Provinces the prisoners are divided for disciplinary measures into four divisions. On admission long sentenced prisoners are placed in the fourth division. After periods of three months, six months and nine months they are promoted to the third, second and first divisions respectively according to their conduct during the required period in the preceding division. Prisoners in the first and second divisions are granted, proportionately, certain minor privileges as an inducement to continue to be of good behaviour.

264. Instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat-making.

Juvenile Prisoners.

265. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Protectorate or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

266. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences was established at Enugu in the latter part of 1932 and on the 1st of January, 1933, accommodation was available for thirty boys. During 1933 two more brick buildings were erected and accommodation is now available for eighty boys. The buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu prison brickfields. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the end of the year there were seventeen boys in the institution.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1933:—

Ordinances.

267. After the sixty-four Ordinances which were enacted in 1933 the twenty-four Ordinances of 1934 would seem to indicate that the flow of progressive legislation had subsided somewhat but of the sixty-four Ordinances of 1933 no less than twenty-two related to the creation of the new courts in the Protectorate and to certain other judicial reforms which did not come into effect until April, 1934. Ordinance No. 44 replaced the Native Courts Ordinance (Chapter 5) which had been in operation since 1918 and provided for the creation of new Native Courts. the Ordinance in addition to containing many of the provisions of the existing law contained many new features one of the most important being the provision of extensive opportunities for appeal. Ordinance No. 45 provided for the creation of new courts, the High Court, throughout the Protectorate in the place of the existing Provincial Courts and to some extent restricted the territorial jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in the Protectorate.

268. In addition to the two Ordinances to which reference has just been made the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933 (No. 47) conferred the right of appeal to the West African Court of Appeal in many civil and criminal cases decided or heard on appeal in the Supreme Court and High Court. The effect of this Ordinance is to render it possible in practically any case of importance in Nigeria for a decision to be obtained from the West African Court of Appeal; in consequence the Full Court of the Supreme Court ceased to function as such.

269. To give effect to these important changes in the Judicial machinery of this Colony and Protectorate certain Orders of His Majesty in Council were necessary and many local Ordinances required amendment. In addition to the Orders of His Majesty in Council the Ordinances connected with the judicial reforms totalled nineteen and certain portions of three others all of which, though enacted in 1933, were brought into operation on 1st April, 1934, upon which day the new system was put into operation. The institution of the new system over such a large territory as Nigeria was effected without any friction although naturally considerable time and trouble had to be devoted to seeing that the theory and the practice of the new procedure coincided.

270. The following are the more important enactments of 1934 Ordinances:—

(1) The Public Officers (Levy on Emoluments) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 2) extends the provisions of the Public Officers (Levy on Emoluments) Ordinance, 1933, for another year. The latter Ordinance which was for one year only imposed a levy on the emoluments of public officers; the levy being on a graduated scale which increases with the amounts of the emoluments.

(2) The Evidence (British and Foreign Documents) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 3) makes provision in certain cases for the admissibility in the Courts of Nigeria of Certificates of the Entries in certain records and other documents in other countries which have made reciprocal arrangements.

(3) The Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 7) enables the Governor by Order in Council to fix the total quantity of textile goods manufactured in a foreign country which may be imported into Nigeria during any period. The importation is only permitted by sea and provision is made to guard against smuggling across the frontiers. The Ordinance does not apply to the Cameroons under British Mandate as that would be in conflict with the terms of the Mandate.

(4) The Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, 1934 (No. 8) provides for an increased customs duty to be levied upon the goods of any country specified by order of the Governor in Council. The Ordinance provides that this duty shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the duties, if any, payable under any other Ordinance.

(5) The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 11) chiefly gives increased rule making powers and is intended to enable proper control to be exercised over stage carriages. On and after 1st January, 1935, all stage carriages operating solely within the municipal boundaries of Lagos will be required to comply with certain requirements including size and proper seating accommodation.

(6) The Survey (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 13) increases the rule making powers contained in Chapter 90 of the Laws and makes certain other

amendments the most important of which are designed to improve the standard of the work of surveyors and to give the Surveyor-General more control over them.

(7) The Liquor (Amendment) Ordinance, 1934 (No. 16) is important in that provision has now been made for the issue of search warrants, which may be made available for not more than three months, to search premises where it is believed that offences in connection with the unlawful distillation of spirits are being committed. The Ordinance is necessary in view of the difficulties in certain places of being able to obtain a search warrant without considerable delay.

(8) In view of the scheme for the employment by Government of medical assistants who have been trained at Yaba Higher College, Chapter 46 of the Laws of Nigeria, was repealed and re-enacted in an extended form by the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, 1934 (No. 20). The Ordinance provides for a Board of Medical Examiners for Nigeria and the granting of certificates and diplomas in Nigeria by the Board. Medical assistants will in future be entitled to practise medicine, surgery and midwifery in the service of the Government of Nigeria anywhere in Nigeria subject to and in accordance with such regulations relating to medical assistants as may be made by the Governor in Council.

(9) The Township Officers Provident Fund Ordinance, 1934 (No. 23) provides for the establishment of a Provident Fund for officers holding specified appointments in certain township. The townships and offices to which the Ordinance applies are in a Schedule which may be added to or varied by Order of the Governor in Council. At present the Ordinance only applies to the Township of Lagos.

Subsidiary Legislation.

271. Two Orders in Council of considerable importance are Nos. 15 and 16, the former made under the Native Authority Ordinance, 1933, and the latter under the Native Courts Ordinance of the same year. The effect of these Orders in Council are respectively to place under the jurisdiction of the Native Authorities and Native Courts of the Northern Provinces certain persons not ordinarily subject to the Native Authorities and N Courts but who come within certain categories and in

addition " whose general mode of life is that of the general native community ". Somewhat similar jurisdiction and powers are given to the Native Authorities and Native Courts of the Southern Provinces by Orders in Council Nos. 36 and 37 which were consented to by Resolution of the Legislative Council on the 12th of June.

272. By Order in Council No. 18, jurisdiction was conferred upon all Native Courts in respect of all the provisions of the Native Revenue Ordinance (Chapter 74), and the Building Lines Regulation Ordinance (Chapter 108), and by Order in Council No. 32, jurisdiction was conferred upon the Native Tribunals in Oyo Province to enforce the provisions of the Forestry Ordinance and the Regulations made thereunder; the above Orders naturally only applying to persons subject to the jurisdiction of the Native Courts.

273. The jurisdiction of the Native Courts in the Southern Provinces was extended by Order in Council No. 37 and consented to by resolution of the Legislative Council to include all natives of Nigeria and all native foreigners in cases in which they consent to the exercise of the jurisdiction: and Native Authorities in the Southern Provinces were by Order in Council No. 36, which was likewise consented to by the Legislative Council, given powers over all persons who have taken up permanent residence within the area of the jurisdiction of the Native Authority and whose general mode of life is that of the general native community.

274. By Orders in Council Nos. 38 and 39 the provisions of the Additional Customs Duties Ordinance, 1934, and of the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, were respectively applied to Japan and certain textile goods manufactured in Japan. By Order in Council No. 61 of 1934, the Quota for 1935 has been passed at a total of 2,430,000 square yards and by Regulations No. 34 of 1934 a licence fee has been provided for a licence to import regulated textiles.

275. By Resolution and Order No. 2 the export duties on palm kernels and palm oil were considerably reduced; a new import duty was imposed on dried fish and an export duty on bananas, fresh and dried.

276. In the course of the year there were many Orders made by Native Authorities constituting areas as Native Administration Forest Reserves.

277. By Regulations No. 3 of 1934, certain forced labour may be employed on minor communal services, this labour can only be extracted from able bodied males between the ages of

eighteen and forty-five and from not more than twenty-five per centum of such males of the same town or village at the same time: in certain cases the labour can only be extracted from those having a direct interest in the service being performed.

278. The Electric Supply Regulations, 1934, and the Electric Wiring Regulations, 1934, Nos. 10 and 11 respectively, provide that all works connected with the supply of electricity and the wiring of premises and elsewhere are carried out in a proper manner for the supply of the public.

279. Regulations No. 18 provide for an export duty equal to fifty per centum of the maximum royalty payable in respect of tin ore except where such ore was won in the Cameroons under British Mandate or is to be smelted in the United Kingdom or a British possession.

280. By Regulations No. 25 provision has been made for the handling of goods in transit *via* the Railway between Lagos and Kano.

281. By the Motor Traffic (Amendment) Regulations, 1934, special provision has been made in respect of stage carriages plying within the Municipal boundaries of Lagos. All stage carriages plying for hire solely within the Municipal boundaries of Lagos will have to comply as from 1st January, 1935, with the requirements of the regulations, all of which are intended to improve the standard of stage carriages both in respect of their general appearance, mechanical efficiency and the comfort and safety of passengers; each stage carriage being allowed to carry a certain number of passengers, which number is fixed after allowing sufficient comfortable accommodation for each passenger.

282. Regulations No. 35 made under the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933, provide for the keeping of certain records of the production of licensed factories. The records will show exactly how much imported and how much native grown tobacco is used in the manufacture locally of various brands of cigarette. No excise duty is imposed.

Legislation Providing for Sickness, Etc.

283. By Orders in Council during the year some of the provisions of the Public Health Ordinance and the rules made thereunder were extended to certain areas including portions of Okigwi in the Owerri Province and the townships of Burutu and Forcados; likewise the provisions of the Dogs Ordinance have been extended to many places. The most important legislation affecting the health of the people, however, is the Medical Practitioners and Dentists Ordinance, 1934, to which reference has already been made.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

284. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1929-30 ...	8,703,165	8,947,707	794,862
1930-31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403
1931-32 ...	6,732,454	8,063,143	597,147
1932-33 ...	6,899,567	6,898,801	719,283
1933-34 ...	6,750,407	6,898,816	102,251

285. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1934, excluding the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £1,839,427 and £2,191,757, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds, during that period, is £1,349 and £53,711 respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1934-35 exclusive of Railway figures other than the Railway net deficit, are £4,376,002 and £4,702,740 respectively.

286. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 30th September, 1934, amounted to £27,822,582 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £4,915,225. This latter amount includes the Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund of £930,370 which is classified as an "Appropriated Fund" in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to Sinking Funds.

287. All Nigeria Loans rank as "Trustee" Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1934, are as follows:—

	Amount Outstanding.	*Description of Stock.*	*Quotation.*
1.	£4,045,593	Southern Nigeria 3½% Inscribed Stock, 1930-55	101
2.	£6,363,226	Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock, 1949-79	127
3.	£3,200,390	,, 6% ,, ,, 1936-46	106
4.	£5,700,000	,, 4% ,, ,, 1963	111
5	£4,250,000	,, 5% ,, ,, 1947-57	118
6.	£4,263,373	,, 5% ,, ,, 1950-60	119

288. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1933-34 amounted to £1,626,659 of which the Railway contributed £875,320, in respect of interest only.

289. *Assets.*—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the Nigeria *Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1934, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £1,906,146, which is £352,329 less than the surplus at the commencement of the financial year 1934-35. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1934. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £325,590.

290. Loan Funds, of which the unexpended balance amounted to £1,283,935 on the 30th of September, 1934, and surplus funds are invested in England, in "Trustee Securities".

291. Some of the larger Assets which are appropriated to specific services and invested, are as follows:—

	£
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund ...	930,370
Railway Renewals Fund	207,613
Marine Renewals Fund	52,505
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers	54,788
Electricity Renewals Fund	26,805

292. *Taxation.*—A graduated Income Tax, not exceeding one per cent, is levied on incomes (when not less than £30 per annum) of male persons in the Colony and of male non natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in section 304. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided, in varying proportions, between Government and Native Administrations.

293. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1933-34 is as follows:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	447,223
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	82,494
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	240,782
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	1,248
Income Tax, Colony	22,076
Income Tax, Protectorate	14,252
	£808,075

294. *Customs Tariff (Summarised).*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 15% *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.), firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods:—plain weave ⅞d., fancy weave 1⅛d., etc.; all of which duties, with the exception of those payable on gin, rum and petrol, are subject to a surtax of 10% of the amount payable as from the 22nd of October, 1934.

295. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton) palm kernel oil (£2 the ton) palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton) palm oil (11s. 6d. the ton) and tin (3s. 4d. the ton).

296. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties have been levied in Nigeria prior to the enactment of the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933.

The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties, in the year 1933/34, was as follows:—

	£
Licences, Game	467
,, Liquor	7,282
,, Motor vehicles and drivers ...	51,243
,, Guns, etc.	1,780
,, Miscellaneous	2,197
Stamp duties	8,503
	£71,472

297. *Native Administrations.*—The various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, which varies from 50% to 65% of the total collected. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1933-34 of all the Native Administrations together were £1,295,976 and £1,317,602, respectively (Northern Provinces £872,547 and £909,230; Southern Provinces £423,429 and £408,372). The total excess of Expenditure over Revenue (£21,626) is accounted for in the Surplus Balances of the Native

Administrations, which, at the beginning of the financial year 1933-34, stood at £1,913,242 and at the end were, accordingly, decreased to £1,891,616 (Northern Provinces £1,422,853; Southern Provinces £468,763); all of which figures are subject to audit.

The estimated totals of Revenue and Expenditure of all the Native Administrations for 1934-35 are £1,366,070 and £1,517,860, respectively. The following notes give an account of the assessment and collection of tax payable by natives and native-foreigners who are resident within the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate:—

Northern Provinces.

298. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

299. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 13s. per adult tax-paying male.

300. The hardships suffered by the people as a result of the economic depression have been relieved by reductions both in the general and cattle tax where proved necessary as well as by such concessions as the waiving of dispensary fees in certain areas and of immunisation fees in others. To meet a reduction in Revenue considerable economies have been made by Native Administrations without, however, impairing essential services or even such medical and educational services as have been inaugurated in recent years.

Southern Provinces.

301. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

302. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately 2½ per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

303. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

304. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

305. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" was introduced with the consent of the people. The suitability of this form of taxation for more primitive peoples is open to question and for the present its extension to other areas is unlikely. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to 2½ per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is

declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

306. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family.

307. Owing to the general financial depression it was again found necessary to reduce the rates of direct taxation in certain of the poorer districts as had been done in the previous three years. As instancing the reductions and remissions made since 1929-30 it may be noted that in that year the gross sum of £2,202,097 was collected in direct taxes whereas the comparable sum in 1934/35 was £1,806,146.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

308. His Majesty's Ships *Milford*, *Rochester* and *Weston* paid the usual periodic visits to Lagos and other Nigerian ports. In addition H.M. Sloops *Daffodil* and *Delphinium* made a stay at Lagos on their way to England to pay off. The South African Minesweeping Trawlers *Sonneblom* and *Immortelle* also came into Lagos on their way home.

His Majesty's Ship *Dorsetshire* flying the flag of Vice-Admiral E. R. G. R. Evans, C.B., D.S.O., entered Lagos on the 3rd of November, and left on the 5th, during her stay she lay alongside the Customs Wharf.

309. In June the Sultan and Waziri of Sokoto and the Emirs of Kano and Gwandu, with some of their councillors and attendants, visited England for the first time and were received by His Majesty the King and the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

310. Mohammudu, Sarkin Kebbi, Emir of Argungu, died on the 21st October and has been succeeded by his eldest son. In March Abubukr was installed as 12th Emir of Keffi and Mohaman Agwe as 15th Emir of Lafia.

311. The Emir of Kano has been awarded the Honorary C.B.E. and the Emir of Daura the King's Medal for African Chiefs.

312. The first Kano Agricultural Show was held in January in the Middle School grounds. It was extremely popular and attracted numerous people from the outer districts.

313. During the year a Law School has been started at Kano for the training of Alkalai. The instruction is given by three Mohammedan law teachers from the Sudan Law School. The school is attended by suitable candidates from the Mohammedan Emirates of the Northern Provinces.

314. At the end of October, during a farewell visit by the Lieutenant-Governor (Captain (now Sir Walter) Buchanan-Smith) to Ijebu-Ode, an attempt to assassinate the Awujale was made by a member of the family of the exiled ex-Awujale Adenuga. The attempt failed but the Awujale was severely wounded by a pistol shot in the right arm which had to be amputated. The assailant was tried before the High Court and sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment with hard labour.

315. On January 19th the Higher College at Yaba was officially opened by His Excellency the Governor. His Excellency in a speech made on this occasion explained the present and future scope of this institution, which will develop gradually into a University College.

316. The discovery of diamonds in Sokoto and Zaria Provinces has created considerable interest and prospecting parties are now searching these areas to ascertain if they occur in economic quantities. Interest is being displayed in the mineral Columbite and contracts have been made for shipping relatively large parcels of this ore.

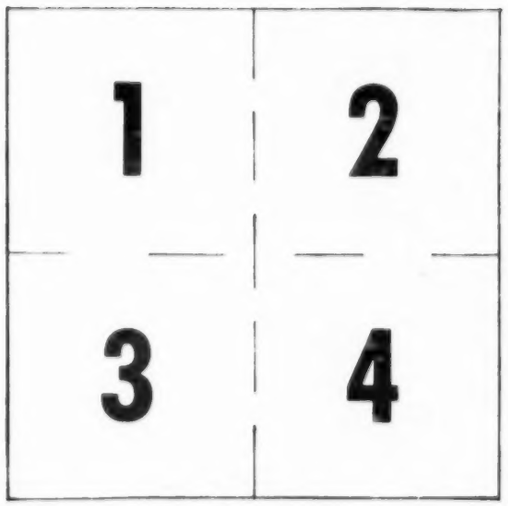
317. Among this year's visitors to Nigeria have been Professor C. Y. Shephard of the Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, Trinidad. Professor E. P. Stebbing, Professor of Forestry, Edinburgh University. Mrs. J. Leith-Ross and Miss M. Green, who are carrying out anthropological and linguistic researches in the Ibo country and Mr. C. R. Buxton, M.P.

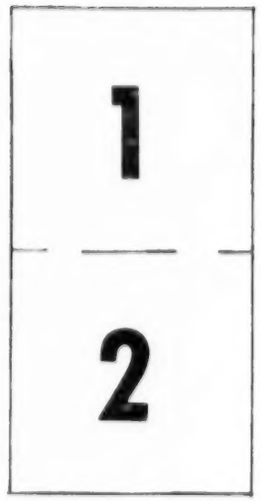
APPENDIX.

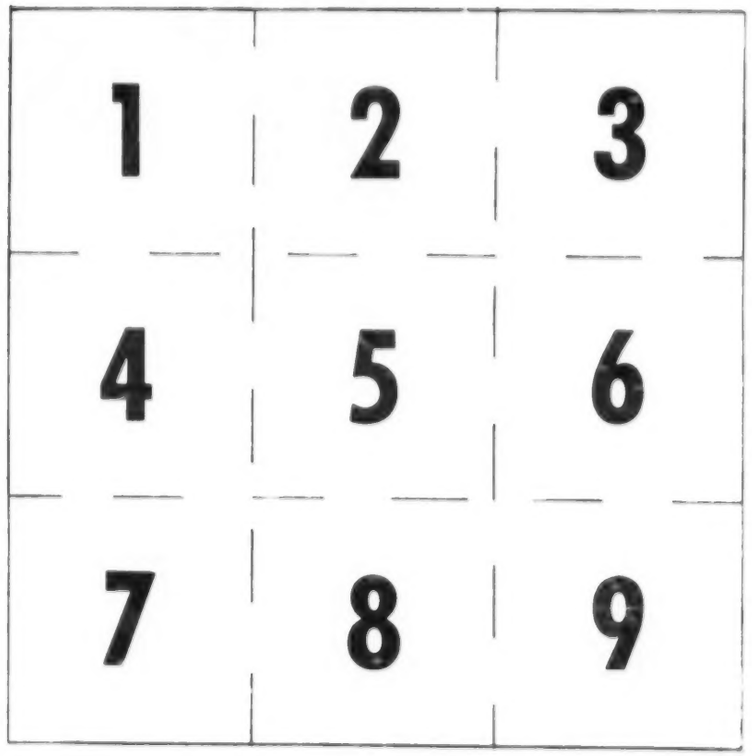
The following publications may be obtained from the C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos and, where marked with an asterisk, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

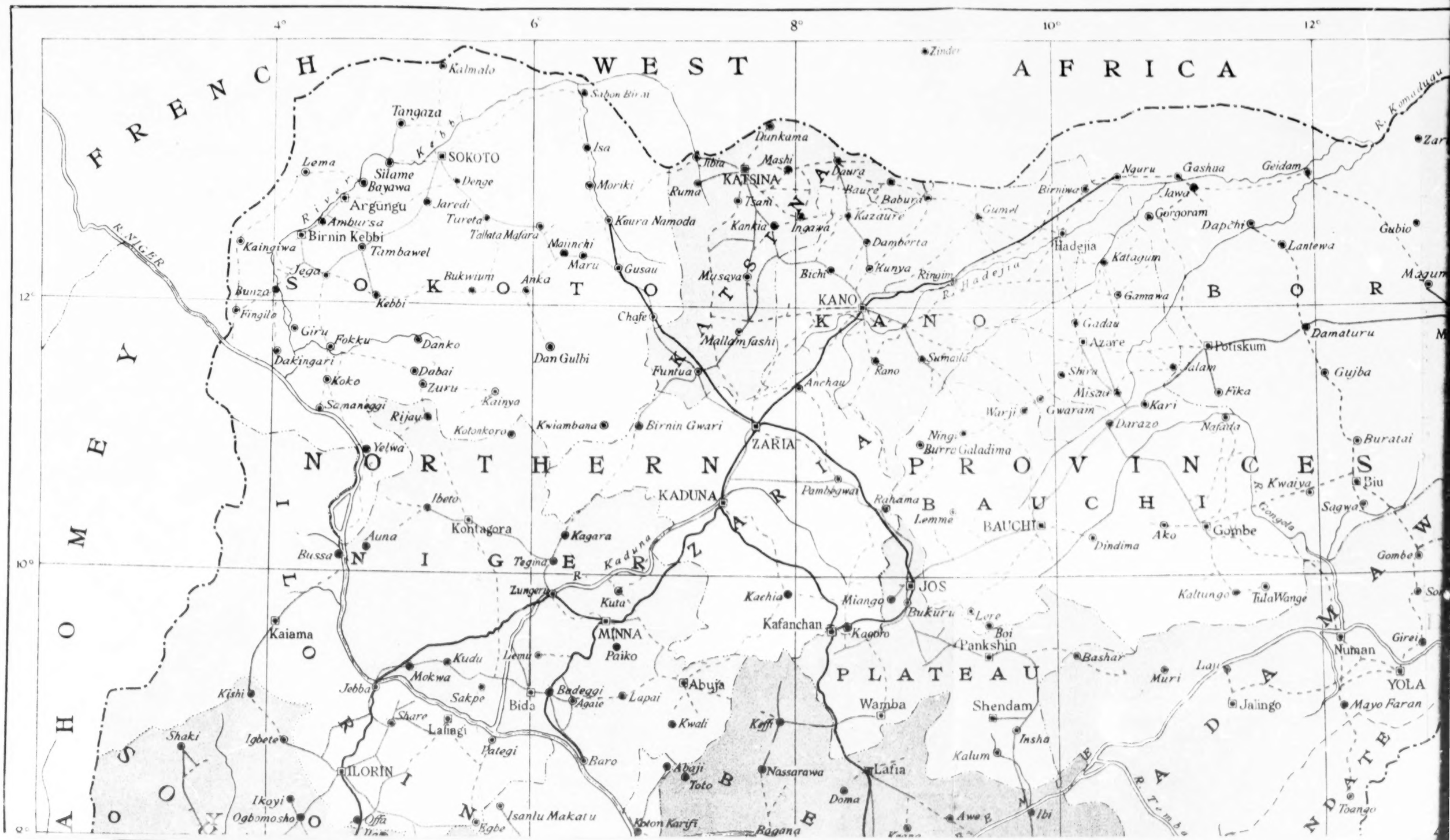
	£	s.	d.
Customs:			
*Customs Laws of Nigeria	1	0	0
*Customs Tariffs, Import and Export	0	0	3
*Departmental Annual Reports from 1s. to 10s.			
Geological:			
The Tin Fields of Zaria and Kano Provinces: Tin Stone in Calabar (Raeburn, Bain, Russ) ...	0	10	0
History:			
A History of Nigeria (Burns)	0	15	0
A History of Yorubas (Johnson)	1	1	0
Legal:			
*The Laws of Nigeria, 4 Volumes	5	0	0
*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933 Supplement	1	0	0
*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933 Legislation	0	10	0
Natural History:			
Some Common Birds of West Africa (Fairbairn)	0	3	0
Miscellaneous:			
*The Principles of Native Administration and their Application (Cameron)	0	1	0
Land Tenure in the Yoruba Provinces (Ward Price)	0	10	0
Sir Donald Cameron's Note on above	0	1	0
*Nigeria Handbook 10th Edition	0	7	6
*The Tribes of Northern Nigeria (Meek) 2 Volumes ... ... (each)	0	18	0
*The Tribes of Southern Nigeria (Talbot) 4 Volumes ... ... (set)	3	10	0
The Muhammadan Emirates of Nigeria (Hogben)	0	10	6
Periodicals:			
*Northern Provinces Annual Report	0	3	6
*Southern Provinces Annual Report	0	3	6
*Blue Book	1	0	0
*Staff List	0	2	6
*Official Gazette Annual Subscription	2	0	0
*Monthly Trade Summary Annual Subscription ...	1	1	0
*Legislative Council Debates (Various prices).			
*Trade Report	0	7	6
Maps:			
Map of Nigeria, scale 1/3,000,000 (mounted) ...	0	8	6
Map of Nigeria, 1930, scale 1/2,000,000 (mounted)	0	6	6
Communications Map and Guide	1	1	0

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.








FRENCH WEST AFRICA
NORTHERN PROVINCES
SOKOTO
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BORNU
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PLATEAU
MINNA
ILORIN
YOLA
Abuja
Birnin Kebbi
Argungu
Silame
Bayawa
Ambursa
Tambawel
Kebbi
Birnin Gwari
Kontagora
Bida
Lafia
Nassarawa
Wamba
Shendam
Pankshin
Bichi
Gusau
Funtua
Mallam fashi
Damaturu
Potiskum
Gashua
Nguru
Geidam
Gombe
Biu
Dikwa
Maiduguri
Kano
Katsina
Sokoto
Zaria
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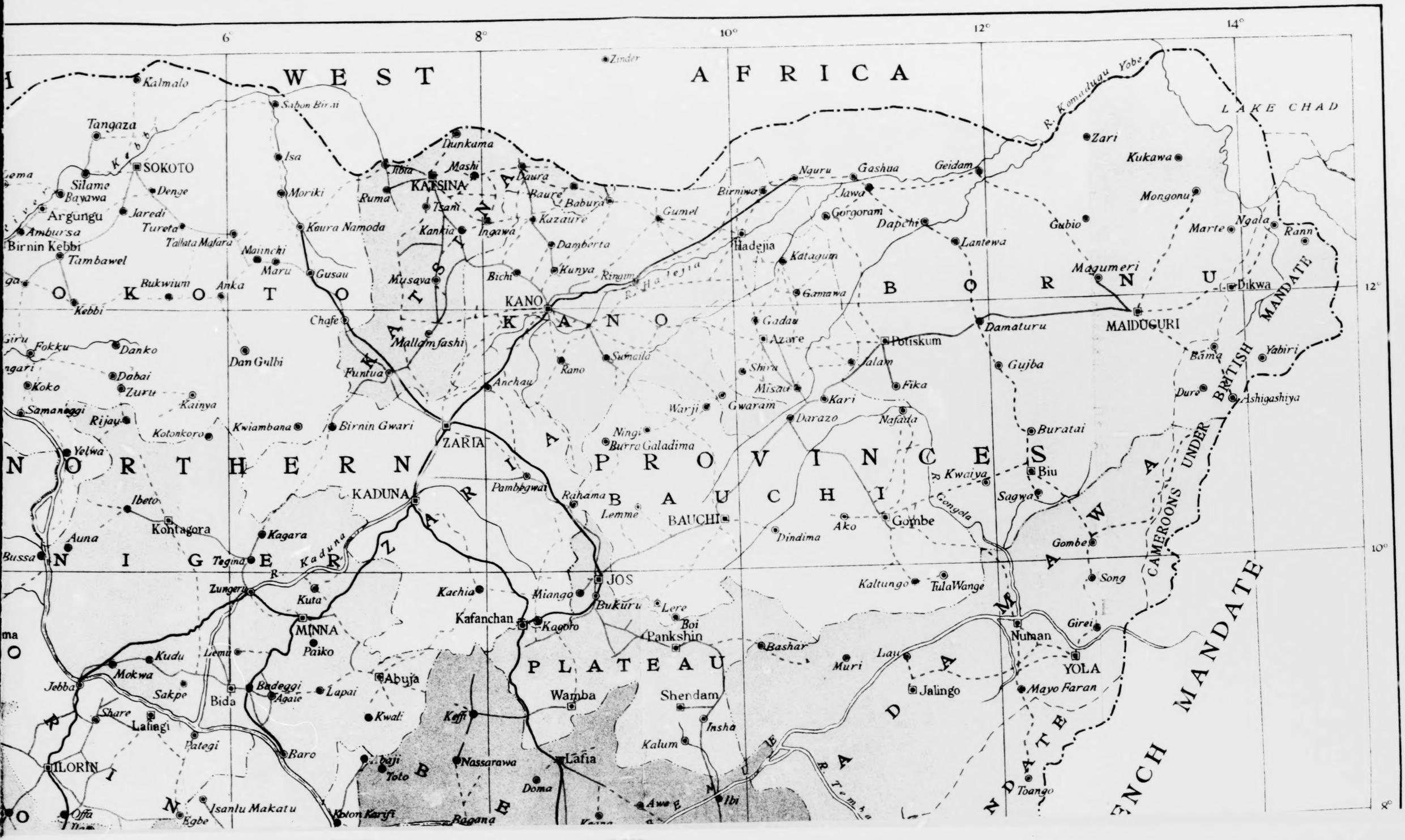
WEST AFRICA
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NORTHERN PROVINCES
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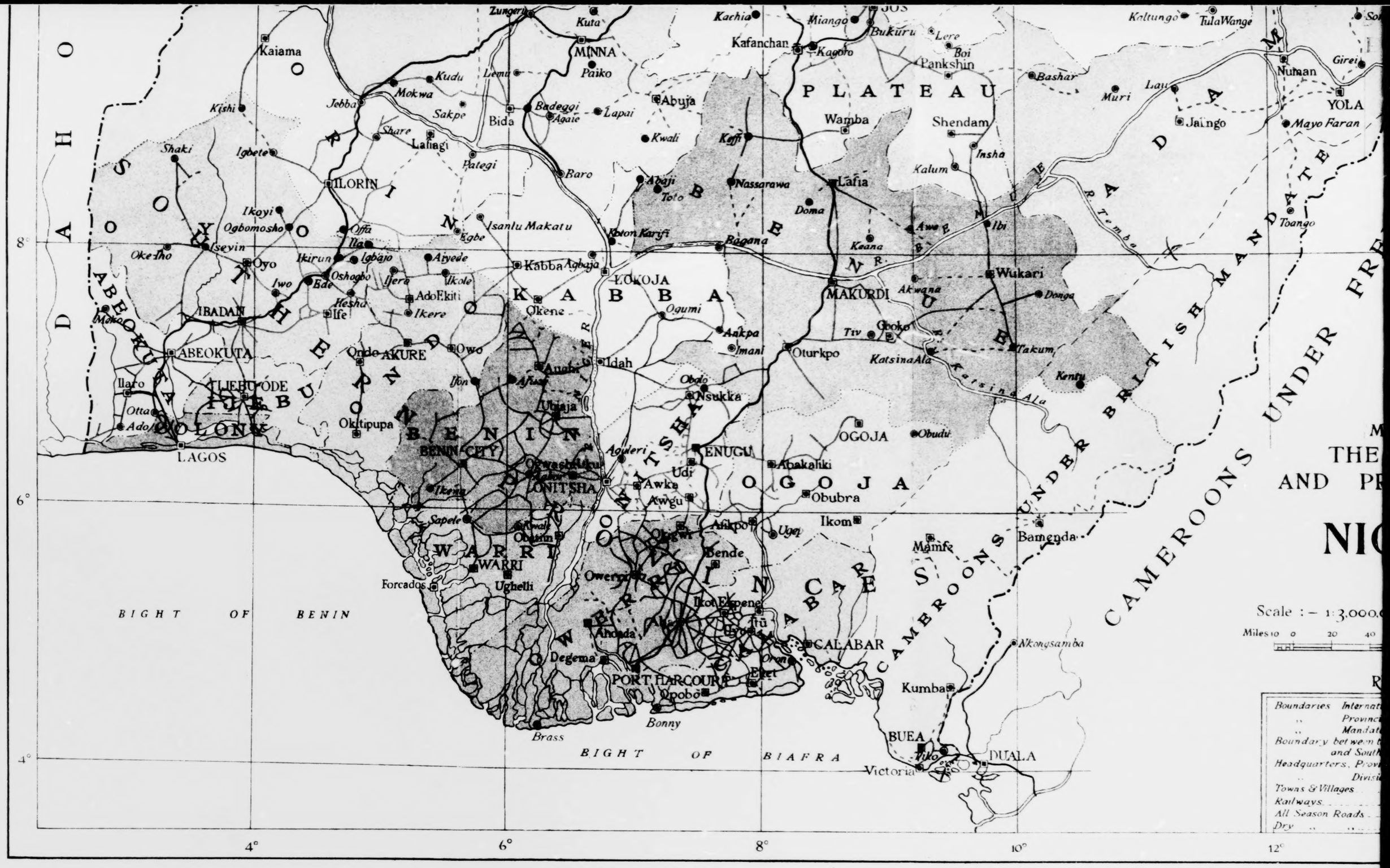
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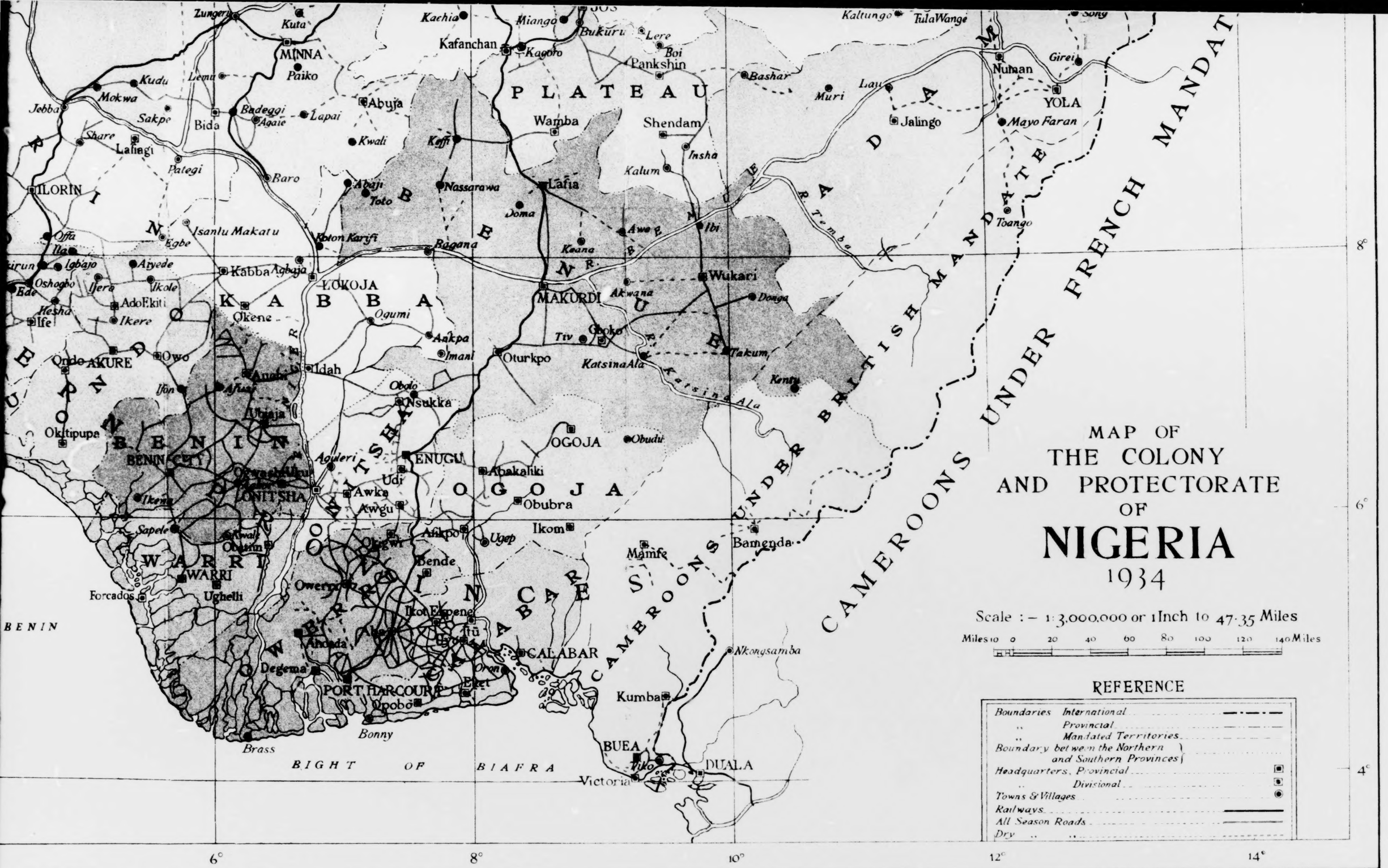
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All Season Roads
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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1935.

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1935.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (34,081 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from fifty to 100 miles wide of tropical " rain forest " and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the Eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal and seasonal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1935 77.71 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos. The average in Katsina is twenty-eight inches and in Forcados 145.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Chief Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the Central Government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, Government Troops and Police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the Central Government Departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the Administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of District and Village heads, with a system of Native Courts, Police and Prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual Estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the Administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the Administrative staff is required.

14. The prototype of this system of administration through District Heads and Village Heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in Pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British Administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. During the last two years endeavours have been made to penetrate this veneer and to discover the true forms of government amongst the numerous pagan tribes.

15. During the year under review detailed investigations have been continued and reorganisations have been carried out with a view to recreating and developing the basic tribal forms of local self-government. Proposals for change have been made only after close consultation with the people concerned and repeated discussion with them has been considered necessary before any adoption of such of the indigenous institutions as might remain was regarded as desirable.

16. In the Bauchi Province the administration of Dass, an independent pagan area, has been revised and strengthened by the election of a representative council for the three main tribes to assist the Chief of Dass. Reorganisations have taken place in the Ningi (Independent) District of Bauchi Division and the Tangale-Waja (Independent) Districts of Gombe Division. In the Misau Emirate the Kare Kare of Jalam were restored to the status of a District.

17. In the Benue Province further satisfactory progress has been made in the reorganisation of the Native Administrations of the primitive tribes. In the Tiv Division the replacement of elected Tiv Village and District Headmen by councils has been effected in twenty-two of the thirty-four districts. The new system conforms with traditional Tiv sociological principles and is working satisfactorily in both its administrative and its judicial aspects. It is evident that there is now an increasing readiness on the part of the elders to co-operate as part of the machinery of Government. In Idoma Division eight units have been reorganised, with the consequent recognition of the traditional Idoma system of government, which has fortunately survived the superimposition of the alien "District Head" system. Investigations in connection with administrative development are proceeding in other parts of the province. In Ilorin Province the development of Village councils in the Emirates of Ilorin, Lafiagi and Pategi continues to make progress.

18. In the Niger Province the Gwari-Kamuku federation has not proved as successful as had been hoped and after careful investigation proposals have been approved to establish instead

two independent councils of chiefs with separate machinery for the administration of their people. Within the Kontagora Division further examination has been made of the tribal organisations.

19. In the Plateau Province the eleven Birom-speaking Independent Districts of the Jos Division have been fused into the Birom Tribal Area with seventeen tribal courts. The Wana District has been reconstituted as the Eggon Tribal Area. Other investigations are proceeding.

20. Visits were paid by many chiefs to other centres of Native Administration and these journeys, undertaken for the most part without the company of an Administrative Officer, have proved extremely valuable both in broadening the outlook of the chiefs themselves, in affording opportunity for the exchange of ideas, and in increasing a spirit of co-operation amongst the native rulers.

Southern Provinces.

21. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

22. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many

provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public Works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by Government. In the Ondo and Ijebu Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province researches into the indigenous customs of the people, begun in 1933, have continued. As a result of these researches in certain areas smaller and more democratic units of Native Administration have been formed. That the changes effected are popular is shown by an increased interest of the people in their Native Administration and greater ease in the collection of taxes.

23. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations in many areas has not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult by the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

24. Steady progress in reorganisation has been maintained during the year. Of the intelligence reports on individual tribes and clans, which contain the recommendations for their organisation, sixty have received the final approval of Government and a further thirty-four are under consideration. The popularity of the changes is undoubted, and even in the Benin Province where reorganisation was formerly viewed with disfavour by the chiefs it can now be said to have gained their support. The newly organised clan and tribal councils continue to gain confidence and to take upon themselves more of the duties which have hitherto been carried out under direct European supervision.

25. Previous reorganisation schemes in certain areas, notably in the Warri Province, have now been in operation for a considerable period, and it has been possible for the people to find

out by experience the strength and the weakness of their organisation, and to formulate schemes for development and improvement. The result has generally been a reaction from the early system of very small administrative and judicial units each with its council and court consisting of many members. There has been a marked tendency towards a reduction of the numbers of representatives composing these administrative and judicial bodies, and an amalgamation of the small units into larger ones which can be given a higher degree of responsibility. In the Benin Province, other than Benin itself, where reorganisation is yet young and the people have not experience of the weakness of small units, reorganisation has resulted rather in decentralisation than unification. In the Owerri Province development has been rather on democratic lines, and the councils now include all sorts and conditions of men, chosen frequently for their personality and progressive ideas from classes which formerly had no say in the direction of affairs.

26. A feature of the year has been the delegation to many of the smaller Native Administrations of increased financial responsibility. This has not only extended the interest of the people in their native administration generally, but has encouraged smaller units to co-operate in forming units large enough to be given some degree of control of their own finances. Progress in this direction has been most marked in the Calabar Province where three new separate clan Treasuries have been instituted and four more will soon come into being. Two other clans have their own safes in which to keep enough money to cover their current expenses. In all eleven new Native Treasuries have been approved during the year.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Tribal Distribution.

27. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	3,604,016
Ibo	3,172,789
Yoruba	3,166,154
Fulani	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	930,917
Ibibio	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)	573,605
Edo	507,810
Nupe	326,017
Ijaw	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 1,685,044. With the exception of the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

28. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.(1) The parts of the population residing in the different Administrative areas of Nigeria are as follows:—

	Area in Square Miles.	Population.
Northern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	281,778	11,434,924
Northern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	264,278	11,012,484
Northern Provinces Mandated Territory only	17,500	422,440
Southern Provinces (including Mandated and Non-Mandated Territory) ...	90,896	8,493,247
Southern Provinces (excluding Mandated Territory)	74,315	8,118,375
Southern Provinces Mandated Territory only	16,581	374,872

(1) This figure must be taken as the 'official' population. The actual population almost certainly exceeds 20 millions. The figures of the Southern Provinces, where (apart from Lagos) no Census proper was held, must be regarded as only rough approximations.

Thus the total population of Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 19,130,859, while Mandated Territory alone comprises 797,312 persons.

29. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 53.5 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

30. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

31. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces; in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.(1) The number of children under 15, per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to a 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume I, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only parts of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

Birth and Death Rates.

32. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration is compulsory in the townships of Calabar, Kano and Port Harcourt and registration is also carried out in certain of the better organised Emirates in Northern Provinces. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates has followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few

(1) In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town	1,339	73	35
" ...	Doma "	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City	89,162	35	30
" ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

53. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 23 years:—

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.
(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth rate.	Death rate.
1911	29·5	36·6
1916	24·9	30·3
1921	24·5	31·1
1926	24·1	34·0
1927	23·4	25·2
1928	23·0	26·1
1929	23·3	22·3
1930	23·0	20·5
1931	22·3	17·8
1932	24·6	17·9
1933	22·1	18·9
1934	24·7	17·8
1935	23·1	19·04

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos —during recent years not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past three years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

34. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

35. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289 per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Creek Area	233 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182 ,, ,, ,, ,,
Laminga (Benue Province)	252 ,, ,, ,, ,,

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

36. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·1
1933	137	3·0
1934	119	2·5
1935	129.6	3·0

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

37. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about five among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

38. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

39. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	′ ″	′ ″	″
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5·9	5 1·6	4·3
Yoruba	5 5·8	5 2·3	3·5
Fulani	5 5·8	5 1·9	3·9
Hausa	5 5·6	5 2·0	3·6
Banyangi	5 5·0	5 0·9	4·1
Ekwe	5 4·8	5 1·2	3·6
Keaka	5 4·7	5 0·5	4·2
Assumbo	5 4·5	5 0·4	4·1
Ijaw	5 2·7	4 10·8	3·9

As compared to the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5′ 7.6″ and 5′ 4.7″ for males and 5′ 2.1″ and 5′ 0.0″ for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

Migration.

40. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

41. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

42. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	339
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740
TOTAL ...	1,825	3,617	5,442

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

43. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1929	4,508	3,035	10,687	11,247	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma
1930	4,721	3,135	10,434	9,863	
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,201	
1934	3,496	3,356	6,014	6,592	
1935	3,474	3,133	6,974	7,018	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

44. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over 15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages, having been born locally.

TABLE I.

Population of Nigeria by Provinces, Sex and Adolescence (1).

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	Population. Total.	Adults. Males.	Adults. Females.	Non-Adults. Males.	Non-Adults. Females.	Density per Square Mile.
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,781	3,826,734	53
Northern Provinces	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa	35,001	652,361	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Borau	45,900	1,118,360	317,195	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,342	261,058	56
Southern Provinces	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,579	164,059	64,438	80,459	102
Benin	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,910	57
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Ijebu	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	182,504	206,123	156,193	163,918	94
Ondo	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74

(1) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

N.B.—As there has been no census since 1931 the figures given in the table are—apart from census errors—only approximate to the true figures for 1935.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

1931 CENSUS FIGURES.

Province.	PERCENTAGE.		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29·3	32·7	37·9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30·6	34·1	35·3
Adamawa	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi	29·7	34·9	35·4
Benue	29·7	30·9	39·4
Bornu...	28·4	36·8	34·8
Ilorin	27·5	34·7	37·7
Kabba	28·3	34·3	37·4
Kano	34·4	33·9	31·7
Niger	33·9	37·0	29·2
Plateau	35·6	33·0	31·3
Sokoto	28·9	33·8	37·2
Zaria	26·6	31·8	41·5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27·7	30·9	41·4
Colony	30·0	29·3	40·7
Abeokuta	28·9	37·7	33·3
Benin	28·8	30·0	41·1
Calabar	28·8	30·4	40·9
Cameroons	31·6	34·3	34·1
Ijebu	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo	29·0	32·7	38·2
Onitsha	31·7	31·6	36·6
Owerri	28·7	31·2	40·1
Oyo	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri	27·3	33.7	39·0

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

45. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 657,912 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1934, 31% fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	57%
Malaria	17%
Syphillis	6%
Gonorrhœa	11%
Dysentery	3%
Leprosy	1%
Tuberculosis	0.5%
Other diseases	4.5%

Of the 2,981 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1934 the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases	27%
Affections of Respiratory System	19%
Affections of Digestive System	11%
Affections of Nervous System	4%
Other diseases	39%

46. In January, 1935, one fatal European case of yellow fever was reported from Kano Province, but no other case has been notified during the year.

47. Smallpox was again prevalent in the Northern Provinces throughout 1935, the incidence being particularly high in Bauchi Province. No outbreak of any great severity occurred in Southern Provinces during the year.

48. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

Years.	*Cases.*
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5
1932	—
1933	—
1934	—
1935	—

49. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100% of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1934 as follows:—

Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	1,025	2
Blackwater	16	5
Africans and other Non-Europeans.		
Malaria	35,486	52
Blackwater	20	3

50. Sleeping Sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces, to a lesser degree in some parts of the Southern Provinces and in the southern part of the Cameroons Province. 47,187 cases came under treatment during 1934.

51. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1934 119,728 cases of yaws, 13,472 cases of syphillis and 28,069 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

52. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau and the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons has not been high.

Provisions for Treatment.

(a) *Medical and Health Staff.*

53. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 96 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist and Research officers, 10 African Medical Officers and 2 Junior African Medical Officers. There are 2 European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of 54 European Nursing Sisters and 503 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 12 European Health Officers, 32 European Sanitary Superintendents and 130 African Sanitary Inspectors.

54. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories

at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years; for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including two years' hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

55. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for youths in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931, one at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933, and a third at Umudike in 1934 to serve the Eastern part of the Southern Provinces.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

56. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 145 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

		1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*
In-patients	...	1,010	1,030	1,066
Out-patients	...	5,912	6,058	7,020

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 3,165 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds.

57. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from reports for the past three years:—

		1932.	*1933.*	*1934.*
In-patients	...	41,577	45,233	48,103
Out-patients	...	541,517	570,607	599,723

58. A widely spread system of Native Administration dispensaries came into operation in 1931; 231 of these have been established in the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria. The dispensaries provide the African population through a staff of attendants, with treatment for common illnesses, including bismuth treatment for yaws, and are visited at regular intervals by the medical staff. In 1934 the number of patients treated was 628,065.

59. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria carrying out medical work. They have a staff of twenty-three medical men and women, twenty-one Mission Hospitals and 106 dispensaries. About 200,000 cases pass through their establishments annually. In addition, 170 Missionaries hold dispenser permits and do useful work throughout the country.

Preventive Measures.

60. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns and endeavours are being continued towards the betterment of village sanitation. In Lagos fifteen septic tank public latrines are now in operation and a scheme, embodying the construction of twelve non-tank latrines connected to pumping stations, is now in hand. This scheme also includes the provision of three tipping dumps and a second disintegrator.

61. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This prejudice is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

62. *Research work* has been curtailed to some extent owing to the financial depression, but at the Research Institute at Yaba, which consists of Pathological, Bacteriological and Yellow Fever Units, there exist well equipped laboratories which provide facilities for this work. Laboratories also exist at Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt which serve the Hospitals of the district concerned and also provide material for research. The laboratory attached to the African Hospital, Lagos, is fitted with a refrigeration plant for the housing of bodies awaiting post mortem examination (upwards of 300 being performed annually) and for cold storage generally. The upper floor of this pathological building accommodates the Museum and a lecture room for the medical students in training.

63. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 47,187 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys, involving the examination of the whole population of the area, are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision. Six such double teams are in action. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is.

64. *Maternity work* continues to receive an increasing amount of attention. There are four Central Government or Native Administration Maternity hospitals, at Lagos, Calabar, Aba, and

Ilorin where African midwives receive training. The African Hospitals throughout the Country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) where a new maternity hospital was opened in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society. These Mission Hospitals are recognised by the Midwives Board of Nigeria as centres for training African girls as midwives (Grade II). The difficult task of reaching those Moslem women, who practice a form of purdah in the Northern towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. The start was slow, but encouraging progress continues to be made in both these places.

65. Within recent years there has been a very great increase in *Child Welfare Work* and regular clinics are now in operation in many of the larger towns throughout the country. Two Welfare Centres are maintained in the Lagos Area and these become increasingly popular each year, a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of Health Visitors being engaged upon this work. At practically every Medical Centre where Nursing Sisters are stationed, Infant Welfare Centres are established, while, elsewhere, Medical Officers, Mission Doctors and Sisters and Volunteers among European ladies in the community are doing much to further Child Welfare. That Native Administrations are particularly interested in this branch of health promotion is instanced in the cases of the Abeokuta and Ondo Provinces where centres established by the Medical Officers within the past two years in the more important towns are functioning with outstanding success.

An extremely popular and successful Health and Baby week was conducted in Lagos in the early part of the year and on this occasion the town was awarded first place in the Imperial Baby Week Challenge Shield Competition which is held under the auspices of the National Baby Week Council.

66. *School Medical work* has been continued without remission in Lagos and to a lesser extent in the other large towns where health officers are available. Although shortage of staff has necessarily led to a curtailment in activities of this nature, it was fortunately possible in 1934-35 to detail a Medical Officer of Health to enquire into School dietaries in the Calabar area. Particular attention was paid to the general nutrition of scholars in this district and careful search for visual defects which might be due to avitaminosis resulted in the production of much useful information. It is intended to extend this inquiry when suitable officers for the work are available.

67. *Control and Treatment of Leprosy* is being developed by the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province a mission society has established a colony with financial assistance from Government where some 1,000 lepers are under treatment. A settlement to accommodate 500 lepers has been established in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and is being maintained by the Native Administration. Another colony for 500 lepers, supported entirely by the Native Administration, exists at Uzuakoli in Owerri Province. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. In addition one medical officer with special knowledge of leprosy, and five voluntary workers enlisted by Toc H in collaboration with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, are now actively engaged in leprosy work.

68. *Health Education* of the population is essential if progress is to be made. During 1934, in addition to the Health and Baby Week held in Lagos, a successful Health Week was also held at Port Harcourt and a very popular baby competition took place at Ijebu-Ode. Great interest was displayed in these "weeks", attendances at lectures and demonstrations being beyond all expectation, while the appreciation of cinema health films was especially evident. A scheme is on foot to establish a special health propaganda unit and it is hoped soon to equip a lorry with cinema projection apparatus, loudspeakers and demonstration models in order that outlying towns and villages may receive the benefits of health education.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

69. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigerian native spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

70. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

71. In the larger stations members of the Government African clerical staff live in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, while in smaller stations they live in temporary houses of local construction which are supplied rent free.

72. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a "Labour Health Area", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

73. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

74. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work

more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. Experiments are being carried out with a view to improving this type of roof construction and satisfactory results have been obtained by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

75. Methods of weather proofing outside walls are also being investigated and experiments are in progress. Rendering with mixtures of cement and sand, oiling and tarring are all being tried. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction and there seem to be possibilities in the use of a light steel-framed roof. Improvement in the type of houses being built by the wealthier classes is very noticeable and in many towns thatch is being replaced by galvanised iron by most natives who can afford it.

76. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places have made doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

77. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls

touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in "bee-hive" huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

78. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

79. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs, millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but here again the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

80. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Orders." The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition. A school for Sanitary Inspectors, attended by pupils from all provinces, has been started in Kano.

81. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable

progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials. It is hoped that the erection of public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, will create a general desire for improved types of construction.

Southern Provinces.

82. Throughout the Southern Provinces the economic revival is resulting in an increase in the numbers of houses constructed in a European style of architecture. In the larger townships where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house predominates, consisting, as it usually does, of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof and shutters made of wood. Glass is rarely seen. The more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns provides himself with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being usually the wealthier members of the younger generation who have become accustomed during years of employment to life in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. In Ibadan, Abeokuta and the larger towns thatch has disappeared and there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof. Considerable improvement in design has been brought about by the necessity for submitting building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice, and there is beginning to appear a design in architecture which accords with the tastes and needs of the community. There is also becoming apparent in some of the more advanced towns a desire for better sanitation and well laid out areas so that the inhabitants may enjoy their leisure in comparative peace. Interest in gardens is increasing, particularly in the Warri, Benin and Calabar Provinces, where many householders cultivate small plots of flowers and vegetables. In the Cameroons Province there is marked improvement in the housing conditions in the larger towns and of labourers on the plantations, in some of which are camps of excellent design with houses built of concrete and timber and with roofs of corrugated iron.

83. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also

make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

84. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

Lagos.

85. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

86. Further, the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the

same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

87. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

88. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities (which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise) have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

89. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1935 about 1½ acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. The area cleared was smaller than usual as one scheme was completed during the early part of the year, the remainder of the time being devoted to the working out of the engineering details of a further scheme. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some sixty-six houses and shacks had been demolished and about thirty-two new houses built in all.

90. The depression has been responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites have been obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building

obligations. In spite of the bad times good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

91. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

92. Rents have fallen considerably in Lagos of late due to the trade depression, but they are still high in relation to the standard of housing. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mining.

93. Since 1930 the mining industry in Nigeria has been subject to the International agreement restricting tin production and the mines have been producing to a varying quota based on the 1929 production as a standard. A marked increase in the activities of the tin mining industry was noticeable during 1935. This was a direct result of the increases in the quota which took place during the year. For the first three months of 1935 Nigeria's tin quota was 40%; this was increased to 45% for the second quarter. The next began at 50% but was later increased retrospectively to 65%. The last quarter brought further increases, beginning at 75% to which an additional 10% was subsequently added. Nigeria's total quota for 1935 amounted to 6,400 tons metal. The price of the metal fluctuated from £209 to £245, commencing the year at about £230 and closing at £221. The peak figure of £245 was reached in July, but for the greater part of the year the price was in the neighbourhood of £220-£230.

94. Interest in gold was maintained during the year under review, and the total output of approximately 39,000 ounces troy showed an increase over that of 1934. The total areas held under

Exclusive Prospecting Licence amounted to approximately 203 square miles, and those under Mining Leases to 11,455 acres. To these figures should be added areas under application, amounting, in the case of Exclusive Prospecting Licences to 251 square miles, and Mining Leases to 16,930 acres. The average price of gold throughout the year was £7 2s. 1d. per ounce,—an increase of approximately 4s. 7d. compared with that of 1934.

95. Columbite now figures as one of the regular exports from Nigeria, and 403 tons were shipped to the United States of America during the year. Approximately fifteen tons of Wolfram and 1,160 tons of Silver-lead ore were won in 1935,—an increase on the 1934 output of both these minerals.

96. Prospecting operations for diamonds in the Northern Provinces were not successful in proving the existence of an economic deposit in the present river systems.

Geological Survey.

97. During 1935 the Geological Survey has again been engaged mainly on water supply problems in Sokoto, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi and Bornu Provinces in all of which sinking is being actively carried on. Arrangements are on foot to secure the necessary staff and equipment to commence sinking in Owerri Province. During the year 155 wells were brought into production, bringing the total number of wells constructed by the Department to 788.

98. In Sokoto Province, work to the south-west of Sokoto has been completed for the present and the scene of operations transferred to the north-west towards the International Boundary and to the northern part of Argungu Division. During the year twenty-three new wells were completed in this province. In Katsina Province work in Daura Emirate is nearing completion. Operations have been continued in the north-east of Katsina Emirate with satisfactory results but are being transferred westwards to the Runa bush where the present supplies leave much to be desired.

99. Successful results have again been obtained in Gumel Emirate of Kano Province but it is expected that the early months of 1936 will see the conclusion of work in that area owing to the lack of funds. Sinking is being carried out with excellent results in the Babura and Taura districts of this province. In Bornu Province operations are gradually being extended to the west of Maiduguri and to Fika Emirate. In this area the water is usually at considerable depths and several shafts over 360 feet in depth have been constructed. Pressure rises are usually to be obtained, the greatest yet recorded measuring 119 feet.

100. In the Katagum Division of Bauchi Province sinking was commenced in the early part of the year and carried on continuously. Satisfactory results have been obtained and arrangements have been made for an extensive programme in this area.

101. The question of drilling for water by means of power drills in certain areas where, owing to various causes, subsoil water cannot be reached or economically developed by hand excavated shafts, has been under consideration for some time and a scheme involving the expenditure of approximately £33,500 from loan funds has received the approval of the Legislative Council. A modern power driven drill is on order and it is expected that it will be at work during the early part of 1936.

102. Economic geological investigations have been continued in the southern part of the gold-bearing area where topographical maps are available. An examination of the northern part of Ilorin Province was commenced and has already shown results which are worthy of further investigation.

Colliery.

103. Mining is carried on at the Government Coalfields situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines, which are worked by the Railway, are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1935 the output was:—

March quarter	... ...	55,615 tons.
June quarter	... ...	66,548 ,,
September quarter	...	82,264 ,,
December quarter	...	53,391 ,,
		257,818 tons.

The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are supplied, and facilities exist for placing cargo coal direct into vessels alongside the coal conveyor and coal tip.

Agriculture.

104. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and estimated annual local consumption.

105. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather

those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

106. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatments after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

107. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

108. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually is commonly about 125,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part

of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 225,000 tons.

109. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

110. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

111. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.		Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner. (Approx.).
1928	...	6	21	3.5
1932	...	218	691	3.2
1933	...	381	1,013	2.7
1934	...	766	1,550	2.0
1935	...	1,460 (app.)	2,500 (app.)	1.8

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield $\frac{3}{4}$ of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the latter yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.

112. The progress made in the introduction of presses for the extraction of palm oil from the fruit since the introduction of the Duchscher press, now advocated, has been marked. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from ten per cent to 225 per cent. This is due partly to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the very varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which the press is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted strictly comparable tests, the press has yielded 14.6 per cent of oil and the native process 10.6 per cent from the same fruit, which makes the press the more efficient by 40 per cent. The total number of presses in operation at present is about 173, of these nearly 120 are of the new Duchscher type.

113. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a " spare time occupation ". It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, and it seems clear that apart from the annual variations, and underlying them, there is still a steady tendency to a gradual increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

114. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in " plantations ". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these condi-

tions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

115. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the "Black Pod disease". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month. Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa falls the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared to other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

	Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton.	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
	£		
1930-31 ...	18	48,700	2,900
1931-32 ...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33 ...	18	68,400	3,500
1933-34 ...	15	68,400	3,600
1934-35 ...	14	77,200	5,100

116. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and untermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before

export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

117. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than five per cent of damaged or incompletely fermented beans; grade II allows only a small proportion of damaged beans, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation; grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable, saleable, quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. First grade cocoa fetches fifteen to twenty-five shillings per ton more than second grade, and second grade fetches ten to twenty shillings per ton more than third grade but as much as £3 5s. per ton premium over third grade has been obtained by the co-operative cocoa sales associations in the current season, for really well fermented cocoa sold in parcels of ten tons or more. As a result of educative and grading work carried out by the Agricultural Department an improvement is occurring in the quality of Nigerian cocoa. The following figures refer to the two last main seasons, September to March inclusive (during which period some 90 per cent of the annual crop is graded), and show how the proportion of the best cocoa is, on the whole, increasing:—

	Grade I	Grade III
1930-31	9%	—
1931-32	13%	—
1932-33	18%	10%
1933-34	17%	9%
1934-35	27%	5%

118. *Groundnuts.*—The groundnut (or "peanut" or "monkey-nut") constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano, and of the northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; another advantage is that it smothers weeds comparatively well and adds, rather than removes, fertility in the soil; lastly, in times of scarcity, it can be used as food instead of being sold for export. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the crop and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is rather low, while

the producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.

		Tons exported October 1st—September 30th.	Average buying price at Kano, October 1st—March 31st. Per ton.
1930-31	...	154,000	£4 17 0
1931-32	...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33	...	197,000	£5 14 0
1933-34	...	235,000	£2 13 0
1934-35	...	199,000	£6 19 0

119. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent.

120. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, for local consumption only, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to

these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1929-30	34,500	1.2d.-1.6d.
1930-31	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	22,000	.9d.-.8d.
1933-34	23,000	1.0d.-1.1d.
1934-35	50,000	1.1d.-1.2d.

In the current season (1935-36) more cotton has been planted than ever before, the weather has been more favourable than usual, and the buying price is a little higher than last year. It is anticipated, therefore, that the record export of 1934-35 will be surpassed.

121. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton-bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1928-29 ...	6,500	$1\frac{1}{4}$d.-$1\frac{1}{2}$d.	900	$2\frac{1}{2}$d. $2\frac{1}{4}$d.
1929-30 ...	3,500	$1\frac{1}{8}$d. $\frac{1}{2}$d.	6,000	$1\frac{5}{8}$d.-$\frac{1}{2}$d.
1930-31 ...	300	$\frac{5}{8}$d.-$\frac{3}{8}$d.	4,000	$\frac{3}{4}$d.-$\frac{5}{8}$d.
1931-32 ...	—		1,300	$\frac{3}{4}$d.-$\frac{5}{8}$d.
1932-33 ...	—	—	800	$\frac{3}{4}$d.-$\frac{5}{8}$d.
1933-34 ...	118	$\frac{1}{2}$d.	2,884	$1\frac{1}{10}$d.
1934-35 ...	150	$\frac{5}{8}$d.	5,208	$\frac{3}{4}$d.

A further increase is anticipated in 1935-36.

122. *Benniseed.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed ("benniseed") chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves, just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province.

123. *Ginger.*—A new industry was also started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. This trade is confined to certain very primitive pagan tribes in the southern part of the Zaria Province and some adjacent parts of neighbouring provinces. The assistance rendered by the Agricultural Department includes distributing good "seed-ginger", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1930-31	...	...	16 tons.
1931-32	...	...	40 ,,
1932-33	...	...	53 ,,
1933-34	...	...	86 ,,
1934-35	...	...	221 ,,

There is every prospect of continued increase.

124. *Export of Fruit.*—Efforts are being made to develop an export of fruit from the Southern Provinces. At present the only fruit produced in sufficient quantity for even commercial trial shipments is the seedling green orange. Some 400 cases of these were exported from the western provinces of Southern Nigeria in 1934 and 1,000 cases in 1935. The fruits are artificially yellowed by the exporters and all the fruit, before and after packing, has to be inspected and passed by an agricultural officer. It is too early to predict the eventual result of this attempt, but at present there seems a prospect of success chiefly because fruit is available in October and November when oranges are scarce in Europe. There also seems to be a possibility of exporting grape fruit from Nigeria; farmers this year started planting budded grape fruit trees of the "export" variety ("Marsh Seedless") and it seems that they will buy and plant them as fast as the Agricultural Department is able to produce them. No export will be possible for a few years until these trees begin to fruit, but again, so far as can be judged at this stage, there is at least a hope of eventual success. It is realised that by the time the grape fruit trees now being planted come into bearing the European market for such fruit may be "glutted" but, on the other hand, citrus trees in Nigeria bear heavily and the native of this country would find production profitable at a price which planters elsewhere would consider very low. Success, if it is to be achieved, will depend upon very strict inspection and control of production and export by Government. At present most of the work on citrus is being carried on in the south-western part of the country, but its importance to Nigeria is greatly increased by the fact that citrus is one of the comparatively few economic trees which will grow on the very poor soil of the eastern provinces. Experiments have also been carried out for two or three years, with a view to producing pineapples of the superior desert variety (smooth cayenne) suitable for export. The problem is very far from being an easy one to solve, for we are attempting to do in the field, as a farm crop, what in the Azores is only done in glass houses. It is not yet possible to say whether these experiment will prove successful.

125. *Rice Production.*—Experiments have been made by the local Native Administration and the Agricultural Department for two years now in rice growing in the tidal mangrove swamps near Warri. Good crops have been obtained, a few native farmers have made rice farms under the instruction of the Agricultural Department, and there seems to be every reason to anticipate a rapid expansion of this profitable new industry.

126. *Tobacco Production.*—In conjunction with the British American Tobacco Company the Agricultural Department has arranged for a number of farmers both in the Northern and

Southern Provinces to grow and cure superior tobacco. The sole objective, for the present at all events, is to find a new market for a very cheap cigarette among those who are too poor to be able to buy imported cigarettes. The work is still at a strictly experimental stage as the experiment has only been in progress for two seasons and the new cigarette has only recently been put on the market.

127. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

128. *Food Crops.*—The harvests of food crops in Southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others, but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared with those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal and may be doubled or halved within three years. In Northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine. Food is cheap at present.

129. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crops grown and the yield per acre of all crops in the Northern Provinces, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. This system is known as 'mixed farming'. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crops that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres

in his second year, then to about nine, and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to its new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock the farm can carry. Eventually, however, his returns are very many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the bye-products of his farm, give more than the gross annual return from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria and the figures given below show the progress of the movement in recent years. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of about £5 per head from their Native Administration to cover the cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained, and the farmers trained by the Agricultural Department. The advances are repayable with interest over a short period of years:—

Year.	Total number of farmers at end of year.
1931	44
1932	112
1933	173
1934	286
1935	692

130. Little damage has been done to crops by locusts since 1931 and, as the seasons have been otherwise favourable for grain crops, food is now extremely cheap. The number of locusts has on the whole become less each year, and there seems reason to hope that the end of the infestation may be approaching.

Forestry.

131. Mahogany and Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*), continue to be the chief timbers exported although the continental market for Obeche has fallen off considerably. There has been an increase in the exploitation of the newer species, e.g., Sapelewood, Agba (*Gossweilerodendron balsamiferum*), Ebony, Opepe (*Sarcocephalus diderrichii*), Idigbo (*Terminalia ivorensis*), *Mansonia*, *Distemonanthus* and *Berlinia*, which were seldom exploited from timber areas a few years ago. Prices for the well known Nigerian export timbers have remained very firm and there has been a rise in the average price per species owing to restrictions in the quantities and the improved quality of the logs resulting from improved methods of preparation.

132. There has also been a marked development in the local sawn timber trade both as regards supplies for local use and for export. In the few sawmills that are available, overtime work

is being done to meet the demands from local and home markets. The large privately-owned sawmill at Sapele has now been completed and should be operating to its full capacity in 1936. The local native and northern markets for sawmill timber are very slow in developing to any extent owing to high cost of transport in Nigeria.

133. The majority of the accessible and exploitable Forest Reserves have now been enumerated and it is hoped that during 1936 this will be followed by the exploitation of an increased range of timbers. The preparatory steps are also being taken to follow up this more intensive commercial exploitation by regeneration of species of value on a large scale.

134. Forest reservation again made slow progress but several proposals have been adopted for the reservation of areas in provinces in which sufficient reserves have not been constituted to permit of the release of the remainder of the province from the Forestry Ordinance. As a result of the assumption of Forestry administration by the Benin Native Administration—under the direction of two officers seconded from the Forestry Department—Native Administrations in other provinces have also started to participate in Forestry administration: it is not anticipated, however, that there are many divisions in which Forestry administration can be financially self-supporting. The increased interest taken by the Native Administrations in Forestry should increase the prospects of reservation, protection and improvement of such forest areas as are available, and do something to prevent uncontrolled shifting cultivation and wanton destruction of trees.

135. Investigation of new timbers still continues and local and home tests are being carried out to discover possible uses for them. Other activities in the Utilisation section have been the development of a method of producing mangrove extract for tanning purposes.

136. The Government exploitation commenced in the Mamu Reserve, in connection with sylvicultural experiments, has developed into an industry which is supplying to the Nigerian Railway an average of 200 pit sawn sleepers per month. An exploitation scheme in Benin division to make use of less valuable economic trees from land to be converted into farms was commenced in May and has already developed, under Native Administration management, into a scheme which supplies the Native Administration and some of the local requirements in timber from the Native Administration depot: the scheme is run in conjunction with a furniture making industry.

137. In the Northern Provinces increased attention has been focussed on the question of desiccation and erosion and a proposal to form an Anglo-French Commission to tour the desiccated areas adjacent to the northern frontier is under consideration.

138. Minor forest products such as piassava fibre, copal, gums, beeswax and shea nuts continue to be developed but have not responded so readily as timber to the general rise in prices.

Livestock.

139. It is not possible to estimate accurately the livestock population of Nigeria though the amount of Jangali tax collected gives some indications. It is a tax on cattle and consequently with the inevitable evasions cannot represent the total livestock population, the estimated figures showed in 1935 that there were in the Northern Provinces 2,679,737 cattle, 1,600,136 sheep, 4,962,795 goats, 184,287 horses, 494,311 donkeys, fourteen mules, 2,945 camels, 49,432 swine, and thirty-five ostriches.

140. There has been considerable improvement in the price level of livestock and their products during the latter half of the year. This applies particularly to cattle and first class hides, many of the latter being sold at an increase of 30% on their 1934 price. The trade in cattle from the north to the southern markets has also shown renewed activity recently and accounts for almost one half of the cattle which are sold in Northern Nigeria for slaughter. This is illustrated by the fact that the number of cattle slaughtered in the north was 245,947 whilst those crossing Jebba bridge on foot for slaughter in Ilorin and further south was approximately 80,000. In addition many cattle enter south-eastern Nigeria in the region of Makurdi.

141. In past years the uncontrolled movement of trade cattle, particularly those coming from neighbouring French Territory, has been the chief cause of outbreaks of epidemic disease among the herds of Nigeria, but an Order made in December, 1934, by certain of the Native Authorities of the Northern Provinces to prevent the unrestricted movement of cattle across the International boundary has done much to eliminate this source of infection Under the Order all trade cattle must be inspected either at an Inspection Station or at a Control Post. The former have been established on the main trade cattle routes near the International boundary and deal with cattle entering Nigeria from French Territory. The Control Posts form a chain along the main cattle routes throughout Northern Nigeria. All trade cattle, both Nigerian and French, must be inspected at all the Control Posts

which lie on the particular route that they are following. Diseased animals are not permitted to proceed on their journey, while those that are healthy, but susceptible, are given prophylactic treatment against rinderpest, and in many cases, against pleuro-pneumonia. During 1935, the number of cattle, mainly of French origin, which passed through various Inspection Stations, was approximately 160,000.

142. *Disease Control.*—On the whole, the situation with regard to the control of disease has been satisfactory. For the most part, the outbreaks of rinderpest that have occurred have been easily suppressed. This is entirely due to the high percentage of artificially immunised animals that occur among the cattle population. Pleuro-pneumonia, blackquarter, anthrax, piroplasmosis and trypanosomiasis have caused losses in minor degree. During the year, approximately 300,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest, 450,000 against blackquarter, 85,000 against pleuro-pneumonia, and 15,000 against anthrax. In addition, fifty were treated for piroplasmosis, and 17,000 for trypanosomiasis.

143. During the year an antirabic vaccine for use in dogs became available from the Veterinary Laboratory and has been used more especially among dogs owned by Europeans in townships where the disease has occurred. It is hoped by its extensive application as a prophylactic inoculation to limit the number of outbreaks which are yearly becoming more frequent in Northern Nigeria. Since May, when the vaccine was first issued, some 1,410 dogs have been inoculated.

144. *Improvement of Livestock.*—Now that the cattle owners need not fear the loss of their entire herds owing to outbreaks of disease, they are turning their attention more and more to the improvement of their herds by selective breeding. The facilities offered by the Veterinary Department for the castration of their scrub bulls is much appreciated. During 1935, 1,500 such animals were dealt with. Further evidence of livestock improvement by selective breeding is to be found in Sokoto Province where the local breed of goat known as the red Sokoto goat, long famed for the high quality of its skin, was in danger of total extinction through promiscuous breeding with other types. Now, under the supervision of the Veterinary Department the breed is being re-established by the castration of the inferior types and the issue by the Native Administration of red male goats true to type. Since the inauguration of the scheme in February some 20,000 goats have been castrated in Sokoto Province alone. A beginning has been made with the same scheme of improvement in other provinces.

145. *Hides and Skins.*—The export trade in hides and skins, especially goat skins, is considerable and is a source of considerable wealth to native stock owners and traders. During 1934, hides and skins to the value of £715,479 were exported. The scheme, adopted several years ago, for the improvement of hides and skins in the Northern Provinces, is now well established and has proved a valuable asset to the country. The same scheme has now been adopted in many of the larger markets in the Southern Provinces where the butchers are beginning to realise that it is to their own advantage to have well prepared hides and skins.

146. *Clarified Butter-fat. (Ghee).*—Having demonstrated that the manufacture of Ghee in Nigeria is an economic proposition, the Veterinary Department has now given up the work and it has been taken over by a commercial firm. This firm, which has set up two small factories, one near Jos and one in Kano, is believed to have exported, during 1935, 400 tons of ghee and butter.

147. *Animal Clinics.*—The Veterinary clinics, established in various townships in Northern Nigeria, continue to do most excellent work particularly among the native-owned pack animals. The Orders for the prevention of Cruelty to Animals, made by the Native Authorities of the Northern Provinces under the Native Authority Ordinance, which came into force during the year, have thrown a great amount of work on the clinics. It is gratifying to be able to record that the Orders have done much to encourage owners to take a more sympathetic attitude toward the sufferings of their animals.

148. *Veterinary School.*—The first batch of pupils who underwent training at the Kano Veterinary School are now working for the Department either doing inoculations in the field or in charge of Inspection Stations, Control Posts or Animal Clinics. The course of training has proved invaluable and, in time, some of best of these men should be capable of performing their duties without requiring much European supervision. Up to the present, forty-four pupils have completed this Veterinary training.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

149. The year under review has shown a decided upward trend and the optimistic view expressed last year has been justified. Prices of produce advanced in January and maintained a fairly high figure during the year.

150. The total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

		£
Import	... ...	7,735,622
Export	... ...	11,601,233
Total	...	£19,336,855

an increase of £5,099,375 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows an increase of £2,371,942 and that of exports an increase of £2,727,433. The value of transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £383,234 compared with £172,518 on the previous year an increase of £210,716 on the previous year.

151. The value of specie imported in 1935 was £495,485 an increase of £424,111 on the previous year; £434,932 was the value of specie exported this year as against £1,204,426 the previous year; a decrease of £769,494.

152. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding specie and Government imports) were valued at £7,353,759 an increase of over 45% compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £11,585,931 show an increase of over 30% compared with the previous year.

153. The United Kingdom (excluding specie) accounted for 53.09% of the total trade compared with 50.34% in the previous year, showing an increase of 2.75%, imports at 59.81% showing an increase of 1.8% and exports at 48.61% showing an increase of 2.83%; the United States of America with 8.15% of the trade a decrease of .21% and Germany with 11.62% an increase of 2.27%. With the exception of the Colonies in British West Africa, only India has appreciable import trade.

154. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.	1934.	1935.	Increase + Decrease −
United Kingdom	2,222,946	3,391,177	+ 1,168,231
Holland...	31	176	+ 145
Germany	1,472	1,944	+ 472
Other Countries	40,080	2,876	− 37,204
Total	2,264,529	3,396,173	+ 1,131,644
Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom	63,411	47,512	− 15,899
U. S. America	2,210,991	3,069,260	+ 858,269
Other Countries	4,195	6,113	+ 1,918
Total ...	2,278,597	3,122,885	+ 844,288

Gin, Imperial Gallons.	1934.	1935.	Increase+ Decrease
United Kingdom	17,461	23,202	+ 5,741
Holland	41,405	54,052	+ 12,647
Germany	459	127	− 332
Other Countries	5	...	− 5
Total	59,330	77,381	+ 18,051
Salt (Other than table). Cwts.			
United Kingdom	822,226	882,774	+ 60,548
Germany	23,068	60,582	+ 37,514
Other Countries	74,126	35,156	− 38,970
Total	919,420	978,512	+ 59,092
Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	1,782	427	− 1,355
U. S. America	2,105,556	1,864,357	− 241,199
Germany	7,451	19,269	+ 11,818
Other Countries	2,363,923	3,977,669	+ 1,613,746
Total	4,478,712	5,861,722	+ 1,383,010
Cotton Piece Goods, Value.	£	£	£
United Kingdom	789,881	1,986,206	+ 1,196,325
Italy	10,839	104,069	+ 93,230
Germany	15,366	73,694	+ 58,328
Holland	26,196	72,983	+ 46,787
France	1,450	3,019	+ 1,569
Russia	83,464	38,473	− 44,991
Japan	292,332	35,692	− 256,640
Other Countries	83,028	208,855	+ 125,827
Total	1,302,556	2,522,991	+ 1,220,435
Kola Nuts, Value.	£	£	£
Gold Coast	179	5,657	+ 5,478
Sierra Leone	2,263	1,030	− 1,233
Other Countries	168	381	+ 213
Total	2,610	7,068	+ 4,458
Kerosene (Oil illuminating). I. Galls.			
U. S. America	1,098,515	1,134,732	+ 36,217
United Kingdom	2,458	1,252	− 1,206
Other Countries	1,379,416	1,335,740	− 43,676
Total	2,480,389	2,471,724	− 8,665

155. Cigarettes and Tobacco both showed large increases, the former by over a million hundreds and the latter by over three quarters of a million pounds weight. In fact, all the chief commodities show increases except kerosene where a decrease of 8,665 gallons is recorded. The figures for ex-bond kerosene are not available, but it is probable that the actual consumption gallonage will indicate an improvement over 1934.

156. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	12,616,941	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,339,892	5,363,680	7,735,622
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	15,028,624	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,727,090	8,873,800	11,601,233
Total ...	27,645,565	15,282,228	16,671,494	15,066,982	14,237,480	19,336,855
Imports of Specie ..	83,096	233,684	48,411	305,376	71,374	495,485
Exports of Specie ...	145,691	1,872,806	152,182	340,053	1,204,426	434,932
Total ...	228,787	2,106,490	200,593	645,429	1,275,800	930,417
Grand Total ...	27,874,352	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,712,411	15,513,280	20,267,272

1930 to 1934 figures are final. 1935 figures do not include Parcels by parcel post. Subject to revision.

157. No new markets have been found for Nigerian products though substantial increases are shown in the export of palm oil to Canada and South Africa. Canada absorbed 12,000 tons and South Africa 1,150 tons. Poland's purchases of palm kernels is steady at 8,136 tons but Denmark's receipts fell from 10,600 to 5,780. Denmark also took 6,000 tons less groundnuts in 1935 than in the previous year.

158. The bulk of the export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing principal exports for the past four years are appended: —

Palm Oil.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	46,365	605,006	963,820	697,180	72,169	558,592	82,375	983,715
Germany	8,426	109,934	9,686	122,509	4,125	40,909	4,212	54,830
U. S. America	25,058	326,930	23,592	243,097	6,334	51,287	22,440	235,284
Holland	7,187	93,767	5,130	55,153	2,502	23,328	1,604	21,863
France	3,827	49,929	452	5,454	1,500	9,834	237	1,918
Italy	24,879	324,596	21,080	214,073	20,513	160,823	17,904	187,118
Other Countries ...	318	4,148	4,936	46,965	5,630	40,627	13,869	171,432
Total ...	116,060	1,514,310	128,696	1,384,431	112,773	885,400	142,641	1,656,160

Palm Kernels.

United Kingdom ...	133,687	1,161,062	102,316	759,554	139,596	758,259	140,291	1,001,368
Germany	115,242	1,001,461	104,585	749,040	77,900	434,002	105,739	758,054
U. S. America	8,183	73,781	6,338	48,170	2,542	15,744	6,499	47,646
Holland...	34,592	303,000	30,017	220,444	45,314	254,576	43,797	315,190
France	2,346	21,048	451	3,496	...	...	...	...
Italy	631	5,638	1,027	6,662	...	...	1,101	8,395
Denmark	6,615	60,585	8,486	62,500	10,624	56,183	5,780	44,046
Other Countries ...	7,765	69,389	6,725	48,656	13,471	71,882	9,534	70,305
Total ...	309,061	2,695,964	259,945	1,898,522	289,447	1,590,646	312,741	2,245,004

Cotton Lint.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	21,941	47,408	83,747	183,739	101,103	257,734	151,371	408,610
Germany	1,658	3,581	4,139	8,877	...	...	50,704	130,340
France	219	474	...	...	...	...	2,007	4,902
Other Countries ...	...	...	178	373	15,941	39,608	12,856	36,073
Total	23,818	51,463	88,064	192,989	117,044	297,342	216,938	579,925

Tin Ore.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	5,967	579,504	5,216	658,598	7,528	1,243,722	8,947	1,456,752

GROUNDNUTS.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	19,732	196,541	23,517	244,565	32,588	254,612	43,462	468,551
Germany	17,362	172,934	28,288	279,804	24,665	184,710	21,908	252,507
Holland	5,753	57,298	15,512	142,977	16,166	129,211	23,470	268,749
France	132,507	1,317,875	115,065	1,170,497	124,192	920,675	75,692	894,675
Italy	7,449	74,197	15,503	161,978	25,738	199,421	6,593	65,181
Other Countries ...	5,520	54,986	6,721	64,548	21,537	171,638	12,869	142,927
Total	188,123	1,873,831	204,606	2,064,369	244,886	1,860,267	183,994	2,092,590

COCOA.

United Kingdom ...	14,664	301,742	17,819	353,337	17,654	288,880	25,783	479,742
Germany	17,267	355,239	13,836	257,018	13,926	234,594	11,775	207,303
U. S. America ...	16,888	347,440	12,080	216,595	26,646	431,997	28,951	520,106
Holland	21,047	432,988	16,169	301,884	18,556	308,653	19,956	348,786
France	61	1,244	...	...	...	...	16	216
Other Countries ...	1,108	22,798	823	14,793	1,800	26,312	1,661	27,673
Total	71,035	1,461,451	60,737	1,143,627	77,982	1,290,436	88,142	1,583,826

159. The export figures recorded above are remarkable in that four of the products show record tonnages. Palm oil at 142,641 tons shows an increase of 6,840 tons over 1930, the previous record year. Palm kernels show an increase of 23,294 tons over 1934 and cocoa 10,160 tons over the highest figure previously recorded. The figure for cotton lint is 37,623 cwt. higher than that for 1926. It is probable that the decrease shown in groundnuts is the result of a greater area of land being planted under cotton.

160. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. A new column has been added showing the average prices ruling during 1934 for comparison with previous years. The figures show clearly the marked improvement which has taken place during 1935:—

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS (LAGOS & KANO).

	Average for the year 1934.	Average for the year 1935.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
LAGOS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels per ton	3 12 10	6 7 2	5 16 8	6 7 11	5 18 6	6 0 5	6 9 8	6 2 11	5 2 7	5 8 7	5 15 7	7 8 2	7 13 3	8 1 4
Palm Oil (Semi) per ton	3 2 9	8 4 2	7 0 5	9 1 8	9 8 2	6 14 0	8 5 10	7 8 0	6 17 1	7 16 8	8 4 7	9 12 7	8 12 6	9 9 1
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	4 19 1	10 11 3	9 2 0	11 12 5	12 9 0	9 16 11	10 15 8	9 18 2	8 6 8	9 16 8	10 4 7	11 19 6	10 19 4	11 14 1
Cocoa (Grade I) per ton	14 19 11	16 15 3	17 9 4	17 9 1	16 13 2	16 5 0	...	...	...	...	15 1 2	16 19 10	16 16 1	17 8 8
Cocoa (Grade II) per ton	14 3 9	16 3 11	16 11 4	16 14 1	16 1 11	15 15 0	...	...	...	...	14 11 2	16 9 10	16 6 1	16 18 8
Cocoa (Grade III) per ton	13 1 2	15 15 2	16 4 2	16 4 1	15 11 11	15 5 0	...	...	...	...	13 16 6	16 4 10	16 1 1	16 13 8
KANO.														
Groundnuts per ton	2 14 4	7 14 11	7 13 2	8 17 0	7 19 2	8 2 6	8 17 2	8 13 0	8 2 6	7 6 0	6 11 9	7 2 9	6 10 4	7 4 1

161. In the hides and skins trade, the exports under cattle hides and goatskins show an increase of 2,373,118 lb. over 1934 figures; the decrease in the export of sheepskins was 135,456 lb. The following are detailed figures for the past four years:—

Cattle Hides—Tanned and Untanned.

Countries of destination.	1932.		1933.		1934.		1935.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom ...	2,020,334	58,926	2,886,609	58,976	2,027,143	45,326	2,583,800	56,586
Germany	112,236	3,274	311,620	7,180	171,327	4,204	421,873	10,507
Holland	...	...	13,904	348	33,297	870	152,333	3,798
U. S. America	...	...	19,002	950	...	...	...	...
France	2,947,266	86,150	2,543,239	60,961	2,799,440	70,543	2,948,752	66,724
Other Countries ...	938,570	27,776	1,852,080	45,464	2,706,812	68,118	3,433,691	83,962
Total	6,018,406	176,126	7,626,454	173,879	7,738,019	189,061	9,540,449	221,577

Sheepskins—Tanned and Untanned.

United Kingdom ...	174,819	14,103	171,699	7,613	379,272	22,827	423,551	26,261
Germany	20,065	1,505	...	...	211	11	195	14
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	718,895	53,910	1,236,385	67,963	1,313,787	83,729	1,105,065	69,917
France	1,045	157	2,203	146	4,413	276	3,550	171
Other Countries ...	45,167	6,406	20,222	1,901	19,291	2,036	40,177	913
Total	959,901	76,081	1,430,519	77,623	1,707,974	108,879	1,572,518	97,276

Goatskins—Tanned and Untanned.

United Kingdom ...	1,262,763	118,424	1,420,412	87,416	1,463,771	114,040	1,991,688	166,581
Germany	47,901	4,198	246,558	12,906	140,989	7,049	32,963	2,976
Holland	27,472	2,527	41,640	2,100	9,142	565	7,392	570
U. S. America	1,966,113	215,686	1,931,412	168,136	2,464,281	249,150	2,350,149	211,154
France	195,288	19,177	577,096	54,711	254,749	21,168	510,548	44,373
Other Countries ...	105,810	13,404	152,614	14,145	208,965	25,629	216,845	27,183
Total	3,605,347	373,416	4,369,672	338,514	4,541,897	417,601	5,112,585	452,837

162. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. Messrs. Elder Dempsters mailboats sailings continue fortnightly, the vessels proceeding alternatively to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from Lagos to England is fifteen days. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	Entered.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1931	407	783,708	452	868,364	859	1,652,072
1932	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933	368	722,168	411	747,135	779	1,469,303
1934	388	795,549	527	930,219	915	1,725,768
1935	453	975,452	594	1,027,440	1,047	2,002,892

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1931	413	791,352	448	863,028	861	1,654,380
1932	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933	362	721,481	417	759,643	779	1,481,124
1934	381	781,389	534	946,372	915	1,727,761
1935	450	970,747	600	1,043,645	1,050	2,014,392

163. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and clearing and the tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show increases; the highest on record during the past five years.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1931	251,754	74,233	325,987	402,177	275,390	677,567
1932	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,754	324,847	803,601
1933	232,858	65,212	298,070	458,405	329,222	787,627
1934	248,648	69,439	318,087	518,355	425,111	943,466
1935	312,961	87,590	400,551	606,014	373,263	979,277

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

164. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

165. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. The improvement in economic conditions generally has led to a slight increase in the prices of native foodstuffs. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the South, yams, cassava, maize, beans, palm oil, and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the North the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

166. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from

their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers in Lagos are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece

167. In the Southern Provinces the improvement in the price of produce for export has been reflected by a general revival of interest in production and there is a tendency, which is particularly noticeable in the Calabar Province, on the part of men of varying degrees of education, who have hitherto sought nothing but clerical employment, to engage once more in agriculture.

Unskilled Labour.

168. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

(*a*) **Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.**

(*b*) **Casual labour hired by the day for porterage, etc.**

(*c*) **Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.**

169. Class (*a*) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. With the improvement in trade the wages of this class of labour rose and in the Onitsha Province increased during the year from 1d.-2d. to 2d.-4d. In most other districts the average wage was rather higher. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

170. Class (*b*) is to be found both in the towns and in the outlying villages and the average wage, which varies between 3d. and 7d. for ordinary casual labour, shows an improvement on last year, while carriers are engaged at rates varying from ¾d.-1½d. a mile.

171. The daily wages paid to class (*c*) vary from 4d. to 10d., the highest wages being paid on timber concessions in the Benin Province.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

Mines labour in the gold fields is usually paid at 1s. 6d. per dwt. of gold won, but in some cases as little as 1s. 3d. and in others something over the standard rate has been paid.

172. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. The general cost of living has risen slightly during the year, but a labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can still live very cheaply. In most areas the average man lives on 2d.-4d. a day. Married men have little if any increased expenditure since the average woman in the Southern Provinces is self-supporting.

173. In Lagos wages fell considerably during the three years prior to 1935 and have not yet shown any marked increase. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

174. The effect of the trade depression was more acutely felt in Lagos, where there is a considerable wage-earning population, than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is still a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is no absolute destitution.

Salaried Classes.

175. In the Southern Provinces the amount of skilled labour available has increased in some areas during the year, and has resulted in a small decrease in the minimum rate of wages, which has fallen to 10d. a day in the Owerri Province. The maximum rate remains about 4s. a day.

In the Northern Provinces skilled artisans receive wages varying from 2s. to 3s. 6d. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

176. The majority of the educated classes is engaged in clerical occupations, but the supply exceeds the demand in some areas and beginners are willing to accept a salary of 15s.-£1 a month, from which rate salaries range up to £300 a year and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £1 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired in o in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by subleting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

177. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. It was found possible on 1st April to abolish the temporary levy, which had been in force since May, 1933, on the salaries of all persons employed by the Government except those receiving £50 or less per annum. Few of the Native Administrations have, however, found it possible yet to increase their expenditure on salaries.

Europeans.

17 The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-£500 for a single man. It has been increased by the additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs introduced in 1934, which are still in force. As previously mentioned the temporary levy on official salaries was removed on 1st April.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

179. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for Nigeria, with a head office at Lagos and regional offices at Kaduna and Enugu for detailed administration in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

180. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

181. It was found possible, with a return to rather more prosperous conditions, to restore the cut which had been made in the budget item of grants to Missions. It would, however, be necessary to increase this item considerably, if allowance were to be made for the number of trained teachers who, coming out of the Mission Training Colleges year by year, replace untrained teachers in aided schools.

182. During the year, as has been the case recently, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans. As regards the first ideal, a limit has, for the time being, been set by financial necessity to the expansion of education among the masses. As regards the second ideal, while the number of schools or classes in schools which provided education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is reduced, the output is still ample to provide for all possible demands for employees of this standard of education.

183. The Higher College at Yaba is gradually developing. There are now Medical Assistants, Engineers and Masters at work in the country, having completed their period of training. Students of the Agricultural Course, now in their third year, are having their practical training at the Agricultural School at Ibadan, a Commercial Class will be started in January, and a class of Surveyors and of Mechanical Engineers is contemplated.

184. Plans for the erection of a College at Kaduna, which will take the place of the Katsina College, are now well advanced, and it is hoped to have the new building completed in a year. Katsina College, which was originally a Training College for teachers, now combines with that function the preliminary training for Engineering and Agricultural Assistants.

185. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi in the Northern Provinces, and at Ibadan, Uyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

186. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

187. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

188. Queen's College, Lagos, suffered considerably during the course of the year from shortage of staff, as for financial reasons the vacancy for one of the two Assistant Mistresses was left unfilled. The College is becoming increasingly popular in spite of the temporary staffing difficulties and only a fraction of those who apply for admittance can be taken.

A considerable proportion of the boarders are Ibo girls from east of the Niger.

189. Girls' schools among the Muhammedan population in the Northern Provinces have been in existence at Kano and Katsina since 1930 and two were opened during 1934 at Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi.

From the start these schools have been a success and since they have been opened, girls also attend with the boys at some of the elementary day schools. The next step will be a training institution for teachers.

190. The total number of schools in the Northern Provinces was 407 with an enrolment of 19,310. In addition there were 37,154 Koran Classes with 208,280 pupils and a number of catechist classes organised by Missions. In the Southern Provinces the schools totalled 3,127 with an enrolment of 188,818.

Welfare Institutions.

191. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 14 and receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. A proposal for a similar institution by the Ekiti Native Administration in the Ondo Province is under consideration. A number of Native Administrations make provision for assisting lepers. Details of the organisations to deal with leprosy are given in Chapter IV.

192. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

193. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

194. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

195. Political and mutual aid societies are growing in number throughout the Southern Provinces. They fall into two main classes. Within the tribal areas they are societies of young men who meet together for the public discussion of social and political matters with a view to bringing their views to the notice of the Native Authorities and the Government. In the large towns they are usually tribal groups of which the members are men whose occupations compel them to live away from their homes. Their principal objects are to afford help to their members when in difficulty, to put their views on local matters before the local authorities, and to watch and discuss affairs in their own towns occasionally making representations to the authorities there. The expressed opinions of many of these societies are of considerable value as showing the trend of feeling in the younger and more literate generation.

196. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

197. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna, Ilorin and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

198. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association football and cricket are the most popular: tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African sports clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. In the Northern Provinces Cricket Clubs composed of European and African members have played Inter-Provincial matches. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to even greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces and the Katsina team composed entirely of Africans beat every side in Nigeria during the year under review.

199. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. In addition to holding regular meetings and giving concerts these societies are sometimes useful in finding employment for their members. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. At Abeokuta a Native Administration reading room has been opened in the Centenary Hall. In Benin a dramatic society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

200. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and

library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu, Enugu, and elsewhere.

201. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria, Minna, Kaduna, Kano and Jos. At the end of 1935 there were eighteen Guide companies, four Ranger companies and four Brownie packs. The three troops of Boy Scouts, who at Ijebu Ode in 1934, saved from lynching by the infuriated crowd the man who attempted to murder the Awujale, have each received a certificate of merit. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

	1935.	*1934.*	*1933.*	*1932.*
Troops, Scouts	111	113	91	80
Packs, Wolf Cubs ...	19	20	15	17
Crews, Rover Scouts ...	12	8	7	6
Scouts	3,197	2,838	2,443	2,167
Wolf Cubs	408	348	204	192
Rover Scouts	182	142	135	102
Scouters	219	197	178	156
Cubmasters	18	14	14	14
Rover Scout Leaders ...	9	12	6	5
Commissioners	35	20	11	13

202. The Salvation Army maintains a Boys' Industrial Home at Yaba near Lagos which accommodates fifty boys and which has shown the most satisfactory results during the past few years. The boys trained therein are juvenile offenders committed to the Home under mandate for varying periods until they reach the age of eighteen. Under an arrangement with the Government fixed sum of £1,000 a year is given to the Salvation Army for the upkeep of the Home. Among the trades taught are carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying, french polishing and painting and practical experience is gained by carrying out repairs and alterations to the buildings. Boys taught trades receive a set of tools on discharge and a large number with whom the Superintendent keeps in touch after discharge, are doing well. Farming and vegetable gardening are carried out in the grounds of the Home and recreation has been provided by games and the formation of a drum and fife band. A Government Medical Officer attends to the health of the boys who are often in very bad physical condition when admitted to the Home. The improvement in the boys, both mental and physical, after a few months is most noticeable.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

203. *General.*—The Communications Board has lapsed. A scheme for the co-ordination of Railway, Port Working and Marine services under a central authority, with Port Advisory Boards for the Ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt, is at present under consideration.

Marine.

204. The activities of the Marine Department have increased very little during the year. Efforts have been made to maintain in a high state of efficiency all aids to shipping, which include the pilotage service, towage, lighthouses, buoys and beacons. Dredging has been carried out as usual on Lagos Bar and in the Harbour, and the transport services in connection with the carriage of coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos, and of mails between Lagos and Sapele have also been maintained. Reclamation at Apapa was re-commenced in September in connection with the construction of a new aviation landing ground, and at the end of the year 425,200 tons of spoil had been pumped ashore.

205. *Harbours.*—Navigable conditions at Lagos, Port Harcourt and Calabar harbours remain satisfactory. Constant dredging is necessary in Lagos Harbour for the maintenance of the entrance channel and the channels to the various berths.

206. Frequent surveys of Forcados Bar show that the channel is slowly deteriorating. The exposed position of the channel renders dredging impracticable without preliminary revetment work on a large scale and involving enormous expenditure.

Extensive shoaling which took place in the Cawthorne Channel Entrance caused much concern amongst the Shipping Community on account of the casualties to shipping and the necessary reduction in the draught of vessels using this route to Abonema, but a detailed survey made of Boler Creek, showed that vessels could proceed to Abonema by this route with a greater degree of safety, and at a deeper draught than the Cawthorne Channel Entrance would admit. Boler Creek was therefore opened to shipping in September, and Cawthorne Channel has been abandoned.

The Weather Channel over Akassa Bar shows a steady improvement. Vessels can now enter the port of Akassa under more favourable conditions and at a deeper draught than has hitherto been considered advisable.

Lagos Harbour.

207. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the entrance works have remained satisfactory though as usual constant dredging has been necessary to maintain the required depths.

208. Although the movements of the foreshore at one, three, five and ten miles on either side of the harbour entrance are not so marked as in previous years, the foreshores remain in an unstable state and more particularly is this the case immediately under the lee of the East Mole. The continual heavy surf in June and the rapid erosion of the beach at one particular place in the immediate vicinity of Victoria village made it appear possible that the sea might inundate the village during the year, but a certain amount of filling was successfully carried out in this area and any further danger [illegible] by prevented.

209. The scheme for providing Lagos Island with adequate communication with the mainland by way of Iddo Island has been completed. The work of widening Denton Causeway and its road approaches has also been completed.

Railway.

210. The Nigerian Railway has a total length of 1,905 miles of single track open line. Including sidings the total mileage amounts to 2,178 miles. It is divided into a Western and Eastern line. The former comprises a main line from Lagos (Iddo and Apapa Stations) to N'guru, a distance of 842 miles, and contains branch lines from Ifo to Idogo, Minna to Baro, Zaria to Kaura Namoda and a narrow gauge line from Zaria to Jos. The Eastern line commences at Port Harcourt, joining the Western line at Kaduna (569 miles) and connects with Jos by a branch line from Kafanchan (63 miles).

211. During the early part of the year drainage and improvements to banks and cuttings were carried out on the section of the track between Minna and Kaduna Junction, the relaying and re-alignment of which was completed in 1934. A comprehensive programme for the strengthening of bridges on the main line is being undertaken.

212. The Gross Earnings of the Railway for the financial year ended 31st March, 1935, were £2,007,674 or £139,502 in excess of the 1933-34 figure. The total expenditure during this period amounted to £1,038,758 with net receipts of £968,916. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges of £1,046,226 and the balance of £77,310 was obtained from the General Revenue of the Colony. The ratio of working expenditure to gross receipts was 52.01% as against 57.59% in 1933-34.

213. The total number of passengers carried was 5,080,016 a decrease of 99,190 as compared with the previous year. Goods traffic amounted to 660,615 tons—an increase of 33,140 tons. These figures include minerals and livestock.

214. The estimated revenue for the calendar year 1935 is placed at £1,938,635, and the approximate expenditure, including operating costs and interest on capital, is expected to amount to £2,098,072.

215. During the year 191 stations and twenty-three halts were open for traffic. Two new halts named Inisa and Erin Ile have been built at miles 199½ and 210¼ respectively from Iddo.

216. From the 1st October the Minna-Baro Branch Line was closed for passenger traffic; the conveyance of goods being restricted to specified days. This course was necessitated by the need for extensive culvert renewals and strengthening of bridges.

217. A serious washout occurred on this branch near Bakoji in July, 150 feet of bank being washed away. Traffic was interrupted from 23rd July to 4th August. In September another heavy washout near Enugu, on the Eastern Railway, resulted in a train being derailed. A bank twenty feet high was washed away for forty feet, traffic was held up for four days and it was necessary to build a deviation before it could be resumed.

218. To relieve the pressure on the booking offices caused by the heavy increase in third class passengers, Automatic Electric Ticket Printing Machines for the issue of platform, ½d. and 1d. third class tickets to suburban stations have been installed at Iddo, Ebute Metta and Ebute Metta Junction Stations.

219. Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were made, the more important being as follows:—

(*a*) The haulage charges for movements within port areas were revised also the regulations and charges for the handling and storage of transhipment, overcarried, and unclaimed cargo.

(*b*) Rates for conveyance of nickel and copper coins were considerably reduced, the same rate applying to both passenger and goods train services.

(*c*) Monthly third class season tickets between Iddo and Agbado stations were introduced.

(*d*) Various rates were reduced including the special rates for staple commodities such as cotton, palm oil and palm kernels.

220. In the workshops section of the Mechanical Department, the repair output was:—

130 Locomotives.

100 Coaching vehicles.

997 Goods vehicles.

In addition the conversion of one engine from an obsolete type was completed; five new third class coaches, fifty new cattle wagons, and eighty-three new covered wagons suitable for a load of 25 tons were put into service. The new third class coaches seat 114 persons and are equipped with roof ventilators; a water supply for drinking purposes is provided. The new cattle wagons are capable of holding an average of twenty-two head of cattle; they are equipped with roofs, as protection from the sun and collapsible canvas troughs for drinking water. Ventilation has also received careful attention. The bodies of the new covered goods wagons were built by African employees at Ebute Metta Workshops and are of Nigerian Timber throughout. The programme of modernising locomotive stock continued throughout the year. Two new boilers were completed and the building of three is in progress. Stock rebuilt and put into service during the year comprised:—

5 Third class coaches.
17 Goods brake vans.
36 Covered goods wagons, 20-ton capacity.

All timber used on these vehicles was of Nigerian origin. Further progress has been made in standardising component parts for covered goods wagons.

221. As regards the Running Section of the Machanical Department, Improvement Classes for African engine-men continued throughout the year and are now held at Zaria, Minna and Enugu. A great deal of interest is displayed in these classes by African engine-men and it is hoped later to include Artisan staff.

222. Continued attention has been given to oil and coal consumption and, as a result of revised oil rations, it has been possible to obtain a considerable decrease in the oil consumption per 100 miles. Experiments have been carried out with firegrates and fireboxes with a view to improving combustion and reducing consumption of coal.

223. Close attention has been given to increasing the efficiency of Running Shed African staff, many of whom have not had the advantage of serving a regular workshop apprenticeship. Increased efficiency in this direction will result in improved condition of engines in traffic.

224. For the use of relief crews on extended engine runs between Enugu and Kaduna two caboose vans were put into service. Locomotives in the Eastern District are now operated entirely by African engine-men.

Orders placed in England during the year included—

(*a*) 50 New cattle wagons.
(*b*) 4 Garratt Locomotives.
(*c*) 31 Covered goods wagons

225. During the year under review, the motor service, maintained on the Zaria-Sokoto road, was successful. A special rate was introduced for groundnuts from points served by the N'Guru-Maiduguri experimental motor service, and approximately 1,000 tons were transported to railhead at N'Guru. It is anticipated that this traffic will increase next year. Six new diesel engined lorries of 3/3½-tons capacity, with trailers of 3-tons capacity have been ordered for the Road Motor Services in the North.

Roads and Bridges.

Public Works Department.

226. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,775 miles. Of this total 168 miles are bituminous surfaced, 3,273 are gravelled and 334 are earth roads. 180 miles of township roads are maintained. Continued research on bituminous surfacing and an analysis of natural available road materials have proved that suitable soil grading with and without bituminous proofing provides adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction that has hitherto been practicable.

227. Two obsolete timber bridges on the Enugu-Abakaliki roads have been replaced by standard steel spans.

228. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 2,192 and 11,203 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively. (There are also 1,013 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Connection with the Southern Provinces road system is made on the following routes Ilorin-Ogbomosho, Awtun-Ado-Ekiti and between Oturkpo and Obolo, Ankpa and N'sukka and Kabba and Ikole.

Work is also in progress on the establishment of all-season road communication with Yola *via* Biu and Garkidda and the construction of the Dindima Bridge over the Gongola on the direct road from Bauchi to Gombe.

229. There are approximately 5,943 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar roads	10	miles.
Gravel roads	1,879	,,
Earth roads	4,054	,,
	5,943	,,

Posts and Telegraphs.

230. *Mails.*—The fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented on a few occasions during the year by additional sailings. Mails are also conveyed to Europe as opportunity occurs by the steamers of the Woermann Linie, Holland West African Line and Messrs. John Holts. The internal main mail routes are operated by means of railway, motor transport or marine services. Subsidiary branch services are maintained by motor, carrier or canoe transport to all the outlying Post Offices connected with the main mail routes.

231. *Telegraphs.*—The principal transmitting offices are Lagos, Kaduna and Enugu which are inter-connected providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 102 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission has continued to be very satisfactory. Lagos traffic is transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of a quadruplex repeater at Kaduna.

232. *Wireless.*—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe which provide internal telegraph communication have given satisfactory service throughout the year and have proved their reliability. The Lagos wireless station receives regularly the official press bulletins broadcast from Rugby.

233. *Wireless Broadcasting.*—Improvement in the transmission from European stations and also in the design of wireless sets has caused the number of privately owned sets to increase considerably and since 1st April of this year all such sets have been licensed. In Lagos where good reception is difficult a Radio Distribution Service by land line was inaugurated on the 2nd December. Inaugural speeches were made by the Secretary of State and the Governor; the reception was excellent and the speeches were received and distributed with great clearness to the four hundred subscribers whose loud-speakers had by that date been installed and to a large number of people in the Glover Memorial Hall where special arrangements had been made for a free broadcast to give the Lagos public some idea of the possibilities of this innovation. The service has over 400 subscribers and the numbers are increasing rapidly.

234. *Telephones.*—There are twenty-one Telephone Exchanges in operation, trunk telephone service being available between—

(*a*) Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta and Ibadan.

(*b*) Port Harcourt, Aba, Calabar and Itu (with call offices at Uyo, Ikot-Ekpene and Oron).

(*c*) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.

(*d*) Jos and Bukuru.

In order to popularise the telephone amongst African communities in areas where no telegraphic facilities exist, a start has been made by the installation of a telephone call office at Otta, nine miles from Agege. Other outlying places will be linked up as opportunity offers.

Following the introduction of reduced rates and penny calls in Lagos last year a reduction in the flat rate for residential telephones in the provinces has been introduced.

235. *Departmental Training Schools.*—In the Technical School for African Engineering Officers the most recently recruited group of probationer Inspectors have received their final theoretical training before going out to continue their training in semi-responsible positions. The results of external examinations taken by these officers are most encouraging. Other technical officers have also been given special courses of instructions in the school.

In the Telegraph School probationer Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

Aviation.

236. Up to the middle of 1935, there appeared to be no demand for air facilities of any elaborate nature: the landing grounds at Lagos, Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Bauchi, Yola and Maiduguri were of an emergency character only, and ample notice had to be given by aviators who wished to use them. In anticipation, however, of a regular air service by Imperial Airways from England *via* Khartoum to Lagos and the Gold Coast, work has started on landing grounds at Maiduguri, Kano, Kaduna, Minna, Oshogbo and Lagos to bring them up to modern requirements as runway landing grounds. Reclamation work was also in progress at Apapa at the end of the year, with the object of providing facilities for this purpose. A committee has recently been appointed, consisting of the Heads of interested Departments to co-ordinate matters in connection with the development of aviation. The Director of Marine is the Registrar of Aircraft for Nigeria.

237. Four Royal Air Force aircraft, on a flight from Aden to Bathurst, landed at Maiduguri, Bauchi, Katsina, Sokoto, and Azare on their way to Bathurst, and at Sokoto, Katsina and Maiduguri on their homeward trip. Kano landing ground was also used on one or two occasions by civil flyers.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

238. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, eighteen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate.

239. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at seventy Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 20% and the total of the amount deposited by 28.9%.

240. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

(*a*) British gold, silver and bronze coins.

(*b*) West African Currency Board silver and "alloy" coins of the following denominations:—

2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.

(*c*) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—

1d., ½d. and one-tenth pence.

(*d*) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £83,300 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1934-35 and was shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

241. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies, collectively, the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June, 1933.	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,543,736	1,432,650	1,348,318
" " Alloy Coin	6,716,944	5,374,078	7,276,567
" " Nickel Bronze Coin ...	606,193	624,628	653,065
" " Currency Notes	705,140	697,024	717,295

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

242. *Public Works Department. General.*—Local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective areas. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by Departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

243. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos). Its operation continues to play an important part in the development of the internal and export timber trade.

244. Further attention has been given to the many problems which surround the question of damage to buildings by termites. Two bungalows which had been damaged in this manner have been almost completely reconstructed and anti-termite measures have been adopted for their preservation. Other bungalows are being similarly treated. Ninety-four specimens of termites, collected from various parts of Nigeria, have been forwarded to the Natural History Museum (British Museum), London, for classification. The existence of nineteen different kinds of termites (one of which is non-subterranean) has been established. A close study is being made of the fourteen varieties which are of proved economic importance and it is hoped that a means will be found for effectively combating this pest.

245. The Department maintains classes for training technical probationers in Lagos and Kaduna; the work in class is supplemented by periods of practical work under Divisional officers. An Engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

246. *Waterworks.*—Existing supplies were normally maintained. The improvements being carried out to the supplies at Abeokuta, Calabar and Benin are almost completed. A new supply has been completed at Ife and work on the Okene supply has begun. Approval has been obtained to begin work on a small supply at Ilorin. Investigations of water supplies for Ibadan, Iwo, Ede, Ogbomosho, Zaria, Katsina and Jos were continued. At Otta and several places in Ijebu Province trial bore holes will shortly be put down.

247. *Electricity Undertakings.*—The Electrical branch of the Department manages and operates the electricity undertakings in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Enugu. The units generated by the four undertakings in 1935 amounted to 9,566,144, an increase of 619,410 units over the previous year. The revenue from the sale of current, hire of apparatus and fans was £107,693, an increase of £6,459. There is a hiring scheme for cookers, refrigerators, water heaters and fans. An assisted wiring scheme operates at three of the undertakings.

The construction of the Abeokuta Electricity Scheme was completed during the year and is now managed and operated by the branch on behalf of the Egba Native Administration. The branch took over the management and operation of the Kano undertaking in April.

CHAPTER XIII.
JUSTICE AND POLICE.

248. For the purpose of the administration of justice four Courts are established in Nigeria:—

The Supreme Court.
The High Court of the Protectorate.
The Magistrates' Courts.
The Native Courts.

Towards the end of 1933 various new Ordinances were enacted to reform the judicial organisation of the country. These came into operation on 1st April, 1934.

249. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony and for certain classes of proceedings in the Protectorate. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

250. The following statement shows the number of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1934, to 31st October, 1935:—

Offences against the person	739
Offences against property	1,486
Offences against Currency	15
Offences against Public Order, Law and Morality	6,350
Miscellaneous offences	638
Total	9,228

251. The Provincial Court ceased to exist on the 31st of March, 1934, and was replaced by the Courts constituted by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, No. 45 of 1933. As from April 1st, 1934, in accordance with this ordinance, justice has been administered in the Protectorate by the High Court of the Protectorate and the Magistrates' Courts and by the Native Courts established in accordance with Ordinance No. 44 of 1933. Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court.

The High Court and Magistrates' Courts are open to legal practitioners who were debarred from appearing in the Provincial Courts, while major powers have been placed in the hands of Judges and Assistant Judges and minor powers have been vested in Magistrates. The powers formerly enjoyed by Administrative Officers have, for the most part, been considerably curtailed, save in the more inaccessible areas.

At the same time the Native Court system has been linked with the other Protectorate Courts by the granting of the right of appeal, by virtue of which, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the lowest Native Court to either the Governor or the West African Court of Appeal.

The following is a statement of cases heard before the Protectorate Courts during the twelve months from 1st November, 1934, to 31st October, 1935:—

Description	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person	229	1,723	1,952
" " property	753	2,033	2,786
" " Currency	5	223	228
" Public Order, Law and Morality	220	1,107	1,327
Miscellaneous offences	1,119	1,228	2,347
Total	2,326	6,314	8,640

252. The Native Courts Ordinance provides for the constitution of Native Courts. The Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and their jurisdiction is defined by the warrant establishing them. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All native tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff. There are avenues of appeal to the High Court of the Protectorate and to the Governor.

253. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to confirmation by the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1934 (figures for 1935 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	657,976	49	3,883	6,358
Bauchi	984,757	51	1,920	15,340
Benue	986,525	87	4,373	9,307
Bornu	1,044,632	38	2,792	6,956
Ilorin	453,347	37	820	4,347
Kabba	463,531	40	2,293	3,998
Kano	2,374,253	36	9,432	40,155
Katsina	1,039,109	22	2,321	12,775
Niger	461,208	44	4,504	4,335
Plateau	540,836	58	2,694	8,400
Sokoto	1,869,160	57	6,305	20,099
Zaria	428,142	26	1,390	9,758
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,303,476	545	42,727	141,828
Abeokuta	434,526	35	2,943	6,507
Benin	459,906	75	7,712	10,912
Calabar	900,285	84	9,132	24,907
Cameroons	382,501	48	2,180	5,163
Ijebu	305,408	22	2,368	2,138
Ogoja	726,233	148	6,472	5,058
Ondo	462,560	35	3,646	5,346
Onitsha	1,096,323	59	7,784	4,940
Owerri	1,616,072	104	24,210	17,567
Oyo	1,342,259	72	2,783	11,787
Warri	414,505	273	5,406	7,924
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,140,578	955	74,636	102,249

Payment of Fines.

254. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year

	Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
SUPREME COURT.				
Colony	6,459	1,475	68	8,002
PROTECTORATE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	934	812	267	2,013
Southern "	7,094	6,095	297	13,486
Total	8,028	6,907	564	15,499
NATIVE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	35,196	14,580	...	61,058
Southern "	36,093	19,160	6,492	145,402
Total	71,289	33,740	6,492	206,460

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.

† " " Includes imprisonment instead of fine.

‡ " " Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

255. For purposes of administration the Nigeria Police Force is divided into three areas:—the Colony in charge of a Commissioner of Police, the Northern Area in charge of an Assistant Inspector-General with Headquarters at Kaduna, and the Southern Area which is administered from the Inspector-General's headquarters in Lagos.

256. The main activities of the Nigeria police are confined to the Colony, the Southern Provinces (excluding Oyo, Abeokuta and Ijebu) and the townships in the Northern Provinces. Outside these areas police work is performed by Native Administration Forces in varying stages of development, the assistance of the Government police being sought as occasion demands. The

Native Administrations are taking great interest in police matters and during 1935 those of Kano, Sokoto and Ilorin in the Northern Provinces each paid for the services of an Assistant Commissioner who was lent for the purpose of organising and instructing the local Forces.

257. The chief problems confronting the police of Nigeria are the suppression of counterfeit coining and illicit distillation of spirits. Apart from these matters and a system of buying and selling of children which, fortunately, is not widespread, crime in Nigeria presents no very unusual features.

258. There has been a marked increase in the making and circulation of counterfeit coin, especially in the South-Eastern Provinces. The quality of spurious coin has improved to such an extent that at times local experts are unable to express an opinion as to whether particular coins are genuine or not. Numerous enquiries made with the intention of procuring the printing of forged West African currency notes have been addressed to printers in various parts of the world; legislation which makes such enquiries an offence has now been passed.

259. The illicit distillation of spirits is still very prevalent but it was not possible to detail an officer to conduct a special campaign against this evil until October. This officer is operating in the Owerri Province and arrangements have been made for another officer to start a similar campaign in the Calabar Province early in 1936. Illicit distillation is, however, so widespread that the salutary effect of these special campaigns is purely local.

260. From January to July, 1935, an officer conducted a campaign against slave dealing and child stealing in the Owerri Province. Reliable information has been very difficult to obtain as stolen children or slaves pass through many hands before they reach the ultimate purchasers. Cases involving twenty-seven children were dealt with, most of the children being returned to their parents. Twenty cases of slave dealing or child stealing, and cases arising directly from the traffic in children were brought before the courts. Fifteen convictions were obtained in which forty-five persons were involved. The campaign was restarted in October, and investigations are being continued.

261. The quantity of smuggled tobacco seized by the Preventive Services Police on the Eastern and Western Frontiers amounted to over 23,000 heads. This amount is a record and exceeds the total for 1934 by over one hundred per cent. Owing to the activities of smugglers beyond the former limits of the Preventive Services a police post was established at Wasimi on the Western Frontier and the northern section of the Eastern service was extended to Lip.

Prisons.

262. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

(*a*) Native Administration Prisons.
(*b*) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

263. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo, Okitipupa and Ife. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

264. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 4,110 (3,797 Northern Provinces, 313 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over six hundred and fifty inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1934 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 16.33 as compared with 15.62 in 1931. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

265. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of a Director of Prisons, this position being filled by the Assistant Inspector-General of Police, and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Three prisons are maintained in the Northern Provinces, one each at Kaduna, Lokoja and Jos with accommodation for 320, 222 and 102 prisoners respectively. They accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Protectorate Courts and in the Provincial and Supreme Courts prior to the inauguration of the Protectorate Courts. A certain number of prisoners undergoing sentences in the Native Administration Gaols are transferred, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, to these Prisons. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good;

there have been eleven deaths (one being a case awaiting trial) for the eleven months ended 30th November, 1935, as compared with fourteen in 1934.

266. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

(*a*) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.

(*b*) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Protectorate and Native Courts.

267. At the close of the year forty-six prisons were being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five were Convict Prisons, eight Provincal Prisons and thirty-three Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt and the prisons at Warri, Sapele, Forcados, Benin City, Onitsha, Buea, Kumba and Bamenda are of permanent construction. The remainder which are situated in various Provincial and Divisional Headquarters are of semi-permanent or temporary construction. Convict Prisons are in charge of Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of the Prison Department, the remainder being in charge of Administrative Officers acting as Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents.

268. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1934 was 38,259, made up as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*
Under warrants of the Supreme Court ...	4,223	181
,, ,, ,, ,, Provincial Court	5,433	285
,, ,, ,, ,, Protectorate Court	7,424	334
,, ,, ,, ,, Native Courts ...	18,385	1,994

(Figures for 1935 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up in 1934 was 7,031.54.

269. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

270. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

271. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

In the Northern Provinces the prisoners are divided for disciplinary measures into four divisions. On admission long sentenced prisoners are placed in the fourth division. After periods of three months, six months and nine months they are promoted to the third, second and first divisions respectively according to their conduct during the required period in the preceding division. Prisoners in the first and second divisions are granted, proportionately, certain minor privileges as an inducement to continue to be of good behaviour.

272. In the Southern Provinces instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat-making.

273. In the Northern Provinces prison industries, which include tailoring, carpentry, boot and shoe repairing, basket making, mat weaving and chair making are maintained at Kaduna and Lokoja prisons more for instructional than commercial purposes. Cloth weaving, solely for prison use, was introduced in the Kaduna Convict Prison during the year under review and has proved an excellent innovation.

Juvenile Prisoners.

274. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Protectorate or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

275. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences was established at Enugu in the latter part of

1932 and on the 1st of January, 1933, accommodation was available for thirty boys. During 1933 two more brick buildings were erected and accommodation is now available for eighty boys. The buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu prison brickfields. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the end of the year there were twenty-six boys in the institution.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1935:—

Ordinances.

276. The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1935 (No. 3 of 1935), was enacted as it was considered necessary, in view of the increase in and development of wireless telegraphy, to replace the Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance (Chapter 45) by a more comprehensive measure.

The Ordinance provides that licences for radio distribution stations, telephone broadcasting stations, land stations and coast stations shall be granted by the Governor, who shall determine the terms and conditions of the licence, and that apparatus for wireless telegraphy not used for the purposes of such stations, as, for example, the ordinary receiving sets, shall be used in virtue of licences granted in accordance with regulations made under the Ordinance. The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations with regard to the grant of such licences, and licences to deal in wireless telegraphy apparatus, the fees to be paid for licences and other matters.

277. The Protectorate Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 7 of 1935). In order to obviate the necessity of appointing for the Protectorate a number of junior administrative officers as Magistrates with powers restricted to the issue of summonses, warrants and other process this Ordinance—

(*a*) provides that all Administrative Officers of the Protectorate shall *ex-officio* be Justices of the Peace in the areas for which they are appointed and empowers the Governor to appoint other persons to be Justices of the Peace, and

(*b*) confers upon all Justices of the Peace the limited powers specified in section 4, section 41A (3).

The Ordinance does not give Justices of the Peace any jurisdiction to try or to hold preliminary investigations in criminal causes or to try civil causes.

Section 6 supplies certain inadvertent omissions in that part of the Third Schedule to the principal Ordinance which relates to the Petitions of Right Ordinance (Chapter 8).

278. The Registration of Titles Ordinance, 1935 (No. 13 of 1935), provides for the registration of titles to land in any area in the Colony or the Southern Provinces (excluding the Cameroons under British Mandate).

279. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 14 of 1935) increases the jurisdiction of Magistrates in the Colony to that of Magistrates in the Protectorate.

280. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 15 of 1935) provides that the punishment of whipping may be inflicted by a whip, the implement used to carry out a sentence of whipping imposed by a Moslem court, as well as by "a light rod, or cane, or birch", the implements at present prescribed by section 18 of the Criminal Code.

Supplies a statement of the law relating to the criminal liability of intoxicated persons more accurately representing the law in England at the present time than that contained in section 29 of the Criminal Code.

Inserts in the Code a provision similar to that contained in section 1 (1) of the English Infanticide Act, 1922 (12 and 13 Geo. 5, ch. 18), which is to the effect that a woman who causes the death of her newly-born child at a time when she has not fully recovered from the effect of giving birth to the child and when by reason thereof the balance of her mind is disturbed is not to be deemed to be guilty of murder but may be convicted of a felony, namely infanticide, and may be punished as if she had been guilty of the offence of manslaughter of the child.

281. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935 (No. 16 of 1935) provides that where a pregnant woman is convicted of a capital offence the sentence to be passed on her is to be a sentence of imprisonment for life instead of a sentence of death.

The Ordinance also provides that a woman charged with the murder of her newly-born child may, if acquitted of murder, be convicted of the offence of concealment of birth or of infanticide, and if charged with infanticide may, if acquitted of that offence, be convicted of concealment of birth, provided in each case that the evidence warrants such a conviction.

282. The Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance, 1935 (No. 17 of 1935) provides for the remission of the whole or a part of the export duty payable on palm oil produced from plantations or plots of planted oil palms which have been properly cultivated.

283. The Gold Trading Ordinance, 1935 (No. 18 of 1935) provides for the regulation of traffic in raw gold so as to prevent the selling and buying of gold stolen from persons engaged in mining.

284. The Goldsmiths Ordinance, 1935 (No. 21 of 1935). With a view to discouraging goldsmiths from unlawfully obtaining possession of raw gold (as defined in the Gold Trading Ordinance) this Ordinance requires Goldsmiths to obtain licences and to keep books and to produce such books and their stocks of gold for inspection. Neither the Gold Trading Ordinance, 1935 (No. 18 of 1935), nor the Goldsmiths Ordinance, 1935 (No. 21 of 1935) have yet been brought into force.

285. The Kola Tenancies Ordinance, 1935 (No. 25 of 1935) enables any kola tenancy in the township of Onitsha, or in any other part of the Protectorate to which the Ordinance may be applied by Order in Council, to be brought to an end at the instance of the grantor.

286. The Importation of Plants Regulation Ordinance, 1935 (No. 29 of 1935) enables the Governor in Council to make Regulations regarding the importation of plants with a view to the prevention of the introduction and spread of pests and diseases affecting vegetation, and for purposes connected therewith.

287. The Co-operative Societies Ordinance, 1935 (No. 29 of 1935). The object of this Ordinance is to regularise the position of those producers' and marketing organisations which already exist in Nigeria and to facilitate the development of the co-operative movement and its extension to other fields of production.

Subsidiary Legislation.

288. By Order in Council No. 36 of 1935 under the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, the total quantity of regulated textiles manufactured in Japan which may be imported into Nigeria during 1936 is fixed at 2,455,000 square yards.

289. By Regulation No. 6 of 1935 provision has been made for computing the royalties payable on tin, lead, silver, gold and their ores, and on wolfram by which the value of these metals and their ores shall be deemed to be the value based on the actual London price of the metal or its equivalent.

290. Regulations No. 9 of 1935 make provision for the speedy withdrawal by a depositor in Lagos of a sum exceeding two but not exceeding ten pounds from the Post Office Savings Bank, Lagos.

291. Regulations No. 19 of 1935 make amended provision for the discipline and correction of prisoners in Government prisons.

292. By Regulations No. 20 of 1935 no oranges shall be exported from Nigeria for sale unless they are packed in a prescribed manner and have been examined by an Inspector.

293. Regulations No. 23 of 1935 make provision under section 16 of the Forced Labour Ordinance for the purposes of preventing the spread of sleeping sickness.

294. Regulations No. 24 of 1935 provide for the registration of oil palm plantations and palm oil societies, for the inspection of plantations and for the procedure to be carried out in order that a remission of export duty may be claimed under the Cultivated Oil Palm Ordinance, No. 17 of 1935.

295. Regulations No. 25 of 1935 make provision for the control of cotton marketing by the prescription of Market Areas and Buying Areas and for the licensing of cotton buyers.

296. Regulations No. 27 of 1935 make provision for the exchange of wireless signals between ships in certain creeks, rivers or channels for the purpose of giving information as to their positions and for facilitating their navigation.

297. Rule No. 2 of 1935 made under the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, provides for the levying of money due to a judgment creditor by seizure and sale of the goods of the judgment debtor.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

298. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1930–31 ...	7,847,554	8,555,022	863,403
1931–32 ...	6,732,454	8,063,143	597,147
1932–33 ...	6,899,567	6,898,801	719,283
1933–34 ...	6,750,407	6,898,816	102,251
1934–35 ...	7,000,625	6,876,526	384,182

299. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1935, excluding the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £2,314,028 and £2,206,018, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds, during that period, is £1,103 and £31,044 respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1935-36 exclusive of Railway figures other than the Railway net deficit, are £5,305,104 and £4,823,650 respectively.

300. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 30th September, 1935, amounted to £27,964,989 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £5,408,471. This latter amount includes the two Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Funds of £2,949,686 which are classified as "Appropriated Funds" in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to Sinking Funds.

301. All Nigeria Loans rank as "Trustee" Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1935, are as follows:—

	Amount Outstanding.	*Description of Stock.*	*Quotation.*
1.	£6,363,226	Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock, 1949-79	127
2.	£3,200,390	,, 6% ,, ,, 1936-46	103
3.	£5,700,000	,, 4% ,, ,, 1963	111
4.	£1,250,000	,, 5% ,, ,, 1947-57	116
5.	£4,263,373	,, 5% ,, ,, 1950-60	117
6.	£4,188,000	,, 3% ,, ,, 1955	100

302. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1934-35 amounted to £1,633,483 of which the Railway contributed £876,663, in respect of interest only.

303. *Assets.*—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the Nigeria *Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1935, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £2,490,584, which is £108,010 more than the surplus at the commencement of the financial year 1935-36. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1935. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £407,394.

304. Loan Funds, of which the unexpended balance amounted to £473,867 on the 30th of September, 1935, and surplus funds are invested in England, in "Trustee Securities".

305. Some of the larger Assets which are appropriated to specific services and invested, are as follows:—

	£
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund No. 1 A/c	912,024
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund No. 2 A/c	2,037,662
Railway Renewals Fund	203,898
Marine Renewals Fund	52,914
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers ...	101,186
Electricity Renewals Fund	27,269

306. *Taxation.*—A graduated Income Tax, not exceeding one per cent, is levied on incomes (when not less than £30 per annum) of male persons in the Colony and of male non-natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in paragraphs 312-321. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided, in varying proportions, between Government and Native Administrations.

307. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1933-34 is as follows:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	447,397
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	79,914
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	246,888
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	811
Income Tax, Colony	20,108
Income Tax, Protectorate	12,555
	£807,673

308. *Customs Tariff (Summarised).*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 15% *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 10s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.), firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s. the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods:—plain weave ¾d., fancy weave 1½d.,

etc.; all of which duties, with the exception of those payable on gin, rum and petrol, are subject to a surtax of 10% of the amount payable as from the 22nd of October, 1934.

309. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton), palm kernel oil (£2 the ton), palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton), palm oil (11s. 6d. the ton), tin (3s. 4d. the ton), fresh bananas (1½d. per count bunch) and dry bananas (2d. per 10 lb.).

310. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—No excise duties have been levied in Nigeria prior to the enactment of the Tobacco and Cigarettes Excise Duties Ordinance, 1933.

The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties, in the year 1934-35, was as follows:—

		£
Licences,	Game	487
,,	Liquor	6,694
,,	Motor vehicles and drivers ...	56,244
,,	Guns, etc.	1,719
,,	Miscellaneous	2,372
Stamp duties	... ...	8,468
		£75,984

311. *Native Administrations.*—The 122 Native Treasuries throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, which varies from 50% to 65% of the total collected. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1934-35 of all the Native Treasuries together were £1,294,021 and £1,308,793 respectively (Northern Provinces £867,640 and £898,148; Southern Provinces £426,381 and £410,645). The total excess of Expenditure over Revenue (£14,772) is reflected in the total Reserve Funds of the Native Treasuries, which, at the beginning of the financial year 1934-35, stood at £1,891,616 and at the end, after certain adjustments had been made, stood at £1,876,446 (Northern Provinces £1,392,316; Southern Provinces £484,130); all of which figures are subject to audit.

Northern Provinces.

312. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is

calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

313. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 12s. per adult tax-paying male.

314. The hardships suffered by the people as a result of the economic depression were relieved by reductions both in the general and cattle tax where proved necessary as well as by such concessions as the waiving of dispensary fees in certain areas and of immunisation fees in others. To meet a reduction in Revenue considerable economies were made by Native Administrations without, however, impairing essential services or even such medical and educational services as have been inaugurated in recent years.

Southern Provinces.

315. There are three main forms of assessment of tax :—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

316. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately 2½ per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

317. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

318. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

319. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" was introduced with the consent of the people. The suitability of this form of taxation for more primitive peoples is open to question and for the present its extension to other areas is unlikely and during the course of the year in certain areas where it was found that the system was not understood its use was discontinued. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to 2½ per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

320. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family. In the Calabar Province in certain areas tax has successfully been collected during the year by clan and group authorities where formerly it has been found necessary to utilise lower authorities.

321. Owing to the general improvement in prices tax collection has been rendered easier during the year and only in two small areas in the Cameroons Province has it been found necessary to make further small reductions in the rates of tax.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

322. His Majesty's Ships *Weston*, *Rochester* and *Bridgewater* paid the usual visits to Lagos and other Nigerian ports during the course of their West African cruises.

323. The Sultan of Sokoto has been awarded the Honorary C.M.G.

324. Mallam Saidu, Emir of Bida, who died on 19th January, has been succeeded by Muhammadu Ndayabo, a son of the sixth Emir Muhammadu. Abdulahi, Emir of Agaie, died on the 20th April and has been succeeded by Aliyu the eldest surviving son of the fifth Emir. Mai Arri, Mai (Chief) of Biu, died in July and has been succeeded by his younger brother, Maina Arri.

325. Abubakr, Chief of Birnin Gwari since before the British occupation, died on the 16th of December.

326. The Law School which was founded last year has proved such a success that it is proposed to re-engage the teachers from the Sudan Law School at the termination of their agreements.

327. The Silver Jubilee of His Majesty King George V was observed in every Government station and large town by gatherings of all the Native authorities, chiefs and people. Everywhere were organised games, native plays, dancing and sports for the people and for the school children, for which medals and prizes were distributed. Entertainment and refreshments for all were arranged and in most of the stations a firework display completed the celebrations of Jubilee day.

328. In Lagos the Jubilee was celebrated with great enthusiasm, and it is estimated that a crowd of not less than 50,000 people attended the ceremony of Trooping the Colour which took place on the Race Course. One of the principal events of the celebrations was the performance by the Nigeria Regiment of a small Tatoo on the lines of the Aldershot Tatoo in England. The Tatoo was preceded by the broadcast of His Majesty's Speech to the multitudes on the Race Course. This was the first occasion on which a public broadcast had ever been heard in Nigeria. The reproduction was perfect and the complete silence in which it was received made an indelible impression. A Jubilee memorial Bandstand has been erected on Denton Causeway and an imposing clock tower, presented by the Syrian-Lebanese community to mark the occasion, has been placed near the War Memorial at Idumota.

APPENDIX.

The following publications may be obtained from the C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos and, where marked with an asterisk, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

	£	s.	d.
Customs:			
Customs Laws of Nigeria	1	0	0
Customs Tariffs, Import and Export	0	0	6
The Nigerian Goldfield	0	1	0
Departmental Annual Reports from 1s. to 10s.			
Geological:			
The Tin Fields of Zaria and Kano Provinces:			
Tin Stone in Calabar (Raeburn, Bain, Russ) ...	0	10	0
History:			
A History of Nigeria (Burns)	0	15	0
A History of Yorubas (Johnson)	1	1	0
Legal:			
*The Laws of Nigeria, 4 Volumes	5	0	0
*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933 Supplement	1	0	0
*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933, 1934 and 1935 Legislation	0	10	0
Natural History:			
Some Common Birds of West Africa (Fairbairn)	0	3	0
Miscellaneous:			
*The Principles of Native Administration and their Application (Cameron)	0	1	0
Land Tenure in the Yoruba Provinces (Ward Price)	0	10	0
Sir Donald Cameron's Note on above	0	1	0
*Nigeria Handbook 11th Edition	0	7	6
*The Tribes of Northern Nigeria (Meek) 2 Volumes ... ... (each)	0	18	0
*The Tribes of Southern Nigeria (Talbot) 4 Volumes ... ... (set)	3	10	0
The Muhammadan Emirates of Nigeria (Hogben)	0	10	6
Periodicals:			
*Northern Provinces Annual Report	0	3	6
*Southern Provinces Annual Report	0	3	6
*Blue Book	1	0	0
*Staff List	0	2	6
*Nigeria Gazette (weekly) annual subscription ...	2	0	0
Monthly Trade Summary: annual subscription ...	1	1	0
*Legislative Council Debates (various prices).			
*Trade Report	0	7	6
Maps:			
Map of Nigeria, scale 1/3,000,000 (mounted) ...	0	8	6
Map of Nigeria, 1930, scale 1/2,000,000 (mounted)	0	6	6
Communications Map and Guide	1	1	0

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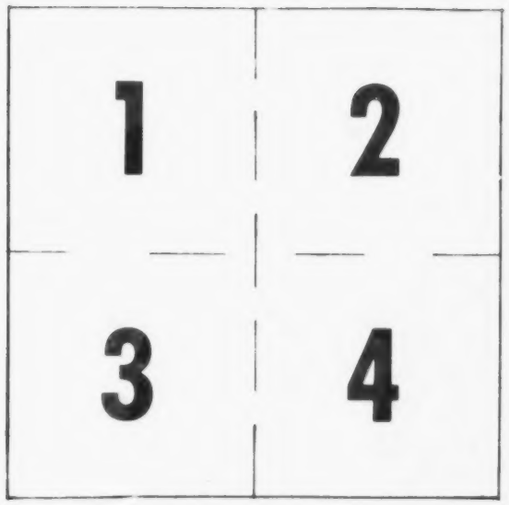

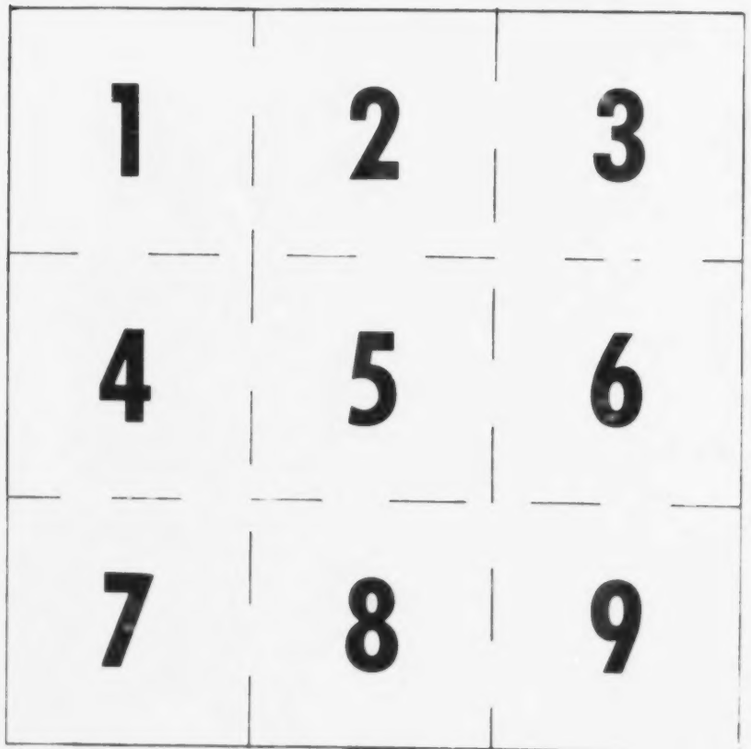

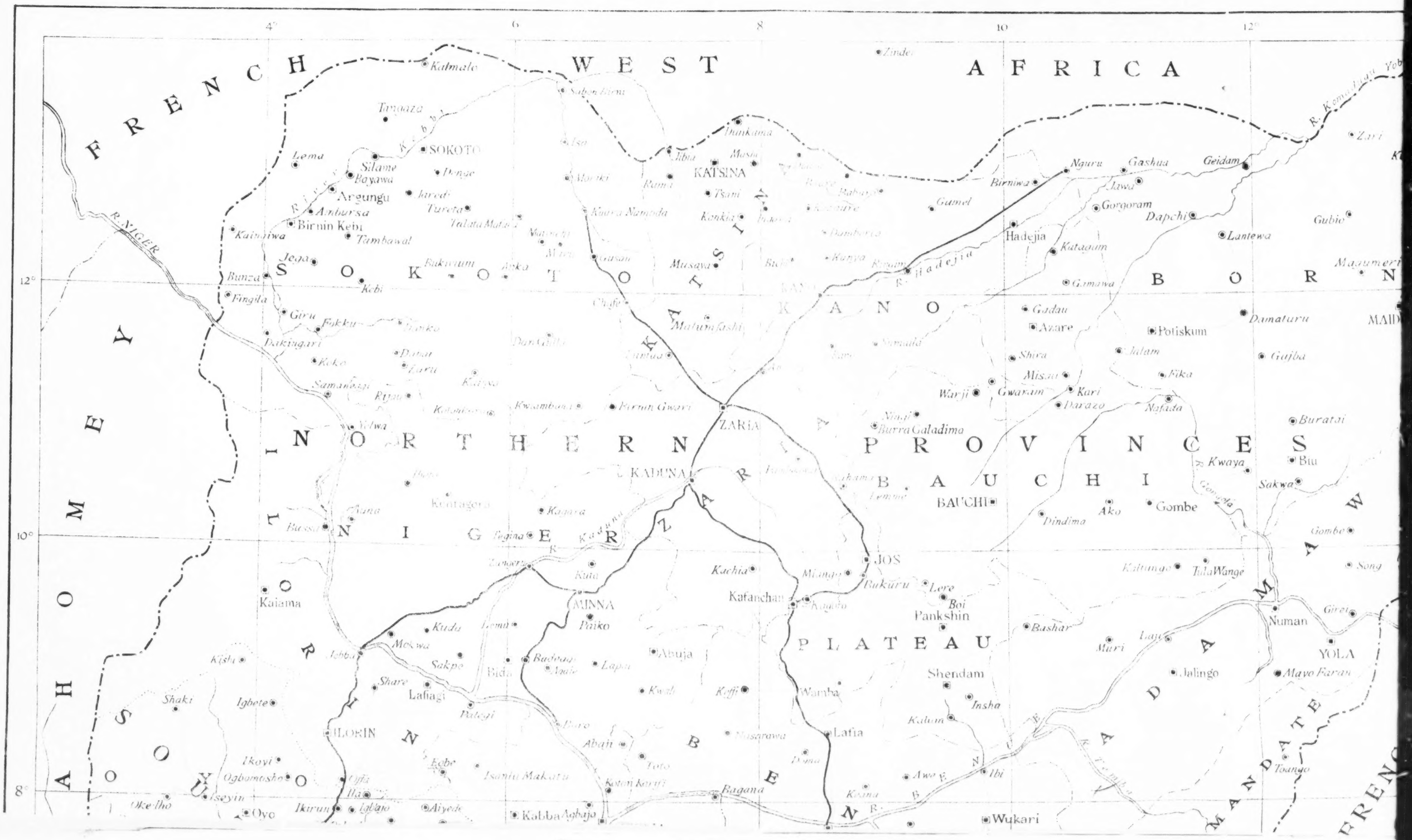
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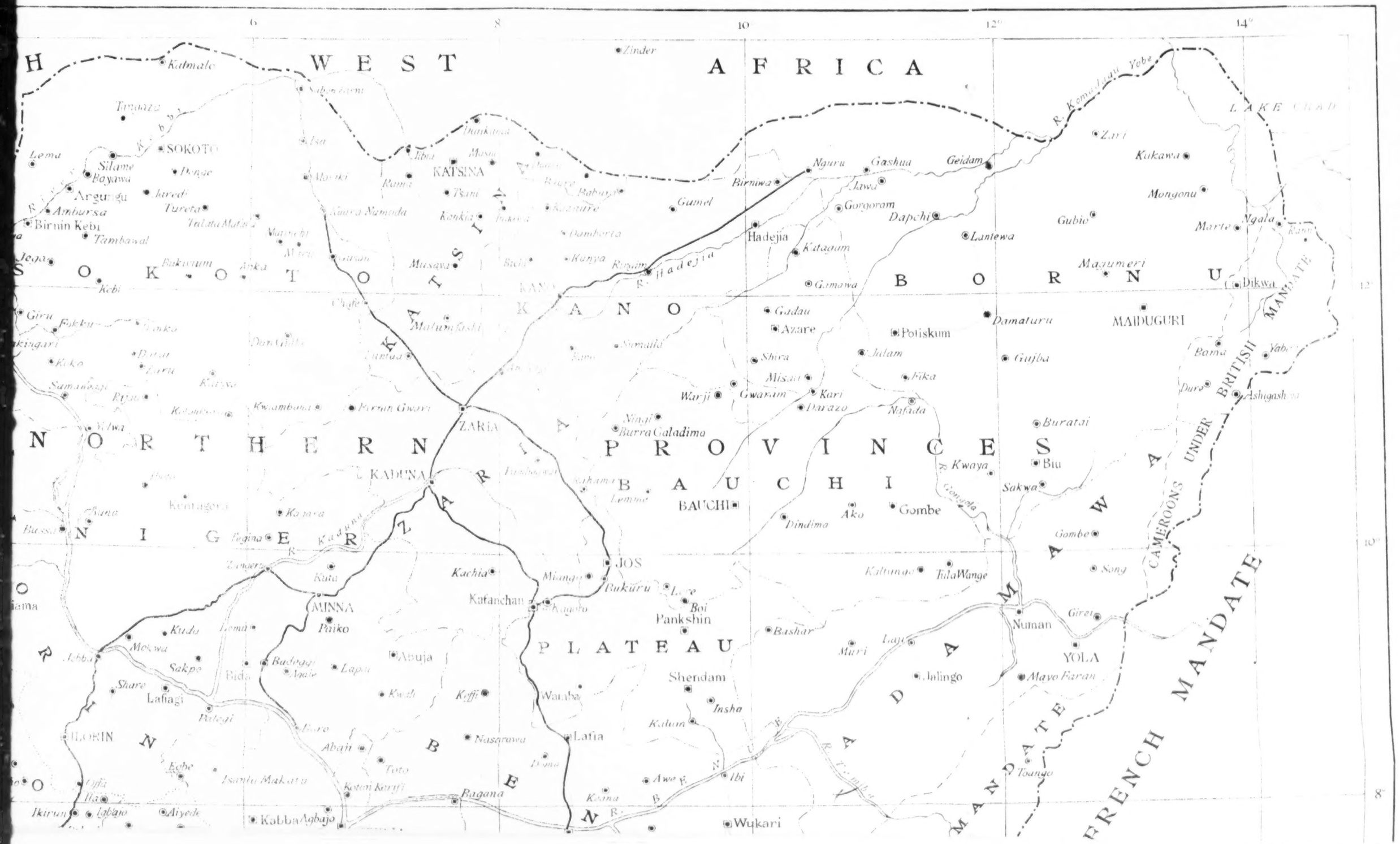
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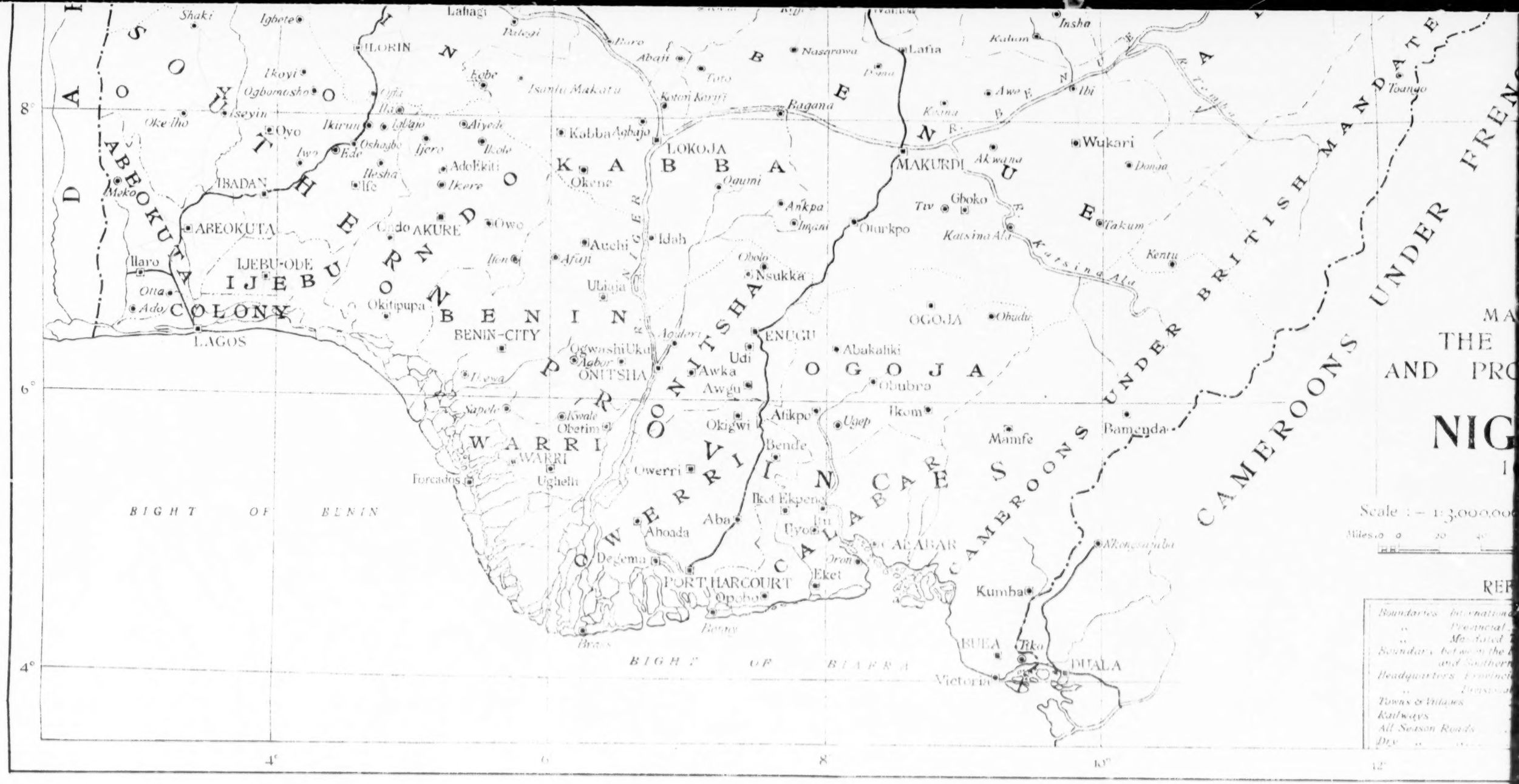
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ABEOKUTA
COLONY
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ONITSHA
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KABBA
NORTHERN PROVINCES
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CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH
BIGHT OF BENIN
BIGHT OF BIAFRA
LAGOS
IBADAN
ABEOKUTA
AKURE
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LOKOJA
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Awka
Awgu
Onitsha
Aba
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Brass
Opobo
Eket
Oron
Ikot Ekpene
Uyo
Afikpo
Abakaliki
Ikom
Oturkpo
Gboko
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Kentu
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Kaduna
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Aiyede
Kabba
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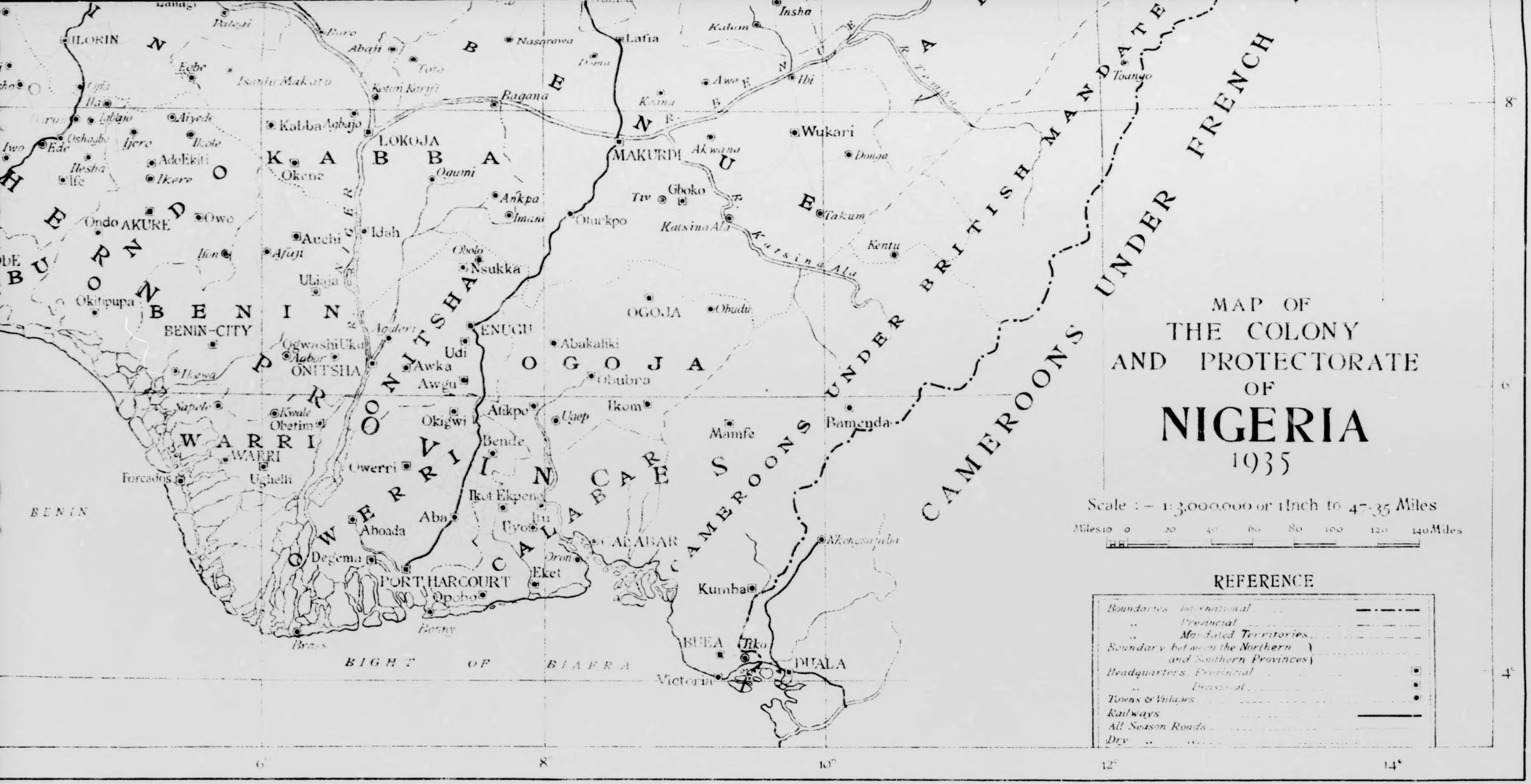
MAP OF
THE COLONY
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OF
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1935
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REFERENCE
Boundaries International
" Provincial
" Mandated Territories
Boundary between the Northern and Southern Provinces
Headquarters Provincial
" Divisional
Towns & Villages
Railways
All Season Roads
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Reports, etc., of Imperial and Colonial Interest

MIGRATION.

Report to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Migration Policy. [Cmd. 4689.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 8*d*.)

MALTA.

Report of Royal Commission, 1931. [Cmd. 3993.] 3*s*. 6*d*. (3*s*. 11*d*.).

Minutes of Evidence. [Colonial No. 68.] 5*s*. (5*s*. 9*d*.).

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3717.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3718.] 4*s*. (4*s*. 4*d*.).

Report of the Conference on Standardisation. (Including Resolutions adopted by the Imperial Conference). [Cmd. 3716.] 3*d*. (3½*d*.).

COLONIAL OFFICE CONFERENCE, 1930.

Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3628.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

Appendices to the Summary of Proceedings. [Cmd. 3629.] 3*s*. (3*s*. 3*d*.).

KENYA.

Native Affairs Department Annual Report for 1932. 3s. (3s. 4d.).

Report by the Financial Commissioner (Lord Moyne) on Certain Questions in Kenya. May, 1932. [Cmd. 4093.] 2*s*. (2*s*. 2*d*.).

KENYA, UGANDA, AND THE TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Railway Rates and Finance. Report by Mr. Roger Gibb, September, 1932. [Cmd. 4235.] 1*s*. 6*d*. (1*s*. 7*d*.).

TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.

Report by Sir Sydney Armitage Smith, K.B.E., C.B., on a Financial Mission. [Cmd. 4182.] 2*s*. 6*d*. (2*s*. 8*d*.).

East African Agricultural Research Station, Amani. Sixth Annual Report, 1933–34. [Colonial No. 100.] 1*s*. (1*s*. 1*d*.).

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1936.

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1936.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (34,081 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,674 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,778 square miles). With the exception of the Mandated Tanganyika Territory it is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from 50 to 100 miles wide of tropical "rain forest" and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees which covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature are both rather uniform throughout the year. In 1936 62.28 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos. The average in Katsina is 28 inches and in Forcados 145 inches.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan remained unknown to Europe until, at the latter end of the eighteenth century and the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. This led to attempts to open up trade which despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on the 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, the southern were combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, both being placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria, and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Chief Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Provinces are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

10. The first elections for the unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held on the 20th of September, 1923, and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor on the 31st of October, 1923.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

NATIVE ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

12. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as "Indirect Rule", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the Native Chiefs or Councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European experts seconded to and paid by the wealthier Native Administrations: elsewhere advice and assistance is given by officials paid by the central government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and in one of the larger Emirates the Native Administration has undertaken survey, printing, and water and electricity supplies. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, government troops and police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the central government departments are in direct control.

13. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of district and village heads, with a system of native courts, police and prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the administrative staff is required.

14. The prototype of this system of administration through district heads and village heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. During the last three years endeavours have been made to penetrate this veneer and to discover the true forms of government amongst the numerous pagan tribes.

15. During the year under review detailed investigations have been continued and reorganisations have been carried out with a view to recreating and developing the basic tribal forms of local self-government. Proposals for change have been made only after close consultation with the people concerned and repeated discussion with them has been considered necessary before any adoption of such of the indigenous institutions as might remain was regarded as desirable.

16. In the Adamawa Province reorganisations are being carried out which will secure to the pagan peoples of the northern mandated and neighbouring districts closer interest in and control over their administrative development, whilst a similar object has been achieved amongst the Lala-speaking pagans of Yungur by the substitution of the traditional administration by Council for the district headship. Investigations into the administration of the Mumuye and Chamba communities are proceeding. In Numan Division the Districts of Bachama, Batta and Mbula have entered a federation, and the Longuda of Shellen District have been given a tribal court; both these measures have been well received and hold promise of further progress.

17. In the Bauchi Province, the reorganisation of the two independent districts of Ningi and Dass, mentioned in the sixteenth paragraph of the Report for 1935, has proved successful. The new Dadiya Native Administration in the independent districts of Gombe Division has worked satisfactorily. In this division further administrative reorganisations were necessitated by the sudden death of Kwoiranga, Chief of Waja, towards the end of the year. With the removal of his popular and conciliatory rule, the various component tribes of Waja District have shown a marked desire for greater independence, which has been met by the inauguration of a system of village federations. In Gombe Emirate a new Yemaltu District, comprising the Tera tribal area, has been created.

18. In the Benue Province, further reorganisations have been carried out during the year, and improvements are being achieved both in the administrative and judicial functions of the clan and kindred councils.

19. The Awtun District of Ilorin Province was transferred to the Ekiti Division of Ondo Province in April. The people of Awtun are Ekitis, and the transfer was in accordance with their expressed wish to unite with their kinsmen of the Southern Provinces. The Central Council at Ilorin has been reorganised, and two educated members have been appointed. The development of village councils has continued in the Province, and every effort has been made to impress upon the Native Authorities that such councils are a most necessary and important part of the machinery of Government.

20. The Council of the Emir of Agaie in the Niger Province was reconstituted to consist of three members, and it has worked satisfactorily during the year. The reorganisation of the Gwari-Kamuku Federation into two separate federations, referred to in the eighteenth paragraph of the Report for 1935, was effected on the 1st of April, and results have fully justified the step; an interesting feature of the new organisation is the successful working of the Minna Town Council. In Kontagora Division the Districts of Rijau and Kumbashi have been reorganised on a tribal basis, the village heads dealing with the Emir through an Emir's representative.

21. The reorganisations carried out in the Plateau Province in 1935 have proved successful and further changes are to be made. In Achakka District the personal Native Authority is to be replaced by a priest-chief and council for each of the Rukuba village groups, and a tribal council, comprising the village councils, is to be established with advisory functions only. The personal Native Authorities are to be replaced in the Jere and Buji Districts by federal councils, and in Amo District by the traditional chief and council; alterations to the constitution of the native courts in these areas are also to be made, and the future federation of all four districts is contemplated. An interesting feature of reorganisation in the Jere and Buji Districts is that the semi-nomad Fulani have asked to be represented on the councils, and will thus combine with the pagan peoples for administrative and judicial purposes.

22. In the Zaria Province, three small districts have been combined and three redundant native courts abolished; non-Moslem groups, encouraged by the acquisition of their own judicial machinery and tribal councils, are showing signs of initiative and political development.

23. Visits were paid by many chiefs to other centres of Native Administration and these journeys, undertaken for the most part without the company of an Administrative Officer, have proved extremely valuable both in broadening the outlook of the chiefs themselves, in affording opportunity for the exchange of ideas, and in increasing a spirit of co-operation amongst the native rulers.

Southern Provinces.

24. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not of general application in the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups, one of which comprises the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe and parts of Benin Province, while the other covers the remaining areas of the Southern Provinces.

25. The first category contains comparatively well organised African states which had, up to the time of the introduction of Native Administration, maintained, to a large degree, their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, constituted under the control of such chiefs or of confederations of chiefs who utilise their subordinate indigenous organisations in the administration of their respective areas. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the provision of a council and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have, in certain cases, been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their educational attainments rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Administrations exercise a very considerable degree of control over the Native Treasuries and, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also carried out by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance by means of rules designed, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which has hitherto been borne entirely by

Government. In the Ondo and Oyo Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province researches into the indigenous customs of the people, begun in 1933, have continued. As a result of these researches in certain areas smaller and more democratic units of Native Administration have been formed. That the changes effected are popular is shown by an increased interest of the people in their Native Administration and greater ease in the collection of taxes.

26. In the second category are comp[illegible]d tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations in many areas has not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult by the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to increase the administrative experience, efficiency and confidence of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

27. Reorganisation has continued during the year, and of the intelligence reports on individual tribes and clans, which contain recommendations for administrative, judicial and financial reorganisation, fifty-six have received the final approval of Government and a further fifteen are under consideration. A total of 295 clans and tribes have now been reorganised. The popularity of the changes is undoubted, and all districts report steady progress and increased interest in local government in the areas which have been reorganised. The clan and tribal councils continue to gain confidence and to take upon themselves more of the duties which have hitherto been carried out under direct European supervision.

28. Previous reorganisation schemes in certain areas have now been in operation for a considerable period, and it has been possible for the people to find out by experience the strength and the weakness of their organisation, and to formulate schemes for development and improvement. The result has generally been a reaction from the early system of very small administrative and judicial units each with its council and court consisting of many members. There has been a marked tendency towards a reduction of the numbers of representatives composing these administrative and judicial bodies, and an amalgamation of the small units into larger ones which can be given a higher degree of responsibility.

29. During 1935 increased financial responsibility was delegated to many of the smaller Native Administrations. This not only extended the interest of the people in their native administration generally, but also encouraged small units to co-operate in forming units large enough to be given some degree of control of their own finances. In the Calabar Province seven new Treasuries have been established and are working satisfactorily under the supervision of the Councils concerned. Twelve new Native Treasuries in all have been instituted during the year.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Tribal Distribution.

30. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	3,604,016
Ibo	3,172,789
Yoruba	3,166,154
Fulani	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	930,917
Ibibio	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)	573,605
Edo	507,810
Nupe	326,017
Ijaw	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There is also a great number of other smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to enumerate separately—whose combined population amounts to 4,683,044. With the exception of the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces these are mainly confined to the Northern Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally employ the Hausa

language which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a much more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

31. The population of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of Natives of Nigeria, Native Foreigners and Non-Natives.

The estimated total population of Nigeria, on the 31st December, 1936, was 20,190,771.

32. The total area of Nigeria, including Mandated Territory, is 372,674 square miles, giving an average density of population of 54.2 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding Mandated Territory, is 56.5, while for Mandated Territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province as at the date of the 1931 Census are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

33. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

34. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.(1) The number of children under 15 per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume 1, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only parts of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

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(1) In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

Birth and Death Rates.

35. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration is compulsory in the townships of Calabar, Kano and Port Harcourt and registration is also carried out in certain of the better organised Emirates in Northern Provinces. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other Northern Provinces Emirates have followed suit; so that at the present time returns are received from various Emirates in the provinces of Adamawa, Benue, Bornu, Kano, Niger and the Plateau, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few cases the registration is defective, but is clearly improving, and in a few cases the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. Registration has recently been introduced in Abeokuta and early in 1937 it is intended to extend its compulsory application to Aba, Enugu and certain areas in the Northern Provinces. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town	1,339	73	35
" ...	Doma "	1,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City	89,162	35	30
" ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is spuriously large and the number of deaths spuriously low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

36. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last 26 years:—

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.

(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29·5	36·6
1916	24·9	30·3
1921	24·5	31·1
1926	21·1	34·0
1927	23·4	25·2
1928	23·0	26·1
1929	23·3	22·3
1930	23·0	20·5
1931	22·3	17·8
1932	24·6	17·9
1933	22·1	18·9
1934	24·7	17·8
1935	23·4	19·04
1936	19·49	17·5

As the expectation of life of Males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba Males) was 40.1 years, there has been a relatively steady improvement in longevity in Lagos during recent years—not that the mortality has increased: but that clearly longevity cannot be increased indefinitely. Apart from improvement in sanitary conditions there is the factor of the immigrant population from the countryside into Lagos, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

This immigration has been intense during the past few years, possibly owing to the facilities Lagos affords for escaping taxation. The defaulting 'bush' tax-payer saves money and years of life by coming to Lagos.

37. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite: but the evidence provided by the Intensive Census in the Katsina Emirate and by the Medical Censuses indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

38. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the Medical Census Officers in 1930/31/32 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the Medical Census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251	,, ,, ,, ,,
Creek Area	233	,, ,, ,, ,,
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182	,, ,, ,, ,,
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	,, ,, ,, ,,

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

39. The figures for some recent years for Lagos including Ebute Metta are shown in the table below which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·4
1933	137	3·0
1934	119	2·5
1935	129.6	3·0

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

40. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about 5 among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective

fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

41. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

42. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	′ ″	′ ″	″
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5·9	5 1·6	4·3
Yoruba	5 5·8	5 2·3	3·5
Fulani	5 5·8	5 1·9	3·9
Hausa	5 5·6	5 2·0	3·6
Banyangi	5 5·0	5 0·9	4·1
Ekwe	5 4·8	5 1·2	3·6
Keaka	5 4·7	5 0·5	4·2
Assumbo	5 4·5	5 0·4	4·1
Ijaw	5 2·7	4 10·8	3·9

As compared with the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5′ 7.6″ and 5′ 4.7″ for males and 5′ 2.1″ and 5′ 0.0″ for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

Migration.

43. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

44. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

45. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	339
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740
TOTAL ...	1,825	3,617	5,442

The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number.

46. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the following table showing the passengers arriving and departing from Lagos by sea or river:—

Year.	Non-Natives.		Natives and Native Foreigners.		
	Arriving.	Departing.	Arriving. (Deck and	Departing. 3rd Class).	
1930	4,721	3,435	10,434	9,863	Mainly to Accra and Sierra Leone. Also some to Dakar, Fernando Po and Boma.
1931	3,322	3,750	7,503	6,916	
1932	3,252	3,526	7,239	7,256	
1933	3,775	3,423	6,919	7,201	
1934	3,496	3,356	6,014	6,592	
1935	3,474	3,133	6,974	7,018	
1936	4,093	3,399	8,613	8,205	

Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

47. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the Northern border, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a ' floating ' population of over 15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called ' permanent ' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, the persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages having been born locally.

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE (1).

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.					Density per Square Mile.
		Total.	ADULTS.		NON-ADULTS.		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53
NORTHERN PROVINCES	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa	35,001	652,361	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Bornu	45,900	1,118,360	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102
Benin	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Ijebu	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94
Ondo	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74

(1) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

N.B.—As there has been no census since 1931 the figures given in the table are—apart from census errors—only approximate to the true figures for 1936.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

1931 CENSUS FIGURES.

Province.	PERCENTAGE		
	ADULTS.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29·3	32·7	37·9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30·6	34·1	35·3
Adamawa	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi	29·7	34·9	35·4
Benue	29·7	30·9	39·4
Bornu...	28·4	36·8	34·8
Ilorin	27·5	34·7	37·7
Kabba	28·3	34·3	37·4
Kano	34·4	33·9	31·7
Niger	33·9	37·0	29·2
Plateau	35·6	33·0	31·3
Sokoto	28·9	33·8	37·2
Zaria	26·6	31·8	41·5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27·7	30·9	41·4
Colony	30·0	29·3	40·7
Abeokuta	28·9	37·7	33·3
Benin	28·8	30·0	41·1
Calabar	28·8	30·4	40·9
Cameroons	31·6	34·3	34·1
Ijebu	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo	29·0	32·7	38·2
Onitsha	31·7	31·6	36·6
Owerri	28·7	31·2	40·1
Oyo	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri	27·3	33.7	39·0

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

48. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 727,188 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1935, 35.79% fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	47.76%
Malaria	15.61%
Syphillis	5.41%
Gonorrhœa	6.03%
Dysentery	1.96%
Leprosy	1%
Tuberculosis	.57%
Other diseases ...	22.11%

Of the 3,127 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1935 the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases ...	23.05%
Affections of Respiratory System ...	20.11%
Affections of Digestive System	12.79%
Affections of Nervous System	5.31%
Other diseases	39.50%

49. During 1936 five sporadic cases of yellow fever have been notified, four in Europeans, three of which were fatal, and one in an African. The areas affected were Bornu and Ilorin Provinces, Oyo, Calabar and Aba.

50. Smallpox was again prevalent in the Northern Provinces throughout 1936, particularly in Sokoto and Katsina Provinces in the earlier months of the year. A severe outbreak also occurred in the Gombe Emirate of Bauchi Province in June. No outbreak of any great magnitude occurred in the Southern Provinces during the year although in July a moderately sharp outbreak occurred in Oyo Province.

51. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931. The plague incidence in Lagos, since its appearance in 1924, has been as follows:—

Years.	*Cases.*
1924	414
1925	104
1926	497
1927	155
1928	519
1929	188
1930	65
1931	5
1932	—
1933	—
1934	—
1935	—
1936	—

52. Malaria is still extremely prevalent and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100% of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1935 as follows:—

Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	947	1
Blackwater	10	5
Africans and other Non-Europeans.		
Malaria	39,508	48
Blackwater	27	7

53. Sleeping Sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces, to a lesser degree in some parts of the Southern Provinces and in the southern part of the Cameroons Province. 96,552 cases came under treatment during 1935.

54. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1935 123,803 cases of yaws, 13,361 cases of syphilis and 15,514 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks. A clinic for seamen was opened at Apapa for the port of Lagos during 1931.

55. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau and the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons has not been high.

Provisions for Treatment.

(*a*) *Medical and Health Staff.*

56. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 99 European Medical Officers including Administrative,

Specialist, Pathologist and Research officers, 10 African Medical Officers and 6 Junior African Medical Officers. There are 2 European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of 62 European Nursing Sisters and 537 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 14 European Health Officers, 27 European Sanitary Superintendents and 124 African Sanitary Inspectors.

57. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years; for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including two years' hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

58. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors. The course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. A training centre for youths in the Northern Provinces was established at Kano in 1931, one at Ibadan, in the Southern Provinces, during 1933, and a third at Umudike in 1934 to serve the Eastern part of the Southern Provinces.

(*b*) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

59. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 142 beds. The work carried out may be gathered from figures for the past three years:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*
In-patients ...	1,030	1,066	1,002
Out-patients ...	6,058	7,020	6,876

There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 3,278 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital has been entirely rebuilt upon modern lines and was re-opened in 1931. It contains 202 beds.

60. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures taken from reports for the past three years:—

	1933.	*1934.*	*1935.*
In-patients ...	45,233	48,103	52,126
Out-patients ...	570,607	599,723	667,184

61. A widely spread system of Native Administration dispensaries came into operation in 1931; 266 of these have been established in the Northern and Southern Provinces of Nigeria. The dispensaries provide the African population, through a staff

of attendants, with treatment for common illnesses, including bismuth treatment for yaws, and are visited at regular intervals by the medical staff. In 1935 the number of patients treated was 819,068.

62. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria carrying out medical work. They have a staff of 21 medical men and women, 25 Mission Hospitals and 103 dispensaries. About 200,000 cases pass through their establishments annually. In addition, 181 Missionaries hold dispenser permits and do useful work throughout the country.

Preventive Measures.

63. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns and endeavours are being continued towards the betterment of village sanitation. In Lagos fifteen septic tank public latrines are now in operation and a scheme, embodying the construction of twelve non-tank latrines connected to pumping stations, is now in hand. This scheme also includes the provision of three tipping dumps and a second disintegrator.

64. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies, the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces where Mohammedan prejudice makes house inspection difficult to carry out. This prejudice is being slowly overcome in certain Mohammedan towns by the employment of women Sanitary Inspectors.

65. *Research work* was curtailed to some extent during the financial depression, but is now being gradually resumed. At the Research Institute at Yaba, which consists of Pathological, Bacteriological and Yellow Fever Units, there exist well equipped laboratories which provide facilities for this work. Laboratories also exist at Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt which serve the Hospitals of the district concerned and also provide material for research. The laboratory attached to the African Hospital, Lagos, is fitted with a refrigeration plant for the housing of bodies awaiting post mortem examination (upwards of 300 being performed annually) and for cold storage generally. The upper floor of this pathological building accommodates the Museum and a lecture room for the medical students in training.

66. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and some 96,552 cases of the disease have been treated during the year. Detailed surveys, involving the examination of the whole population of the area,

are being made in districts in which the disease is endemic. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision. Six such double teams are in action. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is.

67. *Maternity work* continues to receive an increasing amount of attention. There are four Central Government or Native Administration Maternity hospitals, at Lagos, Calabar, Aba, and Ilorin where African midwives receive training. The African Hospitals throughout the Country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) where a maternity hospital was opened in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society. These Mission Hospitals are recognised by the Midwives Board of Nigeria as centres for training African girls as midwives (Grade II). The difficult task of reaching those Moslem women, who practice a form of purdah in the Northern towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. The start was slow, but encouraging progress continues to be made in both these places.

68. Within recent years there has been a very great increase in *Child Welfare Work* and regular clinics are now in operation in many of the larger towns throughout the country. Two Welfare Centres are maintained in the Lagos Area and these become increasingly popular each year, a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of Health Visitors being engaged upon this work. At practically every Medical Centre where Nursing Sisters are stationed, Infant Welfare Centres are established, while, elsewhere, Medical Officers, Mission Doctors and Sisters and volunteers among European ladies in the community are doing much to further Child Welfare. That Native Administrations are particularly interested in this branch of health promotion is instanced in the cases of the Abeokuta and Ondo Provinces where centres established by the Medical Officers within the past two years in the more important towns are functioning with outstanding success.

69. *School Medical work* has been continued without remission in Lagos and to a lesser extent in the other large towns where health officers are available. Inquiry into School dietaries is being continued and it is intended that during 1937 a Medical Officer of Health and, if available, a Senior Medical Officer should be detailed to conduct enquiries in areas hitherto unexamined from this point of view. A careful search for visual defects due to avitaminosis will be made.

70. *Control and Treatment of Leprosy* is being developed by the formation of farming settlements. At Itu in Calabar Province a mission society has established a colony with financial assistance from Government where some 1,000 lepers are under treatment. A settlement to accommodate 500 lepers has been established in Benin Province from funds granted by the Colonial Development Fund and is being maintained by the Native Administration. Another colony for 500 lepers, supported entirely by the Native Administration, exists at Uzuakoli in Owerri Province. A further colony has recently been established in Onitsha Province. Several colonies in the Northern Provinces are being maintained by Native Administrations. In addition one medical officer with special knowledge of leprosy, and five voluntary workers enlisted by Toc H in collaboration with the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, are now actively engaged in leprosy work.

71. *Health Education* of the population forms an important part of the work of the Health Service. Recently a propaganda unit has been established, its equipment including a large lorry, fitted with a film projector and loud speakers, which tours towns and villages. Lectures are given, models of sanitary structures are demonstrated and health films shown, while the Officer-in-Charge of the unit is endeavouring to establish rural health units controlled by representative committees of voluntary workers in co-operation with the Propaganda Unit. Schools are naturally regarded as ideal nuclei for the spread of hygienic knowledge and short courses of sanitation for village teachers are being conducted in the various training centres for sanitary inspectors

It is hoped that further improvement in village sanitation will result from the conversion of existing Native Administration dispensaries into Dispensary Health units which, in addition to curative measures, will be responsible for ante-natal and child welfare work, vaccination, sanitation and registration of births and deaths.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

72. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigeria native spends most of his time in the open air regarding his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom,

almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

73. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of cement with corrugated iron roofs or, in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows. The construction of permanent types of houses has naturally been considerably restricted as a result of the economic position.

74. In the larger stations members of the Government African clerical staff live in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, while in smaller stations they live in temporary houses of local construction which are supplied rent free.

75. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. The employment of a large number of labourers is of a temporary nature in the dry season during which time they live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers are employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a "Labour Health Area", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

76. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces and in Lagos where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

77. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical

thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. This type of roof has been improved by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

78. Methods of weatherproofing outside walls of mud construction have been investigated, but the results hold out little hope of obtaining a cheap and satisfactory covering; the weather-proof coating tends to flake off the dry mud wall. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door-frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction; light steel frames have proved useful where the cost can be afforded. Improvement in the type of houses being built by the wealthier classes is very noticeable and in many towns thatch is being replaced by galvanised iron by most natives who can afford it.

79. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places provide doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

80. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in " bee-hive " huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

81. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

82. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs, millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but so far the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

83. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple " Orders." Main drainage and town planning problems are engaging the attention of the local authorities in the larger towns; rainfall and run-off data are being collated with a view to the design of drainage systems. The Native Authority gives directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition. There is a school for sanitary inspectors at Kano, attended by pupils from all Provinces.

84. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials.

Many public buildings, such as offices and hospitals, have been erected and as a result there is an increased demand for more commodious and impressive types of buildings.

Southern Provinces.

85. Throughout the Southern Provinces the economic revival is resulting in an increase in the numbers of houses constructed in a European style of architecture. In the larger townships where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house predominates, consisting, as it usually does, of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof and shutters made of wood. Glass is rarely seen. The more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns provides himself with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being usually the wealthier members of the younger generation who have become accustomed during years of employment to life in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. In Ibadan, Abeokuta and the larger towns thatch has disappeared and there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof. Considerable improvement in design has been brought about by the necessity for submitting building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice, and there is beginning to appear a design in architecture which accords with the tastes and needs of the community. There is also becoming apparent in some of the more advanced towns a desire for better sanitation and well laid out areas so that the inhabitants may enjoy their leisure in comparative peace. Interest in gardens is increasing, particularly in the Warri, Benin and Calabar Provinces, where many householders cultivate small plots of flowers and vegetables. In the Cameroons Province there is marked improvement in the housing conditions in the larger towns and of labourers on the plantations, in some of which are camps of excellent design with houses built of concrete and timber and with roofs of corrugated iron. The

Health Authorities have severely criticised housing conditions in Calabar Township, and a scheme of slum clearance is receiving consideration.

86. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

87. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

Lagos.

88. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the Native African to one on the European plan. The Native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process.

89. Further, the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

90. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

91. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population and the lack of cheap transport facilities (which is gradually being overcome by private enterprise) have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

92. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1936 about 2.73 acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some 108 houses and shacks had been demolished and about 43 new houses built in all.

93. The depression was responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites were obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building obligations. With the return of prosperity building operations have been resumed and good houses are being erected, but there is a tendency even here to revert to slum conditions if strict control is not maintained.

94. A large proportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

95. Rents in Lagos which fell considerably owing to the trade depression are now showing a marked tendency to rise with a return to more prosperous trading conditions. The rentals demanded or paid are generally out of all proportion to the standard of housing provided. This can be attributed to the artificial value given to land in a congested area such as the Island of Lagos. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

CHAPTER VI.

PRODUCTION.

Mining.

96. Since 1930 the mining industry in Nigeria has been subject to the International agreement restricting tin production and the mines have been producing to a varying quota based on the 1929 production as standard. The increased activities of the tin industry recorded in the report for 1935 were continued throughout 1936. This was a direct result, as in the previous year, of the increases in quota which took place. In the first quarter the quota was 90%, it was reduced to 85% during the second quarter, but in the third and fourth quarters it was again increased to 90%. During the last quarter, in order to liquidate a shortage by Bolivia, a retrospective increase of 15% was granted bringing

the total quota for the last quarter up to 105%. The sudden increase of quota to this unexpectedly high figure was met largely by increasing plant. The supply of labour is not adequate and the power stations of Nigerian Electricity Supply Corporation, Limited, are working practically to capacity. A second pipe line is being installed at Kurra Falls which it is hoped will be completed in time for the next rainy season. This will double the capacity of this station at times when sufficient water is available. A total of 13,100 tons of tin ore was exported during the year, the average price being £204 per ton of metal. The price fluctuated between £200 and £215 until May when a sharp decline brought it down to about £180 at which figure it remained until September. It then rose to £200 and in November in the course of a few days went over £240 but, on news of a retrospective increase in quota, dropped back to the neighbourhood of £230 where it remained to the end of the year.

97. The output of gold was approximately 33,000 oz. which shows a decrease of 6,000 ounces on the previous year. The decrease in output is largely due to the exceptionally low rainfall during July and August, coupled with a scarcity of labour due to increased activity on the Tinfields and the consequent return of labourers to the Plateau. The average price of gold during the year was £7 0s. 3d., a decrease of 1s. 10d. as compared with 1935.

98. Interest in Columbite has been maintained and during the year 485 tons were produced, three companies being responsible for the greater part of this output. Approximately 1,400 tons of silver-lead ore was won during 1936, an increase of 240 tons on last year's production. In spite of the price being maintained the export of Wolfram decreased by 50% to 10 tons.

Geological Survey.

99. During 1936, the Geological Survey has been engaged mainly on water supply problems in Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Bauchi and Bornu Provinces in all of which well-sinking is being actively carried on. During the year 149 new wells were completed, bringing the total number of wells constructed by the Department to 941. At the close of the year a start was made on a programme of well-sinking in Owerri Province.

100. In Sokoto Province, work was confined to the extreme north-west of Sokoto Emirate and to the adjoining portion of Argungu Emirate. Owing to the poor water supply this area was one of the most backward in Nigeria. The new wells are proving successful in encouraging immigration. In Katsina Province, attention has been directed principally to the construction of wells

in areas of crystalline rocks in Ruma and Kaita Districts. A nine-foot diameter shaft is in the course of construction at Katsina and is the first step in a scheme to provide a pipe-borne water supply for Katsina Town and Katsina Government Station.

101. Well-sinking in Gumel Emirate, Kano Province, was suspended in July and the equipment was transferred to Hadejia Emirate, where work is now in progress. Operations were continued with great success in the Babura, Ringim and Garki Districts of Kano Emirate. In Bornu Province, work was centred mainly in the west of Bornu Emirate and in Fika Emirate. Pressure rises were obtained in most shafts. Satisfactory results were again obtained in the Katagum Division of Bauchi Province, where steady progress has been made. Two wells were sunk in Bauchi Emirate and plans are in hand for the extension of the work to Misau Emirate.

102. Drilling for water at Otta in Abeokuta Provinces was commenced early in the year. Considerable time was spent in evolving a technique which would effect the recovery of water from very fine, even-grained, unconsolidated sands. This has been achieved and success is confidently expected under the similar conditions which prevail over most of the sedimentary areas of Nigeria.

103. The geological investigation of the goldfield was continued with a reconnaissance survey of the Kakuri and Kaduna Standard Sheets, lying almost entirely in Zaria Province. Owing to the absence of schists and of the Nupe Sandstones and to the overloading of the streams with detritus this area is an unpromising one. A geophysical investigation of the argentiferous lead-zinc deposits at Zurak in Adamawa Province was undertaken. The geological examination of the Borgu Division of Ilorin Province was completed, but the economic discoveries were disappointing.

Colliery.

104. Mining is carried on at the Government Coalfields situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines are capable of producing 1,400 tons per day. During 1936 the output was:—

March quarter	55,086 tons.
June quarter	90,329 ,,
September quarter ...	88,756 ,,
December quarter ...	57,479 ,,
	291,650 tons.

The chief consumers are the Railway, Marine Department, the electric power stations of the Public Works Department and the Gold Coast Government. Coal for shipment is placed aboard vessels calling at Port Harcourt by means of a belt conveyor and a tip. Bunker coal is also supplied at Port Harcourt.

Agriculture.

105. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and estimated annual local consumption.

106. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava and maize.

107. This feature of the agriculture of southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to prefer to grow food rather than to buy it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is so very small as it is in Nigeria, in that most of the tropical export products need treatments after harvesting or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

108. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the establishment of such plantations in Nigeria tends to be retarded by the difficulties in connection with the systems of land tenure in the

Southern Provinces. That this is not a permanent obstacle to progress, is shown by the history of cocoa planting in Nigeria; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, where this difficulty does not arise, its progress in the suitable areas has been very steady.

109. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over southern Nigeria actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though very irregularly, planted. Except in a few small plantations that have been established in very recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually was formerly about 125,000 tons but the average quantity exported during the last five years has risen to approximately 137,000 tons. Palm oil also forms a very important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade; but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 237,000 tons.

110. Of the palm oil exported to Europe and America the major part is used for soap-making. Various technical difficulties have hitherto prevented its use in Europe and America as an edible fat, although its high melting point would otherwise make it particularly valuable for this purpose. All the oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors, and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

111. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it.

112. The total areas planted or replanted by native farmers are as follows:—

Year.		Total number of Planters.	Acres Planted or replanted.	Acres per Owner (Approx.).
1928	...	6	21	3.5
1932	...	218	691	3.2
1933	...	381	1,013	2.7
1934	...	766	1,550	2.0
1935	...	1,390	2,523	1.8
1936	...	2,516	4,449	1.8

Practically all these plantations are in the provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield ¾ of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the latter yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still.

113. Very considerable progress has been made in the introduction of small hand presses for the extraction of the oil from the fruit. The value of the press method for increasing the quantity of oil extracted from the fruit, and for producing oil of better quality is steadily being realised by the farmers and it is becoming increasingly popular. At the beginning of 1936, 173 machines were being operated by native owners but by the end of the year 350 were in use, an increase of 100%. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from 10% to 225%. This is partly due to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which it is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted, strictly comparable tests the press has yielded 14.6% of oil and the native process 10.6% from the same fruit which makes the press more efficient by 40%.

114. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a " spare time occupation ". It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means so slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export.

Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, and it seems clear that apart from the annual variations, and underlying them, there is still a steady tendency to a gradual increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or of kernels that are not adequately dried. On arrival in Europe, palm kernels, on being pressed, yield an oil similar to coconut oil or groundnut oil, which is used either in the manufacture of margarine, or of the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable. Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

115. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in " plantations ". Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

116. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the " Black Pod disease ". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month. Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa falls the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to

year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared with other parts of the world. The figures given below show the amounts exported by seasons (October 1st to September 30th), which are rather more instructive than the annual trade figures. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

	Average monthly (Lagos) price per ton. £	Nigeria tons.	Cameroons tons.
1931-32 ...	18	55,000	3,300
1932-33 ...	18	68,400	3,500
1933-34 ...	15	68,400	3,600
1934-35 ...	14	77,200	5,100
1935-36 ...	19	89,145	4,202

117. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the "mid-crop", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

118. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than 5% damaged or unfermented beans; Grade II allows up to 8% of defective beans of which not more than 5% may be mouldy, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation. Grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable saleable quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. The following figures refer to the six last main seasons (September to March inclusive) during which some 90% of the crop is graded, and show how the quality of the bulk of the crop is on the whole improving:—

		Grade I.	*Grade II.*
1930-31	...	9%	—
1931-32	...	13%	—
1932-33	...	18%	10%
1933-34	...	17%	9%
1934-35	...	27%	5%
1935-36	...	30%	1%

Although the bulk of the crop is still Grade II, in recent years there has been a steady improvement within this grade. The price of cocoa in the world's markets is based on Accra Good Fermented. At one time the price of Lagos F.A.Q. was invariably £2 or more per ton less than that of Accra Good Fermented. Nowadays however the price of Lagos F.A.Q. (our Grade II) is normally only from 5s. to 10s. per ton below that of Accra Good Fermented and on occasions it has been quoted at 5s. per ton more than the latter. The steady increase in the proportion of Grade I cocoa and also of the improvement in the quality of Grade II is partly due to the grading, and partly to the educative work carried out by the Agricultural Department mainly through the medium of the co-operative societies. The latter by concentrating on the preparation and marketing of Grade I cocoa, and demonstrating that it is profitable to do so, have rendered valuable services to the cocoa industry and have at the same time provided their members with increased returns.

119. *Groundnuts.*—The Groundnut (or peanut or monkey nut) constitutes the great export crop of the extreme North of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano and of the Northern parts of the Zaria and Sokoto Provinces. With the steady improvement in the means of transport its production is gradually spreading to the Bauchi and Bornu Provinces. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil, for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; other advantages are that it smothers weeds comparatively well, adds rather than removes fertility from the soil, and in times of scarcity can be used as food instead of being sold for export. The dried leaves and stems are extremely valuable as fodder and are carefully conserved for this purpose. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the nuts and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is comparatively rather low while the main producing area is about 700 miles from the coast. At times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of special low rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. In recent years the practice of

adulterating groundnuts with stones, sand and beans has been steadily increasing and in order to put a stop to this practice regulations to prevent the export of adulterated nuts were introduced in December, 1936. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent seasons:—

GROUNDNUTS.

		Tons exported Oct. 1st Sept. 30th.	Average buying price at Kano Oct. 1st–March 31st per ton.
1931-32	...	165,000	£6 16 0
1932-33	...	197,000	£5 14 0
1933-34	...	235,000	£2 13 0
1934-35	...	199,000	£6 19 0
1935-36	...	177,000	£7 16 0

The marketing of the 1936-37 crop has not yet been completed but already it is quite certain that it will exceed 300,000 tons.

120. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent especially if the farmers can also be induced to adopt a much closer spacing of the plants in the field.

121. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria, Katsina and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, mainly for local consumption, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one,

he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The figures given below show the amounts of cotton exported to Europe from the Northern Provinces annually in recent years. In addition to these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation.

	Bales (400 lb. weight nett).	Price per pound of seed cotton.
1930-31	14,000	.5d.-.8d.
1931-32	5,000	.6d.-.8d.
1932-33	22,000	.8d.-.9d.
1933-34	23,000	1.6d.-1.1d.
1934-35	50,000	1.1d.-1.2d.
1935-36	49,793	1.1d.-1.6d.

It is anticipated that in the current season (1936-37) the crop will be approximately the same as that of 1935-36.

122. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The figures given below show the amounts exported in recent years.

The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production.

COTTON EXPORTED FROM SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Season.	Total native cotton bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.	Improved Ishan cotton bales.	Price per pound seed cotton.
1929-30 ...	3,500	$1\frac{1}{8}$d.-$\frac{1}{2}$d.	6,000	$1\frac{1}{2}$d.-$\frac{7}{8}$d.
1930-31 ...	300	$\frac{5}{8}$d.-$\frac{3}{8}$d.	4,000	$\frac{3}{4}$d.-$\frac{5}{8}$d.
1931-32 ...	—		1,300	$\frac{3}{4}$d.-$\frac{5}{8}$d.
1932-33 ...			800	$\frac{3}{4}$d.-$\frac{5}{8}$d.
1933-34 ...	118	$\frac{1}{2}$d.	2,884	$1\frac{1}{16}$d.
1934-35 ...	150	$\frac{5}{8}$d.	5,208	$\frac{3}{4}$d.
1935-36 ...	2,268	$\frac{7}{8}$d.	8,132	$1\frac{3}{8}$d.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the 1936-37 crop is likely to be comparatively small.

123. *Benniseed.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed ("benniseed") chiefly in the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves, just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as has also the more intensive rotation of crops demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province. The quantity exported in 1935-36 amounted to 13,000 tons.

124. *Ginger.*—A new industry was started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. This trade is confined to certain very primitive pagan tribes in the southern part of the Zaria Province and some adjacent parts of neighbouring provinces. The assistance rendered by the Agricultural Department includes distributing good "seed-ginger", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. As a result the quality of Nigerian ginger compares well with standard

Jamaican ginger; and there is a steady improvement. The quantities exported so far have been as follows:—

1931-32	...	...	40 tons.
1932-33	...	...	53 ,,
1933-34	...	...	86 ,,
1934-35	...	...	221 ,,
1935-36	...	...	378 ,,

There is every prospect of continued increase and it seems probable that the export for the current season will exceed 500 tons.

125. *Export of Fruit.*—Efforts are being made to develop an export of fruit from the Southern Provinces. At present the only fruit produced in sufficient quantity for even commercial trial shipments is the seedling green orange. Some 400 cases of these were exported from the western provinces of Southern Nigeria in 1934 and this figure had increased to nearly 2,000 cases in 1936. Some of the fruits are artificially yellowed by the exporters and all the fruit, before and after packing, has to be inspected and passed by an agricultural officer. It is too early to predict the eventual result of this attempt, but at present there seems a prospect of success chiefly because fruit is available in October and November when oranges are scarce in Europe. There also seems to be a possibility of exporting grape fruit from Nigeria; farmers last year started planting budded grape fruit trees of the "export" variety ("Marsh Seedless") and it is evident that they will buy and plant them as fast as the Agricultural Department is able to produce them. No export will be possible for a few years until these trees begin to fruit, but again, so far as can be judged at this stage, there is at least a hope of eventual success. It is realised that by the time the grape fruit trees now being planted come into bearing the European market for such fruit may be "glutted" but, on the other hand, citrus trees in Nigeria bear heavily and the native of this country would find production profitable at a price which planters elsewhere would consider very low. Success, if it is to be achieved, will depend upon very strict inspection and control of production and export by Government. At present most of the work on citrus is being carried on in the south-western part of the country, but its importance to Nigeria is greatly increased by the fact that citrus is one of the comparatively few economic trees which will grow on the very poor soil of the eastern provinces. Experiments have also been carried out for two or three years, with a view to producing pineapples of the superior desert variety (smooth cayenne) suitable for export. The problem is very far from being an easy one to solve, for we are attempting to do in the field, as

a farm crop, what in the Azores is only done in glass houses. It is not yet possible to say whether these experiments will prove successful, but the results to date are distinctly encouraging.

126. The Agricultural Department, in co-operation with the local Native Administration has continued the experimental work in connection with the establishment of a rice growing industry in the tidal mangrove swamps at Warri. Fourteen new farmers took up the work this year and the yields obtained by them were entirely satisfactory. A large number of farmers have expressed their intention of starting rice growing in the coming season and have sought the advice and assistance of the Agricultural Officers. Experimental work has also been undertaken in the mangrove swamps at Oron and Calabar and the results have shown that these areas are just as suitable for rice growing as the Warri swamps. There seems every probability of this industry showing considerable expansion in the next few years.

127. *Tobacco Production.*—In conjunction with the British American Tobacco Company the Agricultural Department has arranged for a number of farmers both in the Northern and Southern Provinces to grow and cure superior tobacco. The sole objective, for the present at all events, is to find a new market for a very cheap cigarette among those who are too poor to be able to buy imported cigarettes. As the work is still at a strictly experimental stage the area of tobacco grown has been subject to the requirements of the Company. This year an increase in acreage was necessary in order to produce the amount of leaf desired, and it is hoped that as soon as the experimental stage in the production of the cheap cigarette is passed a steady increase in tobacco growing will take place in areas suitable for the crop.

128. *The Kola Crop* is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree, roughly comparable to a cocoa tree, and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. The Railway run a special express goods train from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

129. *Food Crops.*—The harvests of food crops in Southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others, but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared with those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal and may be doubled or halved within three years. In Northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine; the harvest of 1936 was however generally excellent and corn is therefore plentiful.

Owing to unfavourable weather conditions the early maize and yam crops in the Oyo and Abeokuta Provinces and in the Colony were a comparative failure and food prices in these areas have risen considerably. There is however no serious shortage of food as the inhabitants of these areas normally import considerable quantities of foodstuffs from the Ilorin Province and there appears to be an adequate supply of cassava.

130. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both the area of crops grown and the yield per acre of all crops in the Northern Provinces, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. This system is known as 'mixed farming'. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crops that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres in his second year, then to about nine, and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to its new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock the farm can carry. Eventually, however, his returns are very many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the bye-products of his farm, give more than the gross annual return from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria, and the figures given below show the progress of the movement in recent years. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of about £5 per head from their Native Administration to cover the cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained, and the farmers trained by the Agricultural Department.

The advances are repayable with interest over a short period of years:—

Year.	Total number of farmers at end of year.
1932	112
1933	173
1934	286
1935	692
1936	1,103

131. Little serious damage has been done to crops by locusts since 1931. The number of locusts on the whole seemed to be getting less and less each year, and there was every reason to hope that the end of the infestation was approaching. There is however some evidence that in recent months the number has again increased to some extent. The situation is therefore being closely watched.

Forestry.

132. The question of desiccation and erosion in the Northern Provinces continued to receive attention. The proposal to form an Anglo-French Commission to tour the desiccated areas in the northern frontier region was adopted, and the Commission, consisting of four British and two French Officers, began its investigations at Sokoto on the 24th December. It was also decided to proceed with an exhaustive examination of certain areas where the problems of desiccation and erosion are already known to be acute, and for this purpose two senior forestry officers were detailed for work in the Sokoto Province. The extension of such special surveys to other Provinces possessing similar problems will be undertaken as soon as staff and funds permit.

133. Although, in the case of the northern forests, timber production is of secondary importance to protection, every possibility of increasing production is being carefully explored, while efforts are also being made to increase the productive capacity of fuel producing areas. An enumeration of one large reserve was completed early in the year, and other enumerations are still in progress. In cases where the natural forest has been so denuded as to produce a veritable fuel famine, resort has had to be made to purely artificial measures to provide relief. In Benue Province a large programme of communal plantations has been embarked upon under a specially detailed forestry officer.

134. *Minor Produce.*—Of recent years much work has been done in encouraging the marketing of minor forest products, particularly gums and resins, and in finding outlets for those as yet unmarketed.

Early in the year the possibilities of developing an export trade in Niger Gutta (Red Kano Gum) became considerably more hopeful as a result of the interest taken in the product by an important firm of chewing gum manufacturers. At the end of the year a representative of the firm was engaged in collecting sufficient of the product to provide a large sample shipment for trial on a commercial scale.

135. The success of the efforts to expand the production of gum arabic continues to be reflected in the steadily mounting exports, which rose from 36 tons in 1928 to 639 tons, valued locally at £10,572, in 1935. The indications are that this figure is capable of considerable further expansion, and it is thought that an eventual annual export of 2,000 tons may reasonably be expected.

136. *Southern Provinces.*—Exploitation for export received a set back owing to lack of rain during the wet season and the difficulty of floating logs which resulted therefrom, but in certain districts the cut of Obeche has increased.

137. The European demand for Mahogany, particularly better class logs, has been good but there has only been a limited market for African Walnut and Iroko. The demand for Obeche (*Triplochiton scleroxylon*) has been normal though poor logs have been sold only at low prices.

138. The large privately-owned sawmill at Sapele has been working to full capacity throughout the year.

139. That there has again been a marked improvement in exploitation of timbers for local use is shown by an increase in revenue from this source and by the higher prices paid for pit sawn timbers. There has been an increase in the quantity of Abura (*Mitragyna stipulosa*) exploited in the Epe District and there is a tendency to use Koleagbe (*Amphimas pterocarpoides*) in the Ilesha and Ibadan Districts due to shortage of Iroko.

140. The exploitation of the Ibadan North Reserve by the Ibadan Native Administration continues to be a project of great value and profit. During the year a total of 15,240 sleepers have been extracted and sold to the Railway at a price of two shillings and six pence per cubic foot, the transaction showing a profit of £1,188 5s. 11d. up to the end of September. The difficulty in keeping this scheme going on really sound economic lines has been the uncertain nature of Railway demands. As a result of a sudden shortening of demand it was found necessary to cease fresh felling in the Government scheme in the Olokemeji Reserve, though the extraction of sleepers already felled still continues and the account is still kept open for a recommencement of the work when the

Railway demand justifies further cutting. During the year, 6,939 sleepers of a total value of £2,472 2s. 3d. have been cut and delivered to the Railway, from this reserve the profit on the transaction up to end of December being £798 7s. 4d.

141. The Government exploitation in the Mamu Reserve, mentioned in the 1935 Report, was brought to a close in May, 1936, a total of 332 sleepers having been delivered to the Railway since the beginning of the year.

142. Forest enumeration of the more accessible and exploitable reserves was almost finished by the end of 1935 and the remaining work is being undertaken by the Working Plans Circle.

143. The progress made in connection with forest reservation shows an improvement over last year. A total area of 1,550.61 square miles was finally constituted as forest reserve in Southern Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate, as compared with 384.92 square miles in 1935. Two or three more areas have been settled and await final constitution and a number of proposals for further reservation in the Ondo Province have been made.

Livestock.

144. It is not possible to estimate accurately the livestock population of Nigeria though the amount of Jangali tax collected gives some indications. It is a tax on cattle and consequently with the inevitable evasions cannot represent the total livestock population. The estimated figures showed in 1936 that there were in the Northern Provinces (including the mandated territory administered as part of the Adamawa and Bornu Provinces): 2,650,373 cattle, 1,572,557 sheep, 4,172,383 goats, 175,297 horses, 457,891 donkeys, 13 mules, 1,792 camels, 40,750 swine and 35 ostriches.

145. The price of livestock and their products continued to rise steadily throughout the year, and is rapidly approaching the level of the pre-depression years. The greater demand for meat in the Northern and Southern Markets is an indirect indication of increased prosperity. The number of cattle slaughtered in the North during the year was 255,969 an increase of 10,000 compared with 1935, whilst approximately 90,000 crossed Jebba bridge on foot for slaughter in Ilorin and further South. Apart from cattle 231,520 sheep, 1,001,848 goats and 80 swine were slaughtered in the Northern Provinces in 1936.

146. The Order made in December, 1934, by certain of the Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces to prevent the unrestricted movement of cattle across the International boundary continued to exert efficient control of movement of trade

cattle from French Territory and internally. As a result of this control, the number of outbreaks of epidemic disease among Nigerian herds has been considerably reduced. During 1936, the number of cattle mainly of French origin which passed through the various Inspection Stations was considerably increased over past years and now approaches 200,000.

147. *Disease Control.*—The situation with regard to the control of disease has again been satisfactory. Outbreaks of rinderpest, even in Adamawa where control has been difficult in the past owing to the long international boundary, have been easily suppressed. Pleuro pneumonia, blackquarter, anthrax, piroplasmosis, and trypanosomiasis, have caused only minor losses. During the year, 386,838 animals were immunised against rinderpest by the sero virus method, a further 266,134 being vaccinated against this disease. Other vaccinations carried out were—blackquarter 458,084, pleuro pneumonia, 115,259, and anthrax 17,176. In addition 13,853 animals were treated for trypanosomiasis.

148. There have been several outbreaks of rabies confirmed during the year, but there have been no alarming developments. The outbreaks have been dealt with by controlling the movements of dogs, the slaughter of strays, and prophylactic vaccination in infected areas. Legislation regarding rabies is at present under consideration.

149. *Improvement of Livestock.*—The scheme for the castration of scrub animals by Veterinary Officers, has continued to be popular with the Fulani, and over 2,000 animals were dealt with in 1936. The selective breeding and preservation of goats of the right type, designed in particular to improve the quality of skins produced, first started under the supervision of the Veterinary Department in Sokoto Province, has developed extensively. Some 90,000 inferior male goats have been castrated, and good quality billies distributed over a wide area. The value of this work cannot be over estimated for the demand in world markets for goat skins of the finest quality is still great.

150. *Hides and Skins.*—The export trade in hides and skins continues to advance this being due in no small measure to the great improvement in the quality of these products owing to the adoption of proper methods of flaying and drying. During 1935, hides and skins to the value of £773,706 were exported, an increase of £58,227 over the previous year.

151. *Clarified Butter (Ghee).*—The development by the United Africa Company of the trade in this product has been remarkable and the demand still appears to exceed the supply.

The increase in output from 10,000 lb. in 1932 to 85,750 lb. in 1934 was considered good progress, but was insignificant in comparison with that which took place in 1936 when over 600 tons of butter were purchased from cattle owners by the Kano and Jos factories of the United Africa Compnay for conversion into clarified butter for export. The average price paid for this butter over the whole year was 2¾d. per lb.

152. *Animal Clinics.*—The Veterinary Clinics, established in various townships in Northern Nigeria, continue to treat an increasing number of patients each year. The facilities thus offered to animal owners are greatly appreciated, and the work is being extended wherever the need for clinics is indicated.

153. *Veterinary School.*—Two sessions of this school were completed during the year, and in a short time most of the present native veterinary staff will have had the opportunity of receiving the valuable training which the school provides. The value of the schooling is reflected in the greater efficiency of staff with the result that constant supervision is not now so necessary. The European staff has thus more time to devote to more urgent problems and to administration.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

154. During 1936, the prices of all the main export commodities reached a high level and in consequence a very prosperous year was experienced. Prospects for the immediate future are bright.

155. The total value of the external trade of Nigeria (excluding specie) during the year was as follows:—

		£
Import	... ...	10,724,750
Export	... ...	15,057,156
	Total ...	£25,781,906

an increase of £6,363,381 on the trade of the previous year. The value of imports shows an increase of £2,920,939 and that of exports an increase of £3,442,442. The value of transit trade (*i.e.*, goods passing through the inland waters and by rail through Nigeria to and from French Territory) was £494,243 compared with £395,753 in the previous year, an increase of £98,490.

156. The value of Specie imported in 1936 was £1,835,903 an increase of £1,340,417 on the previous year. Specie exported this year amounted to £480,309 as compared with £434,929 exported during 1935, an increase of £45,380.

157. Commercial imports (*i.e.*, excluding Specie and Government imports) were valued at £10,251,993 an increase of 38.13 per cent compared with the previous year, while commercial exports at £15,008,553 showed an increase of 29.39 per cent compared with the previous year.

158. The United Kingdom (excluding Specie) accounted for 49.43 per cent of the total trade compared with 53.09 per cent in the previous year showing a decrease of 3.66 per cent, imports at 57.42 per cent showing a decrease of 2.39 per cent and exports at 43.74 per cent showing a decrease of 4.87 per cent; the United States of America with 6.67 per cent of the trade a decrease of 1.48 per cent, and Germany with 16.89 per cent an increase of 5.27 per cent.

159. The import trade with the various countries was mainly as follows:—

Cigarettes, Hundreds.	1935.	1936.	Increase + Decrease −
United Kingdom	2,675,280	3,235,306	+ 560,026
Holland...	177	8	− 169
Germany	1,948	948	− 1,000
Other Countries	2,810	20,550	+ 17,740
Total	2,680,215	3,256,812	+ 576,597

Leaf Tobacco, Lbs.			
United Kingdom	47,513	6,253	− 41,260
U. S. America	3,085,683	3,340,016	+ 254,333
Other Countries	6,123	40,237	+ 34,114
Total ...	3,139,319	3,386,506	+ 247,187

Gin, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	23,103	22,755	− 348
Holland	54,228	76,552	+ 22,324
Germany	126	6	− 120
Other Countries	...	1	+ 1
Total	77,457	99,314	+ 21,857

Salt (Other than table), Cwts.	1935.	1936.	Increase + Decrease −
United Kingdom	889,953	1,032,268	+ 142,315
Germany	60,888	59,965	− 923
Other Countries	35,521	41,455	+ 5,934
Total	986,362	1,133,688	+ 147,326

Motor Spirits, Imperial Gallons.			
United Kingdom	428	2,450	+ 2,022
U. S. America	1,864,305	2,806,072	+ 941,767
Germany	19,269	6,966	− 12,303
Other Countries	3,886,619	5,223,129	+ 1,336,510
Total	5,770,621	8,038,617	+ 2,267,996

Cotton Piece Goods, Value.	£	£	£
United Kingdom	1,992,485	2,371,573	+ 379,088
Italy	102,316	217,705	+ 115,389
Germany	74,022	245,020	+ 170,998
Holland	72,584	97,571	+ 24,987
France	2,969	9,901	+ 6,932
Russia	38,473	5,048	− 33,425
Japan	35,391	44,198	+ 8,807
Other Countries	210,612	512,073	+ 301,461
Total	2,528,852	3,503,089	+ 974,237

Kerosene (Oil illuminating), I. Galls.			
U. S. America	1,139,361	1,307,412	+ 168,051
United Kingdom	1,252	240	− 1,012
Other Countries	1,335,742	2,338,575	+ 1,002,833
Total	2,476,355	3,646,227	+ 1,169,872

Kola Nuts, Value.	£	£	£
Gold Coast	5,660	5,490	− 170
Sierra Leone	1,030	12,091	+ 11,061
Other Countries	405	238	− 167
Total	7,095	17,819	+ 10,724

160. All the above items show increases, the largest being in cotton piece goods, motor spirit and kerosene. The increase in the square yardage of cotton piece goods was in the neighbourhood of sixty millions, an increase of almost 50% over 1935.

161. The following comparative statement shows the general position with regard to trade for each of the last six years:—

Commercial and Government.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Imports (exclusive of Specie)	6,510,515	7,194,732	6,339,892	5,363,680	7,803,811	10,724,750
Exports (exclusive of Specie)	8,771,713	9,476,762	8,727,090	8,873,800	11,614,714	15,057,156
Total ...	15,282,228	16,671,494	15,066,982	14,237,480	19,418,525	25,781,906
Imports of Specie ...	233,684	48,411	305,376	71,374	495,485	335,903
Exports of Specie ...	1,872,806	152,182	340,053	1,204,426	434,929	480,309
Total ...	2,106,490	200,593	645,429	1,275,800	930,415	2,316,212
Grand Total ...	17,388,718	16,872,087	15,712,411	15,513,280	20,348,940	28,098,118

1931 to 1935 figures are final. 1936 figures do not include Parcels by parcel post. Subject to revision.

162. Exports of 9,589 tons of Palm Kernels went to Poland and 5,902 tons to Portugal. South Africa received 2,560 tons of Palm Oil and Canada 4,438 tons. The tonnage of ground nuts exported to Belgium was 3,024 tons and to Portugal and Denmark 2,772 and 1,979 tons respectively.

163. The bulk of export trade is also limited to a few main articles; returns showing principal exports for the past four years are set out in the following table:—

Palm Oil.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	63,820	697,180	72,169	558,592	82,379	983,795	100,831	1,305,511
Germany	9,686	122,509	4,125	40,909	4,212	54,829	20,480	252,614
U. S. America	23,592	243,097	6,334	51,287	22,440	235,285	12,532	151,249
Holland	5,130	55,153	2,502	23,328	1,605	21,863	6,200	74,885
France	452	5,454	1,500	9,834	237	1,918	...	...
Italy	21,080	214,073	20,513	160,823	17,904	187,119	13,605	176,555
Other Countries ...	4,936	46,965	5,630	40,627	13,851	171,350	9,131	118,024
Total ...	128,696	1,334,431	112,773	885,400	142,628	1,656,159	162,779	2,078,838

Palm Kernels.

United Kingdom ...	102,316	759,554	139,596	758,259	139,772	996,648	139,261	1,316,393
Germany	194,585	749,040	77,900	434,002	106,265	762,727	170,970	1,591,171
U. S. America	6,338	48,170	2,542	15,744	6,499	47,646	5,114	54,985
Holland...	30,017	220,444	45,314	254,576	43,798	315,190	48,771	455,764
France	451	3,496	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	1,027	6,662	...	...	1,101	8,395	600	5,323
Denmark	8,486	62,500	10,624	56,183	5,780	44,046	5,780	67,232
Other Countries ...	6,725	48,656	13,471	71,882	9,531	70,352	15,647	146,528
Total ...	259,945	1,898,522	289,447	1,590,646	312,746	2,245,004	386,143	3,637,396

Cotton Lint.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£	Cwt.	£
United Kingdom ...	83,747	183,739	101,103	257,734	151,371	408,610	83,278	222,317
Germany	4,139	8,877	...	...	59,704	130,340	103,369	244,480
France	...	...	...	...	2,007	4,903	4,845	10,940
Other Countries ...	178	373	15,941	39,608	12,856	36,072	30,701	75,844
Total	88,064	192,989	117,044	297,342	216,938	579,925	222,193	553,581

Tin Ore.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	5,216	658,598	7,528	1,243,722	8,948	1,456,752	12,000	1,766,356

GROUNDNUTS.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ...	23,517	244,565	32,588	254,612	43,461	468,549	50,001	635,289
Germany	28,288	279,804	24,665	184,710	21,907	252,507	42,337	563,719
Holland	15,512	142,977	16,166	129,211	23,470	268,749	22,033	288,993
France	115,065	1,170,497	124,192	920,675	75,692	894,676	94,535	1,229,447
Italy	15,503	161,978	25,738	199,421	6,593	65,181	1,703	23,011
Other Countries ...	6,721	64,548	21,537	171,638	12,870	142,928	7,780	106,955
Total	204,606	2,064,369	244,886	1,860,267	183,993	2,092,590	218,389	2,847,414

COCOA.

United Kingdom ...	17,819	353,337	17,054	288,880	25,741	479,128	20,067	483,475
Germany	13,836	257,018	13,926	234,594	11,817	207,918	15,505	388,613
U. S. America ...	12,080	216,595	26,646	431,997	28,950	520,079	25,935	626,403
Holland	16,109	301,884	18,556	308,653	19,956	348,785	17,511	459,771
France	...	...	...	...	16	216	...	...
Other Countries ...	893	14,793	1,800	26,312	1,663	27,701	1,535	37,222
Total	60,737	1,143,627	77,982	1,290,436	88,143	1,583,827	80,553	1,995,484

164. The exports of Palm oil, Palm kernels and cotton lint each show new record figures and tin ore advanced to 12,000 tons. Prices were higher and the value of exports advanced by 3½ million pounds over 1935. Lack of rain in the middle months of the year affected the cocoa crop which declined by almost 8,000 tons.

165. Local produce prices per ton are shown in the following table. In order to permit easy comparison the second column shows the average prices ruling during 1935. The figures show clearly the marked improvement which has taken place during 1936 :—

WHOLESALE MARKET PRICES OF STAPLE PRODUCTS (LAGOS & KANO).

	Average for the year 1935.	Average for the year 1936.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
LAGOS.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Palm Kernels per ton	6 7 2	8 13 5	8 18 6	8 15 0	7 15 0	7 7 10	6 9 11	6 17 11	7 15 8	8 12 4	9 1 4	8 19 11	10 12 10	12 15 11
Palm Oil (Semi) per ton	8 4 2	9 17 2	10 5 6	9 11 1	7 17 6	7 17 0	6 14 4	6 19 4	8 7 8	9 11 10	11 5 2	11 8 11	12 11 7	15 15 9
Palm Oil (Soft) per ton	10 11 3	11 19 10	12 9 2	11 19 10	9 15 7	9 19 3	8 14 4	8 19 4	10 10 10	11 16 1	13 8 1	13 8 11	14 18 8	17 18 5
Cocoa (Grade I) per ton	16 15 3	23 2 4	18 0 0	18 10 0	18 10 0	17 4 8	17 9 0	19 0 8	21 3 0	...	...	...	35 8 2	42 15 2
Cocoa (Grade II) per ton	16 3 11	22 12 11	17 13 2	18 5 0	18 5 0	16 19 8	17 4 0	18 15 8	20 18 0	21 5 0	...	...	34 18 2	42 5 2
Cocoa (Grade III) per ton	15 15 2	18 0 9	17 8 2	18 0 0	18 0 0	16 14 8	16 19 0	18 10 8	20 13 0	...	...	...	...	...
KANO.														
Groundnuts per ton	7 14 11	7 16 4	8 3 7	7 10 8	7 6 3	7 10 2	7 1 11	7 4 6	8 10 0	8 18 1	8 12 2	7 4 8	6 19 7	8 14 4

166. An increase is shown in cattle hides but both sheepskins and goatskins show slight decreases. Prices were satisfactory during the year and the decreases shown are not serious.

The following are detailed figures for the past four years :—

Cattle Hides—Tanned and Untanned.

Countries of destination.	1933.		1934.		1935.		1936.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom ...	2,886,609	58,976	2,027,143	45,326	2,583,800	56,586	2,100,451	45,567
Germany	311,620	7,180	171,327	4,204	421,873	10,507	1,325,174	32,943
Holland	13,904	348	33,297	870	152,333	3,799	634,868	16,068
U. S. America	19,002	950	...	...	...	...	185,720	6,228
France	2,543,239	60,961	2,799,440	70,543	2,948,752	66,724	3,772,972	95,985
Other Countries ...	1,852,080	45,464	2,706,812	68,118	3,493,933	85,976	1,814,211	46,364
Total	7,626,454	173,879	7,738,019	189,061	9,600,691	223,592	9,833,396	243,155

Sheepskins—Tanned and Untanned.

United Kingdom ...	171,699	7,613	370,272	22,827	423,531	26,261	632,180	47,496
Germany	...	...	211	11	195	14	...	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. S. America	1,236,386	67,963	1,313,787	83,729	1,105,965	69,917	718,958	52,438
France	2,203	146	4,413	276	3,550	171	25,823	1,210
Other Countries ...	20,222	1,901	19,291	2,036	40,177	914	...	...
Total	1,430,510	77,623	1,707,974	108,879	1,572,518	97,277	1,376,961	101,144

Goatskins—Tanned and Untanned.

United Kingdom ...	1,420,442	87,416	1,463,771	114,040	1,994,688	166,589	1,371,478	115,019
Germany	246,558	12,006	140,989	7,049	32,963	2,977	328,087	32,649
Holland	41,640	2,100	9,142	565	7,392	571	61,675	5,105
U. S. America	1,931,412	168,136	2,464,281	249,150	2,290,149	211,154	2,039,184	197,238
France	577,006	54,711	254,749	21,168	510,548	44,373	649,803	56,586
Other Countries ...	152,614	14,145	208,965	25,629	216,845	27,182	135,682	10,928
Total	4,369,672	338,514	4,541,897	417,601	5,052,585	452,837	4,585,909	417,525

167. *Shipping.*—Regular mail, passenger and cargo services were maintained throughout the year between the United Kingdom and Nigerian ports, and also between Continental and American ports and Nigeria. Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, run the main mail and passenger services, but many other firms run regular services amongst them being the American Barber West Africa Line, John Holt & Company (Liverpool), Limited, United Africa Company, Limited, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Linie, Fraissinet Fabre Line, Roma Societe di Navigazione Libera Triestina. The sailings of Messrs. Elder Dempsters mailboats continue fortnightly, the vessels proceeding alternately to Port Harcourt and Calabar. The period of the journey from England to Lagos is fifteen days. The banana carrying vessels of the Laeisz Line call at Lagos outwards on their voyage to Tiko carrying mails and passengers. The number of vessels which entered and cleared at the various ports has increased this year.

Year.	Entered.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1932	365	721,859	376	694,925	741	1,416,784
1933	368	722,168	411	747,135	779	1,469,303
1934	388	795,549	527	930,219	915	1,725,768
1935	451	974,022	591	1,021,920	1,042	1,995,942
1936	454	1,013,548	618	[illegible]	1,072	2,120,265

Year.	Cleared.				Total.	
	British.		Foreign.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
1932	372	733,077	380	708,614	752	1,441,691
1933	362	721,481	417	759,643	779	1,481,124
1934	381	781,389	534	946,372	915	1,727,761
1935	449	971,089	599	1,039,601	1,048	2,010,690
1936	446	1,000,778	590	1,051,203	1,036	2,051,981

168. The total number and tonnage of ships entering and the tonnage of cargo inwards and outwards show increases; the highest on record during the past five years.

Year.	TONNAGE OF CARGO.					
	INWARDS.			OUTWARDS.		
	British.	Foreign.	Total.	British.	Foreign.	Total.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1932	251,066	68,212	319,278	478,754	324,847	803,601
1933	232,838	65,212	298,050	458,405	329,222	787,627
1934	248,648	69,439	318,087	518,355	425,111	943,466
1935	312,873	87,657	400,530	612,887	372,323	985,210
1936	367,853	129,975	497,828	746,899	487,597	1,234,496

CHAPTER VIII.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

169. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

170. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. With the steady and continuous improvement in economic conditions the prices of native foodstuffs are tending to rise. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the South, yams, cassava, maize, beans, palm oil, and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the North the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

171. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from

their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers in Lagos are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

172. In the Southern Provinces the improvement in the price of produce for export has been reflected by a general revival of interest in production. This is particularly noticeable in the Calabar Province where the growing interest in agriculture is reflected in the gradual spread of the oil palm plantation system and the insistent demand for palm oil presses.

Unskilled Labour.

173. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

(*a*) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.

(*b*) Casual labour hired by the day for porterage, etc.

(*c*) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

174. Class (*a*) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. With the continued improvement in trade, and the resulting increase in the cost of living, a general increase in the wages of this class of labour has taken place in all districts. The wage varies from 2d.-3d. per day in the Cameroons to 4d. per day in the Onitsha Province. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

175. Class (*b*) is to be found both in the towns and in outlying villages and the average wage, which varies between 5d. and 1s. for ordinary casual labour, shows considerable increase on last year. Carriers are engaged at rates varying from ¾d.-1½d. a mile.

176. The daily wages paid to Class (*c*) vary considerably according to the nature of the work. The labour wage rate for Government employ varies between 6d.-10d.; whilst plantation labour varies between 10d. and 1s. 2d. a day.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to eightpence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less.

Mines labour on the goldfields is usually paid on the tribute system, and, owing to competition among the various mines, the rates have been generally on the increase.

177. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. The general cost of living has risen slightly during the year, but a labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can still live very cheaply. In most areas the average man lives on 2d.-4d. a day. Married men have little if any increased expenditure since the average woman in the Southern Provinces is self-supporting.

178. In Lagos wages fell considerably during the three years prior to 1915 and have not yet shown any marked increase. Until lately the standard labourer's wage has been a shilling per day, but retrenchment and lack of employment has made labour at eightpence per day available, if the employer provides free housing, and ninepence if the labourer has to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

179. The effect of the trade depression was more acutely felt in Lagos, where there is a considerable wage-earning population, than in the agricultural areas of the hinterland where the people are for the most part peasant proprietors. In Lagos there is still a large body of unemployed of the clerk, artisan and labourer classes, and at first sight it is difficult to understand how they exist, there being no system of organised poor relief. Their subsistence depends entirely on the goodwill of their relations and friends who are in good employment. The price of local foodstuffs is now so low that it is said that a man can subsist on three half-pence a day, and that, if there is hardship, there is

no absolute destitution. A slight rise in the price of foodstuffs has been recorded recently due to returning prosperity and an abnormally late wet season.

Salaried Classes.

180. In the Southern Provinces the amount of skilled labour available has increased in some areas during the year, and has resulted in a small decrease in the minimum rate of wages, which has fallen to 10d. a day in the Owerri Province. The maximum rate remains about 4s. a day.

In the Northern Provinces skilled artisans receive wages varying from 2s. to 4s. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

181. The majority of the educated classes is engaged in clerical occupations, but the supply exceeds the demand in some areas and beginners are willing to accept a salary of 15s.-£1 a month, from which rate salaries range up to £300 a year and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by subletting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement.

182. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries. Few of the Native Administrations have found it possible yet to restore the reductions in salaries which were necessitated by the fall in revenue during the years of industrial depression.

Europeans.

183. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-£500 for a single man. It has been increased by the additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs introduced in 1934 which are still in force.

CHAPTER IX.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

184. Since 1929 there has been a single department of education for Nigeria, with a head office at Lagos and regional offices at Kaduna and Enugu for detailed administration in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

185. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively, and sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

186. Following the restoration of the cut in 1935, an addition of £11,000 to the budget item of grants to Missions made it possible to pay in full Block Grants, revised for the period 1936-38, to all Elementary and Middle Schools on the Assisted List. A steady annual increase, or at any rate an increase for each Block Grant period, is to be anticipated to allow of assistance to several necessary and deserving schools which have maintained their efficiency in the past without help, and for normal expansion in backward areas.

187. During the year, as has been the case recently, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans.

With regard to the first ideal, the increased resources now available have enabled a start to be made in examining the possibilities of expansion of education among the masses and an endeavour is also being made to effect some sort of Rural Reconstruction. With regard to the second ideal, while the number of Middle schools which provide education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is ample, the output from the highest forms of those schools needed to satisfy all possible demands for employees of this standard of education is giving rise to some anxiety. Attracted by prospects

of immediate employment, pupils refuse to take a long view, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to persuade them to stay the full Middle School course. Many of those who do stay on shirk the courses at the Higher College, and undertake immediate work the future prospects in which are undoubtedly inferior.

188. The Higher College at Yaba is gradually developing. There are now Medical [illegible]tants, Engineers and Masters at work in the country, havi[illegible] completed their period of training. Students of the Agricultural Course, now in their fourth year, are having their practical training at the Agricultural School at Ibadan. A commercial Class was started in January, and a class of Surveyors is contemplated.

189. A start has been made with the building of the College at Kaduna and it is probable that it will be completed in May, 1937. This College is to take the place of the college at Katsina which, originally a Training Centre for teachers, now combines with that function the preliminary training for Engineering and Agricultural Assistants.

190. The Elementary Training Centres at Katsina and Bauchi were combined at Bauchi. This centre in the Northern Provinces and those at Ibadan, Oyo, Warri and Kake (Cameroons) in the Southern Provinces, staff elementary schools in various parts of the country.

191. The Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia are, with King's College, providing most of the candidates for the Higher College at Yaba, though it is hoped that corresponding Mission schools will supply more candidates for the entrance test in the near future.

192. Girls' education continues to thrive. A Lady Superintendent visits at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

193. Queen's College, Lagos, suffered considerably during the course of the year from shortage of staff, as for financial reasons the vacancy for one of the two Assistant Mistresses was left unfilled. The Col[illegible]ge is becoming increasingly popular in spite of the [illegible]mporary staffing difficulties and only a fraction of those who [illegible]ply for admittance can be taken.

A [illegible]nsiderable proportion of the boarders are Ibo girls from east of the Niger.

194. Girls' schools among the Muhammedan population in the Northern Provinces have been in existence at Kano and Katsina since 1930 and two were opened during 1934 at Sokoto and Birnin Kebbi.

From the start these schools have been a success and since they have been opened, girls also attend with the boys at some of the elementary day schools. A training institution for women teachers is to be built at Sokoto.

195. The total number of schools in the Northern Provinces was 426 with an enrolment of 20,756. In addition there were 35,573 Koran Classes with 199,374 pupils and a number of catechist classes organised by Missions. In the Southern Provinces the schools totalled 3,115 with an enrolment of 196,054.

Welfare Institutions.

196. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another, in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement for destitute persons of both sexes. The inmates, who are mainly persons who are physically infirm, at present number 21; they receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings. A number of Native Administrations make provision for assisting lepers and, during the year under review, negotiations have been proceeding in the Northern Provinces for the extension of this work with the assistance of the Missionary Societies. Details of the organisations to deal with leprosy are given in Chapter IV.

197. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring

lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers). In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn.

198. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

199. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

200. Political and mutual aid societies continue to grow in number throughout the Southern Provinces. They fall into two main classes. Within the tribal areas they are societies of young men who meet together for the public discussion of social and political matters with a view to bringing their views to the notice of the Native Authorities and the Government. This class of society is becoming increasingly politically minded, a notable example being the Ibibio Welfare Union which includes in its membership a number of educated men of every class from the six Ibibio-speaking Districts. Regular meetings are held and subjects of public interest discussed. In the large towns they are usually tribal groups of which the members are men whose occupations compel them to live away from their homes. Their principal objects are to afford help to their members when in difficulty, to put their views on local matters before the local authorities, and to watch and discuss affairs in their own towns occasionally making representations to the authorities there. The expressed opinions of many of these societies are of considerable value as showing the trend of feeling in the younger and more literate generation.

201. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

202. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna, Ilorin and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

203. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association football and cricket are the most popular: tennis is growing rapidly in popularity but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African sports clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. In the Northern Provinces Cricket Clubs composed of European and African members have played Inter-Provincial matches. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are a hindrance to even greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces.

204. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. In addition to holding regular meetings and giving concerts these societies are sometimes useful in finding employment for their members. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large

institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. At Abeokuta a Native Administration reading room has been opened in the Centenary Hall. In Benin a dramatic society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. At Warri a Native Administration Library has been built. The Kano Native Administration maintains a good library with books of reference and periodicals and also an Emirate Plantation: the educated classes are becoming interested in flower growing as they have been in the Southern Provinces for many years.

205. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Sub-libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu, Enugu, and elsewhere.

206. The Boy Scout and Girl Guide Movement is well represented in the Southern Provinces, and troops of the former have recently been formed in Zaria, Minna, Kaduna, Kano and Jos. At the end of 1936 there were twenty-three Guide companies, four Ranger companies and six Brownie packs. The figures for the Boy Scouts Association are as follows:—

	1936.	*1935.*	*1934.*	*1933.*
Troops, Scouts	120	111	113	91
Packs, Wolf Cubs ...	19	19	20	15
Crews, Rover Scouts ...	11	12	8	7
Scouts	3,273	3,197	2,838	2,443
Wolf Cubs	380	408	348	204
Rover Scouts	156	182	142	135
Scouters	226	219	197	178
Cubmasters	24	18	14	14
Rover Scout Leaders ..	9	9	12	6
Commissioners	55	35	20	11

207. The Salvation Army maintains a Boys' Industrial Home at Yaba near Lagos which accommodates fifty boys and which has shown the most satisfactory results during the past few years. The boys trained therein are juvenile offenders committed to the Home under mandate for varying periods until they reach the age of eighteen. Under an arrangement with the Government a fixed sum of £1,000 a year is given to the Salvation Army for the upkeep of the Home. Among the trades taught are carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying, french polishing and painting and practical experience is gained by carrying out repairs and alterations to the buildings. Boys taught trades receive a set of tools on discharge and a large number, with whom the Superintendent keeps in touch after discharge, are doing well. Farming and vegetable gardening are carried out in the grounds of the Home and recreation has been provided by games and the formation of a drum and fife band. A Government Medical Officer attends to the health of the boys who are often in very bad physical condition when admitted to the Home. The improvement in the boys, both mental and physical, after a few months is most noticeable.

CHAPTER X.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

208. *General.*—The Communications Board has lapsed. The Railway, Port and Marine services are now co-ordinated under the executive control of a Director of Transport. There is also a Transport Advisory Board for Nigeria as a whole and Port Advisory Boards to advise Government on local port affairs have been formed at the ports of Lagos and Port Harcourt. An Air Services Development Committee deals with Aviation. The Director of Transport is the Chairman of all these Boards and Committees.

Marine.

209. During the year, the Marine Department services were efficiently maintained. These services included such important aids to shipping as the pilotage and towage of vessels and the maintenance of lighthouses, buoys and beacons. Dredging was carried out as usual on Lagos Bar and in the harbour. The carriage of coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos, and of mails between Lagos and Sapele was also maintained. Reclamation at Apapa in connection with the construction of the Air-Port continued throughout the year until the end of November, and during the eleven months 1,041,050 tons of spoil were pumped ashore. The Lagos-Apapa Ferry Service carried 606,076 passengers during the year.

210. Forcados Bar was re-sounded during November and, although the future of the navigable channel remains in doubt, the survey shows a slight improvement, as there are fewer thirteen feet patches which indicates a reduction in the area where vessels are liable to touch bottom at the maximum advised draught when subjected to the influence of unsatisfactory weather conditions.

The Cawthorne Channel entrance was closed to shipping during April and the buoys withdrawn.

No complaints have been received from vessels using Boler Creek and the alternative route to Abonema has fully justified its selection.

A dredging programme to improve the area comprising Winifred Junction has been arranged and will, it is hoped, be in operation during the forthcoming year.

Better conditions are anticipated on Akassa Bar and it is expected that a re-survey planned to take place next year will show deeper water.

Port Engineering.

211. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the Entrance Works at Lagos have continued to improve, with the result that it has been possible to increase the draught of vessels using the port from twenty-five to twenty-seven feet.

212. The Foreshores on either side of the harbour entrance continue to remain in an unstable state and more particularly is this the case immediately under the lee of the East Mole. To preclude any possibility of the sea causing a breach in this vicinity and thereby having a detrimental effect on the scouring action in the Entrance Channel it was considered advisable to strengthen the East Mole in a northerly direction and this work was put in hand during the latter half of the year.

213. After having been practically closed down for some years the Quarry at Aro was re-opened in April and continued in full operation throughout the remainder of the year.

214. Heavy seas experienced at the end of July almost caused a breach over a length of 120 feet at the seaward end of the East Mole; this damage was made good by the end of October. Within the Harbour the maintenance of the Lagos Customs Wharf area, including the transit sheds, was taken over in July, 1936 from the Public Works Department. Maintenance of the quay face and transit sheds at Apapa Quay (Lagos) and at Port Harcourt will be taken over from the Railway as from April 1st, 1937.

215. At Port Harcourt, normal routine maintenance was continued and extensive underwater repairs were carried out on the Coal Tip Structure.

Railway.

216. The Nigerian Railway has a total single-track route mileage of 1,900. Including sidings, the total mileage amounts to 2,184 miles. The main line gauge is 3′ 6″. The Railway is divided for administrative purposes into three Districts, the Western, the Northern and the Eastern. The Western District extends from the Port of Lagos northwards to Jebba, a distance of 305 miles, and contains a branch from Ifo to Idogo (26¾ miles). The Northern District extends from Jebba to N'Guru, a distance of 540¼ miles, and includes branch lines from Zaria to Kaura Namoda and to Jos *via* a 2′ 6″ gauge light railway: there is also a branch from Minna Junction to the Niger River port of Baro. The Eastern District runs from Kaduna Junction down to the port of Port Harcourt, a distance of 569 miles, and includes a branch line from Kafanchan to Jos. During the year, 191 stations and twenty-four halts were open to traffic.

217. The Minna-Baro branch line, which was closed to passenger traffic in September, 1934, is now being re-conditioned to cover a period of five years. The future of this branch is under review by the Transport Advisory Board.

218. The widening of Akerri River has been undertaken and the lengthening of the bridge to protect Akerri Station against flooding and the bridge against scour is well in hand. The programme for the strengthening of overstressed bridges on the various parts of the line is proceeding with expedition.

219. The gross earnings of the Railway for the financial year ended 31st March, 1936, were £1,945,109 or £62,565 below the 1934-35 figure. The working expenditure during this period amounted to £1,032,582, with net receipts of £912,527. This amount was insufficient to cover interest charges of £1,047,782 and the balance of £135,255 was paid from the General Revenue of the Colony. The ratio of working expenditure to gross receipts was 53.09% as against 51.84% in 1934-35.

220. The total number of passengers carried was 7,940,752 an increase of 2,860,736 as compared with the previous year. Goods traffic amounted to 709,102 tons—an increase of 48,487 tons. These figures include minerals and livestock.

221. The revenue for the calendar year 1936 was approximately £2,333,000. The approximate expenditure including operating costs and interest on capital, is expected to amount to £1,961,518.

222. A derailment occurred at mile 530¼ (Godani-Gogwada, Northern District) on the 17th of December, when sixteen wagons of groundnuts were derailed and badly damaged. This accident

caused a temporary dislocation of traffic. Another derailment took place at Mile 79½ (Ameki-Uzuakoli, Eastern District) involving thirty coal wagons.

223. A Lagos Town Office and Depot was opened on the 1st of February, on the road adjoining the Customs Wharf. The object of this service is to assist in the collection and delivery of goods between the town of Lagos and Lagos (Iddo) Station, and also to facilitate the booking of passengers' accommodation on the trains. Depot earnings for the three months ended the 30th of November, 1936 were £6,047, against a working cost of £395 for the same period.

224. Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were effected; the more important being as follows:—

(*a*) Inclusion of Native Butter (excluding Shea Butter) in consignment of 5 tons or over in Class 3.

(*b*) Reduction in rates of Motor Vehicles and Motor Trailers, packed from Class 7 to Class 5.

(*c*) Introduction of special rate for fresh milk from Bukuru to Iddo.

(*d*) Introduction of Class 2 rate in respect of benniseed for export in wagon loads from Lafia and stations south thereof to Port Harcourt Quay.

(*e*) Introduction of toll charges for crossing the Jamaari River by lorries and trailers hired by distances on the Kano-Maiduguri route.

(*f*) Introduction of toll charges for Pontoon Ferry over the Gashuwa River.

(*g*) Reduced rates for perishable traffic and newspapers or periodicals.

(*h*) Special reduced rates for certain commodities through booked between road stations and Port termini.

225. In the Workshops section of the Mechanical Engineering Department the repair output was:—

133 Locomotives.
106 Passenger Vehicles.
901 Goods Vehicles.

226. Specially designed articulated locomotives of the Garratt type were put into service during the year. Six new-type third class coaches capable of seating 113 passengers were brought into service. These are equipped with roof ventilators and filtered water supply for drinking purposes. Ten brake vans and ten covered goods wagons were rebuilt locally to suit modern conditions.

The construction of three new locomotive boilers was completed during the year. All timber used on vehicles rebuilt at Ebute Metta Works is of Nigerian origin.

227. Further progress has been made in the advancement of Africans to responsible positions in the various sections of the workshops. A number of selected employees were transferred from the Running Section to the Works Section and *vice versa* in order to increase the experience they have already gained and improve their efficiency.

228. In the Running Section of the Mechanical Engineering Department, continued attention has been paid to the economical consumption of coal and oil in the operating of locomotives. Further experiments are being carried out to gain further information.

229. The training of African drivers demands, and is given, close attention. The subject is a most important one in view of the reductions which have been made in the number of European drivers during the past few years.

230. Extended engine runs between Enugu and Kaduna are in operation, employing caboose vans for the engine crews off duty.

231. The new Garratt locomotives mentioned above have been designed as general-purposes engines and are able to work over the whole main line, which comprises sections of 80 lb., 60 lb., 55 lb. and 45 lb. rails. They have been employed between Jebba and Kano during the export season. These engines have roller-bearings on bogie and trailing truck wheels, and a steam pressure of 225 lb. per square inch.

232. To enable the African subordinate supervisory and clerical staff at Ebute Metta to gain knowledge which will be useful to them in their daily work, an African Staff Technical Library has recently been established there and is being administered by a committee of readers.

Roads and Bridges.

Public Works Department.

233. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Works Department is 3,731 miles, of which 142 are bituminous surfaced, 2,566 are gravelled and 1,023 are earth roads. 173 miles of township roads are maintained. Continued research on bituminous surfacing and an analysis of natural available road materials have proved that suitable soil grading with and without bituminous proofing provides adequate road surfaces at a lower cost for construction than has hitherto been practicable.

As a result of this research, the more heavily trafficked routes are now being treated with low-cost bituminous surface dressings.

234. There are two classes of roads in the Northern Provinces: the "all-season" road which, except for a few short lengths, has gravel surfaces and bridges capable of carrying two four-ton axle loads: and the "dry-season" road which is for the most part a rough cross country track with earth surfaces and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings and which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 4,225 and 6,706 miles of all-season and dry-season roads respectively. (There are 1,088 miles of Public Works Department all-season road in addition). Connection with the Southern Provinces road system is made on the following routes:—

Ilorin-Ogbomosho, Awtun-Ado-Ekiti, and between Oturkpo and Obolo, Ankpa and N'sukka and Kabba and Ikole.

235. Work is being continued on the establishment of all-season road communication with Yola *via* Biu and Garkidda, and the construction of the Dindima Bridge over the Gongola on the direct road from Bauchi to Gombe. Other works are in hand for the conversion of dry-season to all-weather roads including the Ilorin-Kaiama Road, Kano Eastern Road, and the Zungeru-Kontagora-Yelwa Road.

236. There are approximately 6,183 miles of road maintained by the Native Administrations of the Southern Provinces. These are divided as follows:—

Tar roads	5	miles.
Gravel roads	1,251	,,
Earth roads	4,927	,,
	6,183	,,

Construction has started of the last major Bridge on the Abakaliki-Ogoja road; and on the re-alignment of the Ibadan-Ejinrin road preparatory to bituminous surface treatment.

Posts and Telegraphs.

237. *Mails.*—The regular fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented during the year by extra sailings and, in addition, mails were also conveyed to and from Europe as opportunity offered by steamers of Messrs. John Holts, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Line and the banana carrying vessels of the Laeisz Line. The internal mail services are operated by means of railway, motor transport and launch services. The outlying Post Offices are served by carrier and canoe

transport. A weekly air mail service in both directions between Nigeria and England operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, was introduced at the beginning of the year.

238. *Telegraphs.*—The principal telegraph transmitting offices are Lagos, Enugu and Kaduna. These offices are all interconnected, thus providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted.

There are 104 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission continues to be satisfactory. Lagos traffic is transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of repeaters at Oshogbo.

239. *Wireless.*—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe, which provide internal public telegraph communication continue to be satisfactory. The British Official Press Broadcast from Rugby is regularly received.

In connection with the establishment of aerodromes at Lagos, Oshogbo, Kaduna, Kano and Maiduguri on the Imperial Airways route Khartoum-Lagos, transmitting and receiving equipment for communication with aircraft has been installed. Although the permament apparatus has not yet arrived, the pilots speak highly of the service given by the temporary equipment at present in use.

240. *Wireless Broadcasting.*—The number of privately owned receiving sets continues to increase, and the subscribers to the radio-distribution service, inaugurated last year, number 700. The total number of licences issued in 1936 was about 1,500.

241. *Telephones.*—There are twenty-one Telephone Exchanges in operation, trunk telephone service being available between—

(*a*) Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta and Ibadan.

(*b*) Port Harcourt, Aba, Calabar and Itu (with call offices at Uyo, Ikot-Ekpene and Oron).

(*c*) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.

(*d*) Jos and Bukuru.

A programme of trunk telephone development has now been approved, which will add Enugu and Opobo to the Port Harcourt Zone referred to under (*b*) above, and a Northern Zone centred at Kaduna will link Kano, Zaria, Jos and Minna with that town.

242. *Departmental Training School.*—In the Technical School for African Engineering Officers, two instruction courses of four months each for Sub-Inspectors were held during the year. As a result of the instruction given five out of the ten men who attended were able to pass the theoretical tests necessary for their grade. For the first time, a Plumber Jointer's course was held and was

most successful. Four men were trained for a period of three months, and at the end of that term were able to plumb and joint any lead-covered cable from 1 pair to 50 pairs. With the increasing use of underground cable in centres outside Lagos the need for such skilled plumbers is growing and it is gratifying to know that the African Lineman can adapt himself to this work.

In the Telegraph School probationer Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

Aviation.

243. Up to 1935 there was no demand for regular air facilities. The landing grounds at Lagos (Apapa), Ilorin, Minna, Jos, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Bauchi, Yola and Maiduguri were of an emergency character only, and ample notice had to be given by aviators desiring to use them.

244. In preparation for a regular air service (as a branch of the London-Cape route) from Khartoum to West Africa, modern runway-aerodromes equipped for wireless and meteorological purposes have been constructed at Maiduguri, Kano, Kaduna, Minna, Oshogbo and Lagos (Apapa). A weekly air service is now running between Khartoum and Lagos and it is expected that it will be extended to the Gold Coast before long. Air development in Nigeria is dealt with by a Committee consisting of all Heads of Departments interested, the Chairman being the Director of Transport. The Registrar of Aircraft for Nigeria is the Director of Marine. Each of the six aerodromes mentioned above is under the jurisdiction of a Control Officer whose telegraphic address is "Landair" with the name of the aerodrome following. "Notices to Airmen" are published periodically. Customs and quarantine regulations in respect of air services have been issued.

CHAPTER XI.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

245. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have, respectively, eighteen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter bank has a branch in the Cameroons territory under British Mandate.

246. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—There are facilities for the transaction of Post Office Savings Bank business at seventy-seven Post Offices. During the year the number of depositors has increased by 19.3% and the total of the amount deposited by 27.9%.

247. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

(*a*) British gold, silver and bronze coins.

(*b*) West African Currency Board silver and "alloy" coins of the following denominations:—

2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.

(*c*) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—

1d., ½d. and one-tenth pence.

(*d*) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £54,000 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1935-36 and was shipped to the United Kingdom for the purpose of being melted down.

248. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies, collectively, the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June, 1934.	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1936.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,432,650	1,348,318	1,290,300
" " Alloy Coin	5,374,078	7,276,567	9,541,138
" " Nickel Bronze Coin ...	624,628	653,065	7[illegible]2,474
" " Currency Notes	697,024	717,295	976,247

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

249. *Public Works Department. General.*—Local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective areas. Throughout the Southern and Northern Provinces technical assistance to Native Administrations is provided for by the secondment of Engineers and Inspectors or by Departmental officers where there is no seconded staff.

250. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos). Its operation continues to play an important part in the development of the internal and export timber trade.

251. The question of damage to buildings by termites has received close attention, and various bungalows—damaged beyond repair—have been reconstructed on the latest anti-termite principles. Artisans from Divisions have been attached, for courses of training, to the special anti-termite gangs created in Lagos. Experiments have been made in the preservative treatment of timber, and tank treatment in a mixture of creosote and crude oil boiled at a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit for forty-five minutes, or, for finishings to be painted, brush treatment with a 3% solution of Wolman Salts, is now specified. Various specimens of Nigerian termites have been forwarded to the Natural History Museum (British Museum), London, for classification. Of those of economic importance, the "macrotermes bellicosus" and "coptotermes intermedius" (both earth termites) and Kalotermes (cryptotermes) havilandi (dry wood termite) have been proved to be the most destructive.

252. The Department maintains a school for training technical probationers in Lagos. Practical experience is gained during periods of training under the Divisional officers. An Engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

253. *Waterworks.*—Existing supplies at Lagos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu, Onitsha, Kaduna, Akure, Makurdi, Victoria, Buea, Lokoja, and Kano were normally maintained. At Abeokuta, Calabar and Benin, improvements and extensions to the supplies have been carried out. At Okene completion of the supply awaited erection of pumping plant. Construction was begun on supplies at Ilorin and Yola, and schemes were prepared for a new supply at Ogbomosho, and for improvements at Aba. Investigations proceeded at Ibadan, Jos, Zaria and Makurdi. At Otta, a bore hole was put down by the Geological Survey Department, and pumping tests made to enable a scheme to be prepared.

254. *Electricity Undertakings.*—The Electrical Branch of the Department manages and operates the Government electricity undertakings in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kaduna and Enugu and the Native Administration undertakings in Kano and Abeokuta. The units generated by the six undertakings in 1936 amounted to 12,372,247. The revenue from the sale of current, hire of apparatus, meter rents and fees was £126,496. Hiring schemes for electric cookers, water heaters, fans and refrigerators, and assisted wiring schemes, operate at all the undertakings.

Approval was given for the construction of electricity schemes at Yola, Jos, Calabar and Zaria. Materials for the schemes for Jos and Yola have been received and construction has commenced. Materials for the Calabar and Zaria schemes have been ordered.

255. *Aeroplane Landing Grounds.*—Landing Grounds were constructed by the Department in connection with the Empire Air Mail Service and are maintained at the following stations:

Maiduguri,
Kano,
Kaduna,
Minna,
Oshogbo and
Lagos.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

256. For the purpose of the administration of justice five Courts are established in Nigeria:—

The West African Court of Appeal.
The Supreme Court.
The High Court of the Protectorate.
The Magistrates' Courts.
The Native Courts.

257. The jurisdiction exercised by the West African Court of Appeal and the proceedings therein are regulated by the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933, and by Rules of Court made under the authority of the West African Court of Appeal Orders-in-Council, 1928-35, consolidated.

258. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein, are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony save for certain classes of proceedings in respect of which it has jurisdiction in the Protectorate also. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and Judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

259. The following statement shows the number of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1935, to 31st October, 1936:—

Offences against the person	958
Offences against property	1,528
Offences against Currency	57
Offences against Public Order, Law and Morality	6,301
Miscellaneous offences	1,205
Total	**10,049**

260. In the Protectorate the jurisdiction exercised by the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts is regulated by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, 1933, as amended from time to time.

The personnel of the Courts consists of a Chief Judge, Judges, Assistant Judges and Magistrates. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges are ex-officio Chief Judge and Judges, respectively, of the Protectorate Court.

Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits, and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court. Subject to this reservation the Judges and Assistant Judges enjoy full powers, whilst minor powers are vested in the Magistrates.

The High Court and the Magistrates' Courts are, like the Supreme Court, open to legal practitioners.

261. The following is a statement of cases heard before the Protectorate Courts during the twelve months from 1st November, 1935, to 31st October, 1936:—

Description	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person	472	1,954	2,426
" " property	928	2,490	3,418
" " Currency	20	413	433
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	432	2,615	3,047
Miscellaneous offences	3,042	6,241	9,283
Total	4,894	13,713	18,607

262. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, provides for the constitution of Native Courts. Each Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and the jurisdiction of each Court is defined by the warrant establishing it. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All Native Tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff and, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the

lowest Native Court to either the Governor or the High Court of the Protectorate and thence to the West African Court of Appeal.

263. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to confirmation by the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts for the year 1935 (figures for 1936 are not yet available).

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	654,698	44	4,896	7,392
Bauchi	1,019,145	51	2,263	17,707
Benue	980,481	88	5,342	9,276
Bornu	1,057,441	38	3,020	7,786
Ilorin	452,201	32	808	5,0[illegible]
Kabba	467,074	41	2,255	4,49[illegible]
Kano	2,388,400	37	15,308	44,04[illegible]
Katsina	1,047,563	22	3,458	18,207
Niger	465,332	39	3,380	4,827
Plateau	523,311	68	2,406	7,996
Sokoto	1,935,732	59	8,422	22,907
Zaria	453,650	38	1,638	10,615
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,445,028	557	53,196	160,276
Abeokuta	480,114	35	2,172	7,129
Benin	461,114	88	7,367	10,907
Calabar	900,285	102	10,291	37,809
Cameroons	406,388	77	2,722	6,639
Ijebu	305,408	22	2,028	2,722
Ogoja	725,018	167	7,090	7,795
Ondo	476,968	95	4,877	9,276
Onitsha	1,096,323	68	9,485	18,819
Owerri	1,616,072	132	22,152	25,135
Oyo	1,342,259	79	3,417	15,703
Warri	414,505	274	7,005	10,181
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,224,454	1,139	78,606	152,115

Payment of Fines.

264. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year

	Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
SUPREME COURT.				
Colony	5,986	1,145	709	7,840
PROTECTORATE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	1,937	1,179	748	3,864
Southern "	7,291	5,747	267	13,305
Total	9,228	6,926	1,015	17,169
NATIVE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	38,933	14,053	...	66,473
Southern "	41,863	17,868	4,650	158,157
Total	80,796	31,921	4,650	224,630

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.

† " " Includes imprisonment instead of fine.

‡ " " Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

265. The Nigeria Police Force is administered by an Inspector-General from Headquarters at Lagos. He is assisted by a Deputy Inspector-General and an Assistant Inspector-General, both of whom have their offices at Headquarters, Lagos.

The Criminal Investigation Division forms part of the Headquarter office. The activities of the Criminal Investigation Division are directed by the Commissioner of Police in charge who is directly responsible to the Inspector-General of Police.

266. During the year the Force has been re-organised and is being placed on a more modern footing. Police Station records have been revised in accordance with modern police practices. The Lagos Depot has been closed down and all recruits for the Southern Provinces and Colony now receive their training at the Police Training School, Enugu. A new syllabus for recruits is being introduced on the 1st of January, 1937.

267. The main activities of the Nigeria Police are confined to the Colony, the Southern Provinces (excluding Oyo, Abeokuta and Ijebu) and the townships of the Northern Provinces. Outside these areas the Native Administrations are responsible for the preservation of good order and security, the assistance of the Nigeria Police being sought as occasion requires.

268. The Native Administrations of Kano and Sokoto each pay for the services of an Assistant Commissioner of Police who is lent for the purpose of organising and instructing the local forces.

269. The problems of counterfeit coining and illicit distillation require constant police vigilance and action. The latest information is that counterfeit coining is slightly on the increase; spurious coin of a better standard is being turned out and is becoming increasingly difficult to differentiate from genuine coin. The actual manufacture of coins appears to be confined entirely to the Southern Provinces although the circulation of coins extends to the Northern Provinces. So far Police action has ensured that no economic instability has resulted from counterfeit coining.

270. Illicit distillation of spirits is prevalent throughout the Southern Provinces and has also been introduced into the Northern Provinces by natives of the Southern Provinces.

The average native does not drink spirits habitually but he requires supplies on occasions for native ceremonies and for festivities, in accordance with native customs. The circulation of illicit spirits for sale is kept in check by Police action and as far as can be ascertained no harmful effect has occurred as yet to the general well being of the population.

271. Another matter of concern to the Police has been the widespread activities of confidence tricksters. The detection and successful prosecution of these persons is difficult as the average person who has been swindled is unwilling to come forward and assist the police.

272. During 1936 no other forms of crime have caused any general anxiety.

Prisons.

273. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

(*a*) Native Administration Prisons.
(*b*) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

274. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at the following stations in the Southern Provinces:—Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo and Ife. The Okitipupa Native Administration prison was handed over to Government on the 1st of April, 1936. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Government Administrative Staff.

275. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 4,190 (3,999 Northern Provinces, 191 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over seven hundred and fifty inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1935 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 16.75 as compared with 16.33 in 1934. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

276. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of a Director of Prisons, which office is undertaken by the Inspector-General of Police, and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff. Four prisons are maintained in the Northern Provinces, one each at Kaduna, Lokoja, Jos and Kano with accommodation for 320, 222, 120 and 62 prisoners respectively. They accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Protectorate Courts and in the Provincial and Supreme Courts prior to the inauguration of the Protectorate Courts. A certain number of prisoners undergoing sentences in the Native Administration Gaols are transferred, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, to these Prisons. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain separate accommodation for

female prisoners, infirmaries and a certain number of separate cells. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a Government Lunatic Asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there were sixteen deaths for the eleven months ended 30th November, 1936, as compared with eleven deaths in 1935.

277. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

(*a*) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.

(*b*) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Protectorate and Native Courts.

278. At the close of the year forty-seven prisons were being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five were Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons and thirty-four Divisional Prisons. The Convict Prisons at Abeokuta, Calabar, Enugu, Lagos and Port Harcourt and the prisons at Warri, Sapele, Forcados, Benin City, Onitsha, Buea, Kumba and Bamenda are of permanent construction. The remainder which are situated in various Provincial and Divisional Headquarters are of semi-permanent or temporary construction. Convict Prisons are in charge of Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of the Prison Department, the remainder being in charge of Administrative Officers acting as Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents.

279. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1935 was 33,005, made up as follows:—

	Males.	*Females.*
Under warrants of the Supreme Court ...	3,138	98
,, ,, ,, ,, Provincial Court	949	24
,, ,, ,, ,, Protectorate Court	12,585	630
,, ,, ,, ,, Native Courts ...	14,187	1,394

(Figures for 1936 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up in 1935 was 6,366.26.

280. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

281. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

282. A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

In the Northern Provinces the prisoners are divided for disciplinary measures into four divisions. On admission long sentenced prisoners are placed in the fourth division. After periods of three months, six months and nine months they are promoted to the third, second and first divisions respectively according to their conduct during the required period in the preceding division. Prisoners in the first and second divisions are granted, proportionately, certain minor privileges as an inducement to continue to be of good behaviour.

283. In the Southern Provinces instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard :—

Tinsmithing.	Bricklaying.
Blacksmithing.	Printing.
Carpentry.	Basket making.
Tailoring.	Furniture making.
Boot and Shoe repairing.	Cloth weaving.
Brickmaking.	Mat-making.

284. In the Northern Provinces prison industries, which include tailoring, carpentry, boot and shoe repairing, basket making, mat weaving and chair making are maintained at Kaduna and Lokoja prisons more for instructional than commercial purposes. Cloth weaving, solely for prison use, was introduced in the Kaduna Convict Prison during the year 1935 and has proved an excellent innovation.

Juvenile Prisoners.

285. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Protectorate or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

286. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences is maintained by Government at Enugu. The School buildings were erected by prison trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu prison brickfields. Accommodation is available for eighty boys and a new line of single quarters for older boys is in course of construction. Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance with modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the end of the year thirty-three boys were undergoing treatment.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1936:—

Ordinances.

287. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 3 of 1936) makes the law of Nigeria relating to coins and paper money conform to the rules of the International Convention. Sections 2 to 9 provide that the prohibitions regarding counterfeit West African coins shall apply to current foreign coins while sections 10 and 11 make similar provision in the case of paper money.

288. The Savings Bank Ordinance, 1936 (No. 4 of 1936) repealed the Post Office Savings Bank Ordinance (Chapter 43) and re-enacted the main provisions of that Ordinance. Certain additions and alterations were made which were based upon the report of the Committee appointed by the Secretary of State to examine the various Savings Bank Systems operating in the Colonies.

289. The Probate (Resealing) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 5 of 1936) introduced more simple methods of re-sealing probate and letters of administration, granted by a Court of probate in any part of His Majesty's dominions, or by a British Court in a foreign country, than was previously provided by the British and Colonial Probates Ordinance (Chapter 12). The latter Ordinance was repealed.

290. The Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936 (No. 9 of 1936) substitutes a new Schedule B for that contained in the Widows' and Orphans' Pension (Amendment) Ordinance, 1935.

291. The Customs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 10 of 1936) extends the time within which entries of goods subject to an export duty must be made. It also provides that the production of invoices shall be at the discretion of the Collector.

292. The Building Lines Regulation Ordinance, 1936, (No. 11 of 1936) provides for an obstruction free zone on either side of roads to which the Ordinance is applied by Order in Council.

293. The Escort (Requisition of Supplies) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 12 of 1936) authorises an Administrative Officer in charge of an escort to seize food required by the members of the escort in cases where the inhabitants refuse to supply it. Provision is also made for the payment for any food obtained in this manner.

294. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 13 of 1936) provides that sentences of corporal punishment shall be carried out as soon after the sentence as is practicable except when the convicted person gives notice of his intention to appeal against the conviction. In that case the sentence is to be carried out as soon as is practicable after the conviction and sentence have been confirmed by the Appeal Court.

295. The Supreme Court (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 14 of 1936) extends the powers of the Chief Justice to make Rules of Court.

296. The Protectorate Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 15 of 1936) provides that the senior Judge of the Court shall perform the duties of the Chief Judge in case of the absence or illness of the Chief Judge. It also empowers a Judge to transfer cases from place to place within his Division and to provide for the representation of the Crown in civil and criminal cases.

297. The Native Courts (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 16 of 1936) amended the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, in the following respects:—

(*a*) Section 2 authorises the service of Native Court writs in the Colony;

(*b*) Section 3 provides that in any case concerning land, where the land is within the jurisdiction of two or more Native Courts, the Chief Commissioner, or the Resident of the Province concerned, may direct that one of the Courts shall hear the case;

(*c*) Section 4 provides that Native Courts shall have jurisdiction to enforce the provisions of all rules, orders or bye-laws made by a Native Authority;

(*d*) Section 5 makes similar provision in the case of corporal punishment as that outlined in paragraph 294 *supra;*

(*e*) Sections 8 and 10 provide that the power of review is exercisable at the discretion of Administrative Officers and that, if the review is made at the request of a party, it shall prevent any subsequent appeal; and

(*f*) Section 12 increases the power of the Governor to make rules.

298. The Income Tax (Colony) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936 (No. 17 of 1936) makes it an offence for a person to neglect or refuse to pay tax.

299. The Tin (Production and Export Restriction) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 18 of 1936) amends the Tin (Production and Export Restriction) Ordinance, 1931, by making its provisions apply to low grade ore as well as to concentrates. It also makes provision for the control of production of other metals or substances which contain tin.

300. The Slavery (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 19 of 1936) provides that any persons born in, or brought within, the Northern Provinces at any date shall be free persons. It amends the Slavery Ordinance, (Chapter 83) in which the manumission was restricted, in the case of the Northern Provinces, to persons born in, or brought within, those provinces after the 31st March, 1901.

301. The Non-Natives Income Tax (Protectorate) (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 23 of 1936) applies the same provisions to the Protectorate as Ordinance No. 17 of 1936 applied to the Colony. (*Vide* paragraph 298 *supra*).

302. The Minerals (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 30 of 1936) provides that mining lessees and applicants for mining leases who possess the right to divert water shall not obstruct or interfere with the free and safe navigation in any navigable waterway.

303. The Prevention of Crimes (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 33 of 1936) makes it lawful for the finger prints of persons reasonably suspected of having committed certain offences to be taken.

304. The Sheriffs (Amendment) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 34 of 1936), confers the same protection on the Sheriff and other officers in Nigeria as that conferred on certain persons in England by section 15 of the Bankruptcy and Deeds of Arrangement Act, 1913.

305. The United Kingdom Designs (Protection) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 36 of 1936) provides that designs registered in the United Kingdom shall be protected in Nigeria without being registered in Nigeria. It also provides that anyone in Nigeria who registers a design in the United Kingdom will secure protection for his design in the United Kingdom, Nigeria and all other parts of the British Empire which enact similar legislation.

306. The Treasurer Corporation Sole Ordinance, 1936, (No. 39 of 1936), confers authority on the Treasurer to execute documents securing money lent by, or due to, Government and to re-convey property mortgaged to Government upon repayment of the loan.

307. The Law Officers Ordinance, 1936, (No. 40 of 1936) creates the offices of Attorney-General, Solicitor-General and Crown Counsel of Nigeria and confers the right on the holders of these offices to appear *ex officio* in the Courts. It also provides that the holders of these offices shall take precedence over all other barristers, advocates and solicitors.

308. The Notaries Public Ordinance, 1936, (No. 41 of 1936) provides for the appointment and registration of Notaries Public and regulates the duties of persons so appointed.

309. The Poisons and Pharmacy Ordinance, 1936, (No. 42 of 1936) provides for the licensing of dispensers, chemists and druggists. It regulates the sale and distribution of drugs and poisons. It also repeals all previous Ordinances relating to drugs and poisons and re-enacts, in a slightly amended form, the provisions of those Ordinances which are still required.

310. The Supreme Court (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1936, (No. 43 of 1936) extends the jurisdiction of Commissioners of the Court in criminal matters by enabling them to inflict sentences of imprisonment for twelve months or a fine of £100.

Subsidiary Legislation.

311. Order in Council No. 13 of 1936 prohibits the importation of lamps specially designed for the purpose of dazzling animals or birds or otherwise rendering them more easily killed or captured.

312. Order in Council No. 20 of 1936 prohibits the importation of any material bearing any design which, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, is likely to cause a breach of the peace or to offend the religious views of any class of persons in Nigeria.

313. Orders in Council No. 34 of 1936 and No. 44 of 1936 change the titles of certain officials in the Forestry, Agricultural and Medical Departments.

314. Order in Council No. 58 of 1936 prohibits the exportation to Spain of certain articles in addition to those included in the definitions of " arms of war " and " munitions of war " in the Arms Ordinance (Chapter 132).

315. Order in Council No. 75 of 1936 confers jurisdiction on all Native Courts to impose penalties on persons who contravene certain specified sections of the Criminal Code.

316. Order in Council No. 76 regulates the amount of cotton textile goods and artificial silk goods which will be permitted to be imported into Nigeria during the year 1937.

317. Resolution and Order No. 2 of 1936 altered the amount of duty payable on the importation of wines.

318. Regulations No. 4 of 1936 prohibit the importation of certain plants and seeds and restrict or regulate the importation of other plants and seeds.

319. Regulations No. 6 of 1936 regulate the registration and conduct of business of Co-operative Societies. They also provide for inspection of certain books of registered societies by any member of the public upon payment of a fee of 2s. 6d.

320. Regulations No. 9 of 1936 prescribe the sanitary and quarantine measures which apply to all aircraft flying in Nigeria.

321. Regulations No. 11 of 1936 regulate the treatment of prisoners who have entered an appeal to the West African Court of Appeal pending the determination of such appeal.

322. Regulations No. 12 of 1936 provide for the inspection and grading of palm oil, palm kernels and cocoa intended for export, while Regulations No. 37 of 1936 make similar provisions in the case of groundnuts.

323. Regulations No. 19 of 1936 limit the number of strokes which may be inflicted upon a male prisoner as a punishment for an offence committed while undergoing imprisonment. They also prescribe the persons who must be present when the punishment is inflicted.

324. Regulation No. 30 of 1936 provides that no royalty shall be payable on any mineral-bearing sample certified by the Chief Inspector of Mines as being exported solely for the purpose of analysis or experiment.

325. Regulations No. 32 of 1936, made under paragraph (4) of Article 23 of the Air Navigation (Colonies, Protectorates and Mandated Territories) Order, 1927, approve certain aerodromes as Customs Aerodromes for sea-planes and aeroplanes respectively. They provide that any aircraft entering Nigeria must land first at a Customs Aerodrome and similarly any aircraft departing from Nigeria must make its final departure from a Customs Aerodrome. Provision is made for the procedure to be adopted by Customs officers at Customs Aerodromes and for the clearance of goods.

326. Regulations No. 33 of 1936, made under paragraph 6 of the Air Navigation Order quoted in paragraph 325 *supra*, prescribe the notice to be given of any accident suffered by any aircraft in or over Nigeria or registered in Nigeria. The Governor is given power to hold an inquiry in case of any such accident if he thinks fit.

327. Regulations No. 40 of 1936 revoked the Import and Export Lists in the First Schedule of the Customs Regulations and substituted fresh lists.

328. Regulations No. 45 of 1936 revoked existing harbour dues and substituted a fresh schedule of such dues. Provision is also made for the assessment and collection of harbour dues.

329. Rules No. 5 of 1936 provide for the operation and control of the Savings Bank.

330. Rules No. 8 of 1936 prescribe the methods of issue, service and execution of writs by Native Courts. They also prescribe the fees to be paid in civil and criminal matters in such courts and also the books to be kept by such Courts.

CHAPTER XV.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

331. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years, including that of the Nigerian Railway, are as follows:—

Year		True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
		£	£	
1931–32	...	6,752,454	8,063,143	[illegible],147
1932–33	...	6,899,567	6,898,891	[illegible],283
1933–34	...	6,750,407	6,893,816	10[illegible],251
1934–35	...	7,000,625	6,876,526	384,182
1935–36	...	7,929,712	7,690,971	73,294

332. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1936, excluding the Nigerian Railway, amounted to £2,627,678 and £2,447,312, respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds, during that period, is £806 and £31,815 respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1936-37 exclusive of Railway figures other than the Railway net deficit, are £6,185,367 and £5,513,591 respectively.

333. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 31st October, 1936, amounted to £24,764,599 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £2,327,698. This latter amount includes a Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund of £360,618 which is classified as "Appropriated Funds" in the Balance Sheet of Nigeria. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to Sinking Funds.

334. All Nigeria Loans rank as "Trustee" Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 31st of October, 1936, are as follows:—

	Amount Outstanding.	*Description of Stock.*	*Quotation.*
1.	£6,363,226	Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock, 1949-79	131
2.	£5,700,000	,, 4½ ,, ,, 1963	115
3.	£4,250,000	,, 5% ,, ,, 1947-57	117
4.	£4,263,373	,, 5% ,, ,, 1950-60	119
5.	£4,188,000	,, 3% ,, ,, 1955	102

335. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1935-36 amounted to £1,612,986 of which the Railway contributed £876,929, in respect of interest only.

336. *Assets.*—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the Nigeria *Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1936, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £2,801,681, which is £180,366 more than the surplus at the commencement of the financial year 1936-37. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1936. The net deficit of the Railway for the same period was £141,034.

337. Loan Funds, of which the unexpended balance amounted to £400,099 on the 30th of September, 1936, and surplus funds are invested in England, in "Trustee Securities".

338. Some of the larger Assets which are appropriated to specific services and invested, are as follows:—

	£
Supplementary Reserve (Sinking) Fund ...	360,618
Reserve Fund	500,000
Marine Renewals Fund	155,016
Reserve for Stamp Duty on Stock Transfers	70,377
Electricity Renewals Fund	27,316

339. *Taxation.*—A graduated Income Tax, not exceeding one per cent, is levied on incomes (when not less than £30 per annum) of male persons in the Colony and of male non-natives throughout the Dependency. Natives and native-foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in paragraphs 345-353. They are collected by the various Native Administrations throughout Nigeria and are then divided, in varying proportions, between Government and Native Administrations.

340. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1935-36 is as follows:—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces ...	451,293
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces ...	83,182
General Tax, Southern Provinces ...	258,561
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces ...	998
Income Tax, Colony	21,072
Income Tax, Protectorate	13,465
	£828,571

341. *Customs Tariff (Summarised)*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates a list of articles under forty-five headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 15% *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc., and a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 18s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 48s. 6d.), firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 3d. the 100 lb., salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb., soap 4s. the 100 lb., sugar 2s. the 100 lb., tobacco unmanufactured 2s. the lb., manufactured 4s. the lb., cigars 8s.

the hundred, cigarettes 2s. the hundred, provisions at varying rates, woven piece goods:—plain weave ⅞d., fancy weave 1⅛d., etc.; all of which duties, with the exception of those payable on gin, rum and petrol, have been subject to a surtax of 10% of the amount payable as from the 22nd of October, 1934.

342. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton), palm kernel oil (£2 the ton), palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton), palm oil (11s. 6d. the ton), tin (3s. 4d. the ton), fresh bananas (1½d. per count bunch) and dry bananas (2d. per 10 lb.).

343. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties in the year 1935-36 was as follows:—

Licences.—	£
Game	484
Liquor	6,489
Motor Vehicles and Drivers	64,548
Storage of petroleum	670
Arms and Ammunition	2,180
Storage of gunpowder	54
Boat and Canoe Licences	1,165
Forestry, General	634
Wireless Licences	914
Unclassified	1,600
Stamp Duties	14,667
	£93,405

344. *Native Administrations.*—The 140 Native Treasuries throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, which varies from 50% to 65% of the total collected. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1935-36 of all the Native Treasuries together were £1,341,991 and £1,345,585 respectively (Northern Provinces £869,432 and £904,196; Southern Provinces £472,559 and £441,389). The total excess of Expenditure over Revenue (£3,594) is reflected in the total Reserve Funds of the Native Treasuries, which, at the end of the financial year 1935-36, stood at £1,873,059 (Northern Provinces £1,357,417; Southern Provinces £515,642); all of which figures are subject to audit.

Northern Provinces.

345. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by

the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

346. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him. The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 12s. per adult tax-paying male.

Southern Provinces.

347. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

348. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately 2½ per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

349. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

350. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

351. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" was introduced with the consent of the people. The suitability of this form of taxation for more primitive peoples is open to question and for the present its extension to other areas is unlikely and during the course of the year in certain areas where it was found that the system was not understood its use was discontinued. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to 2½ per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

352. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. A feature of the year has been the smoothness and rapidity with which tax had been collected by reorganised Councils in the more primitive areas particularly in the cases of those Councils to whom some degree of financial responsibility has been allowed. In the Calabar Province, with very few exceptions, tax has been collected promptly and without assistance by the Village and Clan Councils. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family.

353. Owing to the continued improvement in produce prices during the year it was found possible in some areas, notably in parts of the Calabar and Owerri Provinces, to increase the rate of tax. In one small area in the Cameroons Province it was found necessary to reduce the rates from 8s. to 6s.

CHAPTER XVI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

354. The death of His Majesty, King George V, the accession and subsequent abdication of His Royal Highness the Duke of Windsor, and the accession of His Majesty King George VI, have stirred the deepest feelings of all classes of the community, African and European.

355. His Majesty's Ships *Bridgewater, Milford* and *Rochester* paid the usual visits to Lagos and other Nigerian ports during the course of their West African cruises.

His Majesty's Ship *Amphion* flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir F. L. Tottenham, K.C.B., C.B.E., visited Lagos from the 10th to the 16th of November.

356. Haruna, Emir of Gombe, who died at the end of 1935, was succeeded by his brother Abubakr. Aliyu, Emir of Agaie, whose succession was reported in the Report for 1935 was formally installed by His Excellency the Governor on the 19th of July.

357. The Emir of Gwandu has been awarded an Honorary C.B.E.

358. Exceptionally heavy rains fell in most parts of the Northern Provinces; extensive flooding occurred in several provinces but the damage was not serious.

APPENDIX.

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA, 1937.

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1937.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, INCLUDING CLIMATE, AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (34,081 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. The area of Nigeria, including the mandated area of the Cameroons, is approximately 372,599 square miles (the Southern Provinces and the Colony covering 90,896, and the Northern Provinces 281,703 square miles). It is the largest British Dependency in Africa. Along the entire coast line runs a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width, of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. This region is succeeded by a belt from 50 to 100 miles wide of tropical "rain forest" and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation passes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees; this covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces until desert conditions are reached in the extreme north. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the eastern boundary, though points on the central Plateau are over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are a number of important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except for Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of northern Nigeria would be more accurately described as sub-tropical than tropical; for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal variation in temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria approximates more to the typical tropical climate; the rainy season there is long, and the relative humidity and the temperature vary comparatively little throughout the year. In 1937 81.82 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos. The average in Katsina is 28 inches and in Forcados 145 inches.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria, although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan, remained unknown to Europe until, towards the end of the eighteenth century and in the early part of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. These discoveries led to attempts to open up trade and despite very heavy mortality in the earlier years resulted in the establishment of trading posts along the banks of the Niger and Benue by 1860. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 they were granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the Berlin Conference had recognised the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was made into a separate administration under the Foreign Office and became known as the Oil Rivers Protectorate and later as the Niger Coast Protectorate.

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on the 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, whilst the southern was combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, and both were placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and

designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, with Lagos as the seat of Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Chief Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Provinces and the Commissioner of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of a few of the senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; not more than thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. The first elections of unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held in 1923 and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor in the same year.

10. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces. There is thus a measure of direct representation of the people by members selected by themselves to the Legislative Council.

11. The Protectorate (including the mandated territory of the Cameroons) is divided into twenty-three provinces, each under

the immediate control of a Resident. The Colony is administered by the Governor through the Commissioner of the Colony.

COLONY.

12. The Colony, that is the area round Lagos, is administered under the system known as " direct " rule under which, in theory at least, the functions of Government are carried out by British Officers. In practice, however, much assistance is given by village chiefs and elders, particularly in the settlement of petty cases, which might otherwise be brought before the Supreme Court.

13. Administratively the Colony is divided into four units: Lagos Township and the Districts of Badagri, Epe and Ikeja, with a total estimated population of 324,444.

14. The affairs of Lagos Township are controlled by a Town Council consisting of four elected members, and seven members appointed by the Governor, with the Commissioner of the Colony as President *ex officio*. Three of the appointed members are officials. The Council derives the bulk of its revenue from a water and general rate and from licence fees, market dues, etc., and expends it mainly upon health measures. During the financial year 1937-38 the Government made a grant-in-aid of £20,000 to the Council, but negotiations have now been completed whereby instead of a grant Government will pay a sum in lieu of rates on all Government property within the Township and it is anticipated that next year the Council will for the first time in its history be financially independent. Purely political affairs are not in the sphere of the Council, but are in the hands of the Commissioner of the Colony.

15. There is also in Lagos a body of traditional Chiefs, of whom the " Oba " (or crowned head) is the principal; although they have no part in the administrative machinery of the Township, they exercise influence in the community and provide the Commissioner of the Colony with valuable points of contact with the people.

16. The feasibility of introducing in the Districts outside Lagos Township a form of local government on the lines of the system in force in the rest of Nigeria has been under consideration for some years. Early in 1937 instructions were issued for the matter to be pursued further and by the end of August study of the subject had gone far enough to justify a decision as to general policy. Enquiries showed that the bulk of the population, lacking machinery for the expression of public opinion or for regular contact with the Government officials, were apathetic about politics and that the problem was rather to devise a form of local

government which would be effective than to decide whether the administration should be " direct " or " indirect ". There was, however, a consciousness that their social condition left something to be desired and a readiness to embrace a different form of organisation.

17. Accordingly it was decided to grant a measure of local self-government to the village authorities in selected areas where they had survived during the several decades of " direct " rule; in these areas native authorities would be appointed with powers and duties similar to those of the native authorities in the Protectorate, and native courts and native treasuries would be established. In the rest of the Colony, where the people do not appear to be capable of assuming these responsibilities forthwith, they will be trained gradually in the elements of administration; the first steps being the establishment of native treasuries, where the local funds will be controlled by the District Officers in consultation with the people, and the collection of taxes through the village headmen and councils. Legislative effect was given to the policy outlined above in a series of Ordinances which were enacted in November and brought into force on 1st April, 1938.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Northern Provinces.

18. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as " indirect rule ", whereby the functions of Government are for the most part carried out through the native chiefs or councils, with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative staff. Certain essential services are also undertaken by the Native Administrations and are maintained and paid for out of the revenue obtained from a share (ranging from fifty to sixty-five per cent) of the taxes collected by them, the whole of their Native Court receipts and various minor fees. The technical branches of these services are supervised by European officials of the pertinent departments, paid by the central government. Among the chief services maintained by the Native Administrations are medical, motor transport, education, engineering and communications, and some of the larger Native Administration have undertaken survey, printing, and water and electricity supplies or are contemplating so doing. In matters concerning the maintenance of railways and trunk roads, government troops and police, the close survey of the Minesfield, central hospitals, the various works in Townships and similar services, representatives of the central government departments are in direct control.

19. The Native Authorities are responsible, through the administrative staff, to Government for the peace and good order of their respective areas in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. This is secured through a chain of district and village heads, with a system of native courts, police and prisons under their own control and paid for from their Treasuries. The revenue of each Treasury, derived from the sources mentioned above, is shown in annual estimates together with the expenditure for the year, drawn up with the advice of the administrative staff and approved by the Governor but not subject to the control of the Legislative Council. In the areas occupied by the more primitive tribes the Native Administrations are naturally not so far advanced and more assistance or direct control by the administrative staff is required.

20. The prototype of this system of administration through district heads and village heads was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British occupation and from expediency was adopted as a model throughout the Northern Provinces, in pagan and Moslem areas alike, in the early days of the British administration. It has proved successful in many parts, but in pagan areas it has frequently had the effect of covering with a veneer the traditional forms of government, without utilising which little progress can be expected. During recent years the policy has been to penetrate this veneer and to discover the true forms of government amongst the numerous pagan tribes.

21. During the year under review detailed investigations have been continued and reorganisations have been carried out with a view to recreating and developing the basic tribal forms of local self-government. Proposals for change have been made only after close consultation with the people concerned and repeated discussion with them has been considered necessary before adopting such of the indigenous institutions as might remain.

22. Investigations of this kind have been completed in the Mumuye and Chamba communities of the Adamawa Province and the proposals resulting from them will be put into effect as staff permits. They will ensure more effective administration and enable the people further to develop their local community rule within the framework of the central Native Administration.

23. In the Bauchi Province the village federations of Waja have in the main proved, after a year's working, a satisfactory solution of the problem of reconciling the claims of self-determination with administrative efficiency, though the federal idea has not yet been fully grasped and there is still some petty jealousy.

24. In the Idoma Division of Benue Province eighteen of the twenty-one Districts have now been reorganised with apparent

success, as there are signs that the Idoma are beginning to settle down and accept the administration. In Tiv Division the reorganisation started in 1934 was completed during the year. Administration is through the Clan and Kindred Councils, the latter being represented on the Clan Councils by spokesmen chosen by the elders. In the Nasarawa Emirate also some headway has been made towards giving the tribal authorities a due place in the native administration: village councils have been revived and their activities are co-ordinated by a representative of the Emir.

25. In the Kano Province the Native Administration continues to develop the rural areas: District Headmen are being educated to encourage councils composed of village headmen and the elders to take an increasing share in the ordering of village affairs.

26. In the Katsina Province, on the suggestion of the Emir of Katsina, District Economic Boards, consisting of Africans representing all elements of the communities, have been formed in the districts, with a central committee at the Headquarters of the Emirate. The aim is to give the people full means of expressing their needs and views, and to facilitate close co-operation between the central administration and the districts. The Council of the Emir of Katsina has been increased by three members who represent both the ancient hereditary advisers of the Emir and the agricultural interests, which were formerly not sufficiently represented.

27. In the Rijau and Kumbashi Districts of the Kontagora Emirate in the Niger Province a suggestion made by the village headmen has been adopted and the office of District Head has been revived in order that the administration of the separate villages might be co-ordinated and made more effective. In the Gwari Federation the Koro tribe has been fused into one District with its own administrative and judicial machinery.

28. In the Plateau Province the revised schemes of administration in the four districts of Rukuba, Amo, Jere and Buji which had been worked out in the previous year were put into force. In the Pankshin Division the reorganised groups are settling down and a general improvement in administration is noticeable. In Jemaa Division an Advisory Council was set up to assist the Emir and the Town Head in the administration of the cosmopolitan town of Kafanchan. It consists of six ward heads as *ex officio* members with eight other members representing various ethnic groups resident in the town. It meets monthly and keeps written records.

29. In the Southern Division the clan and sub-tribal councils and the tribal Native Authority of the Eggon tribe are improving in efficiency as they gain experience. The Rukuba tribe, part of

whose territory was formerly in the Zaria Province, was united in April by adjusting the provincial boundary so that the whole tribe is now included in the Plateau Province.

30. Visits were paid by many chiefs to chiefs of other areas, often areas formerly antagonistic, and also to Lagos when they are shown such developments as are likely to interest them or be of service. They are always greatly impressed by the Mail Boats and their first sight of the sea. These journeys, usually undertaken without the company of an Administrative Officer, have proved extremely valuable both in broadening the outlook of the chiefs themselves, in affording opportunity for the exchange of ideas, and in increasing a spirit of co-operation amongst the native rulers.

Southern Provinces.

31. The policy of Native Administration was first applied to the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces and to parts of Benin Province between the years 1919 and 1921. It was introduced into the Cameroons Province in 1921 but it was not applied generally throughout the Southern Provinces until 1928. On this account and on account of the different origins and stages of development of the various tribes the constitution and operation of the Native Administrations are markedly dissimilar. It is possible, however, to divide them into two major groups; one, the Abeokuta, Oyo, Ijebu and Ondo Provinces (inhabited by the various clans of the Yoruba tribe) and parts of Benin Province and the other, the remainder of the Southern Provinces.

32. The first category contains comparatively well organised native units which had maintained to a large degree their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations are, therefore, controlled by such chiefs, or by confederations of chiefs, who administer their own territory through their own native institutions. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the existence of councils and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have in certain cases been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their education or personality rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Authorities in large measure control the Native Treasuries; and moreover, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also enacted by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance for certain purposes, for example, to control markets or to protect particular trades. Public works of varying degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained

under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that gradually with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are assuming part of the responsibility which had formerly been borne entirely by Government. In the Owerri, Ondo and Oyo Provinces and in the Ilaro Division of the Abeokuta Province researches into the indigenous customs of the people have continued. As a result of these researches in certain areas smaller and more democratic units of Native Administration have been formed. That the changes effected are popular is shown by an increased interest of the people in their Native Administration and greater ease in the collection of taxes.

33. In the second category are comprised tribes of varying degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations in many areas has not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult by the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas is to give the people an opportunity to gain experience and confidence in administering their districts and thus increase the efficiency of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process.

34. Reorganisation has continued during the year, and of the intelligence reports on individual tribes and clans, which contain recommendations for administrative, judicial and financial reorganisation, fifty-nine have received the final approval of Government. A total of 354 clans and tribes have now been reorganised. The popularity of the changes is undoubted, and all districts report steady progress and increased interest in local government in the areas which have been reorganised. The clan and tribal councils continue to gain confidence and to take upon themselves more of the duties which have hitherto been carried out under direct European supervision.

35. Previous reorganisation schemes in certain areas have now been in operation for a considerable period, and it has been possible for the people to find out by experience the strength and the weakness of their organisation, and to formulate schemes for development and improvement. The result has generally been a

reaction from the early system of very small administrative and judicial units each with its council and court consisting of many members. There has been a marked tendency to limit the number of representatives composing these administrative and judicial bodies, and for the small units to amalgamate into larger ones which can bear more responsibility. The modifications have resulted in greater efficiency. During 1935 increased financial responsibility was delegated to many of the smaller Native Administrations. This not only extended the interest of the people in their native administration generally, but also encouraged small units to co-operate in forming units large enough to be given some degree of control of their own finances.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Tribal Distribution.

36. Physically the people of Nigeria belong in the south to the West Coast Negro type; in the north this is still the predominant element but in places has been mixed with Eurafrican (Hamitic) and in some places Nilotic Negro types, in varying degrees. Some groups of people, e.g., the Cattle Fulani are said to be predominantly Eurafrican with but little negro admixture. It is more customary however to regard the inhabitants as a number of tribes each bound together by linguistic and cultural affinities. In the 1931 Census ten main tribes or tribal groups have been distinguished whose total population is as follows:—

Hausa	3,604,016
Ibo	3,172,789
Yoruba	3,166,154
Fulani	2,025,189
Kanuri (or Beri-Beri)	930,917
Ibibio	749,645
Tiv (or Munshi)	573,605
Edo	507,810
Nupe	326,017
Ijaw	156,324

Of the above the Hausa, Fulani, Kanuri, Munshi and Nupe tribes are found in the Northern Provinces, the Ibo, Ibibio, Edo and Ijaw in the Southern Provinces. The Yoruba is found in both but the bulk of the tribe is in the Southern Provinces. There are also many smaller tribes or remnants of tribes, too numerous to mention separately—whose combined population

amounts to 4,683,044 (1931). These are found mainly in the Northern Provinces, the Cameroons Province and part of the Ogoja and Calabar Provinces. Those of them who have adopted Islam generally speak Hausa which, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a more limited extent, is tending to become the *lingua franca* of the Northern Provinces.

General.

37. The population of Nigeria, including mandated territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of natives of Nigeria, native foreigners and non-natives. 20,476,795 was the estimated total at the 31st December, 1937.

38. The total area of Nigeria, including mandated territory, is 372,599 square miles, giving an average density of population of 54.9 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding mandated territory, is 56.5, while for mandated territory only it falls to 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province as at the date of the 1931 Census are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

39. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

40. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions.(1) The number of children under 15 per 1,000 adult males is 1,154 in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume I, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only parts of Nigeria for which adequate vital registration exists.

(1) In India, for example, there is a marked excess of males in the dry and sub-humid areas of the North, replaced by something approaching equality in the humid parts of Southern India.

Birth and Death Rates.

41. The registration of vital statistics has been in existence in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration is compulsory in certain townships and a degree of registration is attempted in some of the better organised Emirates in Northern Provinces. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and since then a number of other native administrations in the Northern Provinces have followed suit; at the present time returns are received from various northern areas, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few cases the registration is defective; some of the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide some indication of the facts. The more reliable Northern Provinces vital registration areas show the following figures for 1930:—

Province.	Place.	Population 1931.	Crude Rates per Mille.	
			Birth.	Death.
Benue ...	Abinsi Town	1,339	73	35
" ...	Doma "	4,953	52	42
Kano ...	Kano City	89,162	35	30
" ...	Hadejia Emirate ...	198,168	30	29
Plateau ...	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is deceptively large and the number of deaths deceptively low, as compared to an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction factor has to be applied to the crude birth and death rates to towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the Northern Provinces towns referred to above.

42. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last twenty-seven years. The population figures upon which the rates are based have been compiled from a formula prepared by the Government Statistician in 1931.

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.
(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.
1911	29·5	36·6
1916	24·9	30·3
1921	24·5	31·1
1926	24·1	34·0
1927	23·4	25·2
1928	23·0	26·1
1929	23·3	22·3
1930	23·0	20·5
1931	22·0	17·4
1932	24·1	17·5
1933	23·7	20·2
1934	26·8	19·3
1935	26·4	18·9
1936	23·7	18·9
1937	22·9	23·3

The increase in the 1937 death-rate figure reflects an increase in those for deaths due to diseases of the respiratory system.

43. As the expectation of life of males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 (Yoruba males) was 40.1 years, there has been an improvement in longevity in Lagos during recent years. This is no doubt due partly to the improvement in sanitary conditions, but there is another factor which must be taken into consideration, namely the immigrant population from the countryside, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five.

44. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite, but the evidence provided by the intensive census in the Katsina Emirate and by the medical census indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in the rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

45. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the medical census officers in 1930-1932 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the medical census:—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ...	289	per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone ...	251	,, ,, ,, ,,
Creek Area	233	,, ,, ,, ,,
Bakori (Zaria Province) ...	182	,, ,, ,, ,,
Laminga (Benue Province)	252	,, ,, ,, ,,

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

46. The figures for some recent years for Lagos, including Ebute Metta, are shown in the table below, which gives also the percentage of still births:—

Year.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births.	Still births per cent on live births.
1921	285	5·6
1923	264	5·0
1925	238	4·1
1927	175	3·2
1930	129	3·6
1931	112	2·3
1932	102	3·4
1933	137	3·0
1934	119	2·5
1935	129.6	3·0
1936	139·8	3·1
1937	130·2	3·08

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, as judged from the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

47. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say, for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about 5 among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaws of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the Northern Provinces tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuaregs during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupes, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility: but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

48. Fertility falls off rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaws, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern

India, where, however, the falling-off of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

49. The stature of certain tribes is as follows:—

Tribe.	Mean Stature.		Sex difference in height.
	Males.	Females.	
	′ ″	′ ″	″
Kanuri (Beri-beri) ...	5 5·9	5 1·6	4·3
Yoruba	5 5·8	5 2·3	3·5
Fulani	5 5·8	5 1·9	3·9
Hausa	5 5·6	5 2·0	3·6
Banyangi	5 5·0	5 0·9	4·1
Ekwe	5 4·8	5 1·2	3·6
Keaka	5 4·7	5 0·5	4·2
Assumbo	5 4·5	5 0·4	4·1
Ijaw	5 2·7	4 10·8	3·9

As compared with the East African tribes of the Masai and Kikuyu, who have a mean stature of 5′ 7.6″ and 5′ 4.7″ for males and 5′ 2.1″ and 5′ 0.0″ for females, it appears that the females among Nigerian tribes are of about the same height as the females in East Africa, while male Masai have an advantage over any of the Nigerian tribes specified. The East African Kikuyu would come rather low in the scale of stature for Nigerian tribes.

Migration.

50. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over eighty per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while ninety-eight per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

51. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census, were as follows:—

	Native Foreigners.	Non-Natives.
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ...	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ...	16,618	3,617

52. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows:—

	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Nigeria.
1. British	1,217	2,474	3,691
2. Syrians	104	235	339
3. German	7	258	265
4. French	38	108	146
5. Indians	39	96	135
6. Americans (U.S.)	91	35	126
7. Others	329	411	740
TOTAL ...	1,825	3,617	5,442

53. The extent of emigration from Nigeria is not known: but estimates of the extent of pilgrimage to Mecca and the Sudan show that about 73,000 natives of Nigeria are spread out at any one time between Lake Chad and Arabia. The total number of emigrants from Nigeria must be considerably in excess of this number. The number of those going on the pilgrimage in 1937 was unusually large.

54. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the fact that in 1937 4,647 non-natives and 8,363 natives arrived at Lagos by sea and 3,904 non-natives and 8,717 natives left. These figures are little different from those of any of the previous seven years. Of the natives and native foreigners arriving in and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would represent travellers by inland waterways, who for the most part would remain in the country.

55. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the French frontier, containing more than fifty per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area, and Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over 15 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of 20 and 30 in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these return to their homes after the age of 40. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages having been born locally.

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE AT 1931 CENSUS.

Province.	Area in Square Miles.	POPULATION.					Density per Square Mile.
		Total.	ADULTS.		NON-ADULTS. (1)		
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53
NORTHERN PROVINCES	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa (2) ...	35,001	652,361	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Bornu	45,900	1,118,360	317,49[illegible]	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138
Niger	25,349	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,526	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102
Benin	8,627	493,215	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Ijebu	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94
Ondo	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74

(1) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.

(2) There have been some changes in Provincial boundaries since 1931 and Zaria was divided into Katsina and Zaria Provinces in 1934, but the above figures can be taken as giving approximately the distribution of population.

TABLE II.

Table showing Percentage of Adult Males and Females and Non-Adults (under 15) for each Province in Nigeria. 1931 Census Figures.

Province.	Percentage.		
	Adults.		Children.
	Males.	Females.	
NIGERIA	29·3	32·7	37·9
Northern Provinces	30·6	34·1	35·3
Adamawa	33·1	37·5	29·4
Bauchi	29·7	34·9	35·4
Benue	29·7	30·9	39·4
Bornu...	28·4	36·8	34·8
Ilorin	27·5	34·7	37·7
Kabba	28·3	34·3	37·4
Kano	34·4	33·9	31·7
Niger	33·9	37·0	29·2
Plateau	35·6	33·0	31·3
Sokoto	28·9	33·8	37·2
*Zaria	26·6	31·8	41·5
Southern Provinces	27·7	30·9	41·4
Colony	30·0	29·3	40·7
Abeokuta	28·9	37·7	33·3
Benin	28·8	30·0	41·1
Calabar	28·8	30·4	40·9
Cameroons	31·6	34·3	34·1
Ijebu	19·8	28·5	51·7
Ogoja	25·7	29·1	45·2
Ondo	29·0	32·7	38·2
Onitsha	31·7	31·6	36·6
Owerri	28·7	31·2	40·1
Oyo	22·4	27·7	49·9
Warri	27·3	33.7	39·0

* Zaria has been divided into Katsina and Zaria Prvinces since 1934.

CHAPTER IV.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

56. Epidemic and infectious diseases form the largest single disease group. Thus, of 710,307 patients who came under treatment at Government Institutions during 1936 35.2% fell into this group, and an analysis of the diseases of the group treated was as follows:—

Yaws	42.5%
Malaria	15.2%
Syphilis	7.1%
Gonorrhœa	7.1%
Dysentery	2.1%
Tuberculosis	1.3%
Other diseases ...	24.7%

Of the 3,230 deaths which occurred at Government Institutions during 1936 the causes of death were grouped as follows:—

Epidemic and Infectious Diseases ...	27.2%
Affections of Respiratory System ...	18.9%
Affections of Digestive System	11.5%
Affections of Nervous System	4.3%
Other diseases	38.1%

57. During 1937 yellow fever was more active than normally and in all eighteen cases among the white population occurred with eleven deaths and in the African population ten known cases with four deaths occurred. The areas affected were the Provinces of Abeokuta, Benin, Benue, Calabar, Onitsha, Owerri, Oyo, Plateau and Warri.

58. Smallpox was prevalent in the Northern Provinces particularly in Sokoto and Katsina Provinces in the earlier months of 1937, with also sharp outbreaks in the Provinces of Kano, Adamawa and Zaria. No outbreak of any great magnitude occurred in Southern Provinces although in both Owerri and Oyo Provinces minor outbursts of the disease occurred.

59. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria, the last cases being recorded in April, 1931.

60. Malaria is still extremely common and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically 100% of African children are infected within the first year of life. Cases came under treatment in 1936 as follows:—

Europeans.	*Cases.*	*Deaths.*
Malaria	995	4
Blackwater	11	1
Africans and other Non-Europeans.		
Malaria	38,671	55
Blackwater	19	2

61. Sleeping Sickness occurs in endemic and epidemic forms in regions of the Northern Provinces, to a lesser degree in some parts of the Southern Provinces and in the southern part of the Cameroons Province. In the Northern Provinces 40,897 cases were treated during 1936 by the special Sleeping Sickness teams.

62. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1936 110,588 cases of yaws, 18,432 cases of syphilis and 17,376 cases of gonorrhœa received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals and early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks, while there is a clinic for seamen at Apapa.

63. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau and the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons has not been high.

Provisions for Treatment.

(*a*) *Medical and Health Staff.*

64. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 99 European Medical Officers including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist and Research officers, 12 African Medical Officers and 6 Junior African Medical Officers. There are 2 European Dentists. The Nursing staff consists of 62 European Nursing Sisters and 535 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 18 European Health Officers, 43 European Sanitary Superintendents, 137 African Sanitary Inspectors and 61 Vaccinators.

65. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is a Medical Training College where students are trained as dispensers and chemists and druggists. Students, being trained as medical assistants, receive their pre-medical tuition at the Higher College and their professional training at the African Hospital, Lagos, and in special laboratories at Yaba. The course for dispensers is spread over three years; for chemists and druggists two additional years and for medical assistants five years, including two years' hospital practice. The respective examinations are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

66. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors, where the course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. There are also training centres at Kano, Ibadan and Umudike for the Northern, South-Western and South-Eastern Provinces respectively.

(b) Hospitals and Dispensaries.

67. There are twelve European Hospitals providing a total of 144 beds. The number of patients has varied very little in the past four years, with rather more than a thousand in-patients and six or seven thousand out-patients. There are fifty-six African Hospitals containing 3,320 beds. Some of these hospitals have been built by the Native Administrations. The largest African Hospital is at Lagos; this hospital was entirely rebuilt half a dozen years ago upon modern lines and contains 213 beds.

68. The work performed at African Hospitals may be seen from the figures for the past three years:—

	1934.	*1935.*	*1936.*
In-patients ...	48,103	52,126	60,098
Out-patients ...	599,723	667,184	650,209

69. The Native Administrations throughout the country have established dispensaries to the number of 300, staffed by trained attendants and visited regularly by the medical officers, which provide the African population with treatment for common ailments. The number of treatments given in 1936, the latest year for which figures are available, was more than a million.

70. There are fourteen different Missionary Societies in Nigeria carrying out medical work. They have a staff of 25 medical men and women, 21 Mission Hospitals and 97 dispensaries. More than 200,000 cases pass through their establishments annually. In addition, 123 Missionaries conduct dispensaries under permits issued by the medical authorities and do useful work throughout the country.

Preventive Measures.

71. Progress continues to be made in the improvement of sanitary conditions in the larger African towns and endeavours are being continued towards the betterment of village sanitation. In Lagos septic tank public latrines are now in operation and many have been installed in European dwellings.

72. The supply of pipe-borne water is a matter receiving close attention. A number of important towns have installations and for others preparatory investigations are being made. Surveys made by the Yellow Fever Commission of the Rockefeller Foundation have shown the immense importance of water supplies,

the *Aedes* index being surprisingly high in some of the towns in the Northern Provinces, where the tenets of Islam oppose inspection of all parts of a compound. This is being slowly overcome by the employment of women as Sanitary Inspectors.

73. Research work was curtailed to some extent during the financial depression, but is now being gradually resumed. At the Research Institute at Yaba, which consists of Pathological, Bacteriological and Yellow Fever Units, there exist well equipped laboratories which provide facilities for this work. Laboratories also exist at Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt which serve the Hospitals of the districts concerned and also provide material for research. The laboratory attached to the African Hospital, Lagos, is fitted with a refrigeration plant for the housing of bodies awaiting post mortem examination (upwards of 300 examinations being performed annually) and for cold storage generally. The upper floor of this pathological building accommodates the Museum and a lecture room for the medical students in training.

74. Campaigns for treatment and prevention of *sleeping sickness* are being vigorously pursued and 40,897 persons have been treated during the detailed surveys, involving the examination of the whole population of the area, being made in districts in which the disease is endemic. This work is carried out by two teams, the survey team followed by the treatment team, both teams consisting of trained Africans working under European medical supervision. Six such double teams are in action. Unfortunately the further this investigation proceeds the more it becomes evident how widespread sleeping sickness is.

75. *Maternity work* continues to receive an increasing amount of attention. There are four Central Government or Native Administration Maternity hospitals, at Lagos, Calabar, Aba, and Ilorin, where African midwives receive training. The African Hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work forms an important part of the work of some of the medical missions, particularly at Ilesha and Ogbomosho and at Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) where a maternity hospital was opened in 1931 by the Church Missionary Society. These Mission Hospitals are recognised by the Midwives Board of Nigeria as centres for training African girls as midwives. The difficult task of reaching those Moslem women who practice a form of purdah in the Northern towns was commenced in 1930 when centres were opened at Kano and Katsina. The start was slow, but encouraging progress continues to be made in both these places.

76. Within recent years there has been a very great increase in *Child Welfare Work* and regular clinics are now in operation in many of the larger towns throughout the country. Two Welfare

Centres are maintained in the Lagos area and these become increasingly popular each year, a Lady Medical Officer, European Nursing Sister and a staff of Health Visitors being engaged upon this work. At practically every medical centre where Nursing Sisters are stationed, Infant Welfare Centres are established, while, elsewhere, Medical Officers, Mission Doctors and Sisters and volunteers among European ladies in the community are doing much to further Child Welfare. That Native Administrations are particularly interested in this branch of health promotion is instanced in the Abeokuta and Ondo Provinces, where centres established by the Medical Officers in the more important towns are functioning with outstanding success.

77. *School Medical work* has been continued without remission in Lagos and to a lesser extent in the other large towns where health officers are available. Inquiry into school dietaries is being continued and it is intended during 1938 to carry out feeding experiments among school children.

78. Control and treatment of leprosy is being developed by the formation of farming settlements. The present policy is to organise the Native Administration settlements on a provincial basis and to place each of them under the management of a medical mission. During 1937, the Church Missionary Society took charge of the Zaria Colony and the Sudan Interior Mission of the Kano, Katsina and Sokoto Native Administration settlements, so that at the end of the year most of the larger settlements were being managed by mission doctors. Other settlements are in process of organisation. Government maintained two leper colonies and contributed through the Nigerian Branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association towards the upkeep of a number of Native Administration settlements. There are estimated to be about 200,000 lepers in Nigeria of whom nearly 6,000 are now in voluntary segregation. The British Empire Leprosy Relief Association and Toc H continued to provide a number of lay workers for the settlements. Following the recommendation contained in Dr. E. Muir's Report of 1936 that a Leprosy Expert was necessary for Nigeria, Dr. T. D. F. Money of the Oji River Settlement was towards the end of the year appointed by Government to be its Honorary Adviser on Leprosy for a period of three years.

79. *Health Education* of the population forms an important part of the work of the Health Service. Recently a propaganda unit has been established, its equipment including a large lorry, fitted with a film projector and loud speakers, which tours towns and villages. Lectures are given, models of sanitary structures are demonstrated and health films shown, while the officer in charge of the unit is endeavouring to establish rural health units

controlled by representative committees of voluntary workers in co-operation with the Propaganda Unit; a few of these rural health units are already in existence. Schools are naturally regarded as ideal nuclei for the spread of hygienic knowledge and short courses of sanitation for village teachers are being conducted in the various training centres for sanitary inspectors. It is hoped that further improvement in village sanitation will result from the conversion of existing Native Administration dispensaries into Dispensary-Health units which, in addition to curative measures, will be responsible for ante-natal and child welfare work, vaccination, sanitation and registration of births and deaths.

CHAPTER V.

HOUSING.

80. The vast bulk of the population of Nigeria is agricultural and the people live in houses of their own construction. Judged by European standards of comfort these houses may leave much to be desired, but in fact they are warm and dry and often clean and the people are well satisfied with them. The Nigerian native spends most of his time in the open air and regards his house chiefly as a place in which he can keep his possessions and where he may sleep securely at night. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, which provides that each married man or woman should possess a house or hut of his or her own.

81. The character of the housing accommodation of the wage-earning portion of the population varies considerably but it may be said generally that the type of accommodation available is suitable and adequate for the workers. In the large centres and in easily accessible places more and more houses of a European type are being built for the wage earners, either of concrete with corrugated iron roofs or, in the absence of cement, of dried mud blocks. In the more remote parts the local architecture is retained but the old type of native house is frequently improved by the addition of properly made doors and windows.

82. In the larger stations members of the Government African clerical staff live in permanent concrete houses which are rented to them by Government, while in smaller stations they live in temporary houses of local construction.

83. A large number of labourers find accommodation in houses of purely native construction and in some cases appear to

prefer them. Actual instances indeed can be recorded where well-constructed houses of European design have been spurned by the labourers for whom they were built because they preferred the small hut of native construction. A large number of labourers is given temporary employment in the dry season only, during which time the men live in rough grass houses. Where large bodies of labour come together, as, for example, in the case of railway work, their camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities. The Labour Ordinance (No. 1 of 1929) provides, in cases where a large number of labourers is employed in any particular spot, for it to be declared a " Labour Health Area ", and the regulations which apply to such areas ensure adequate housing and sanitary conditions and allow for medical and administrative inspection. Elsewhere the Public Health Ordinance (Chapter 56 of the Laws of Nigeria) is applied to certain areas, mostly townships, and this allows for inspection of sanitary conditions and for other ameliorative measures.

84. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevalent in the Northern and the Southern Provinces; also in Lagos, where conditions are exceptional and where severe overcrowding in the past has now caused the questions of housing and sanitation to become problems of considerable magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

85. In the Northern Provinces the most common form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof; the style varies greatly according to the locality from the egg-shell walls of the Nupe huts to the thicker mud-work more common elsewhere. Few of these houses have verandahs though there is fair projection of the eaves. In the areas south of the Niger, where there has been Yoruba influence, there is to be found the typical rectangular Yoruba mud house with a thatched roof of grass, and usually a mud ceiling on timber. In the north there are flat-roofed houses, sometimes of two stories, with substantial mud walls and a dignified appearance. In the houses of the great there is a comparatively high standard of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports cantilevered out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g., split deleb palm or some of the varieties of gum tree. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is

generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. This type of roof has been improved by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

86. Methods of weatherproofing outside walls of mud construction have been investigated, but the results hold out little hope of obtaining a cheap and satisfactory covering; the weatherproof coating tends to flake off the dry mud wall. One of the main drawbacks to buildings constructed of native brickwork is their liability to infestation by termites—except within the walls of the older towns—and various methods have been employed in attempts to eliminate this objection but so far without complete success. The use of steel door-frames and metal windows and shutters is gradually being introduced in these buildings of local construction; light steel frames have proved useful where the cost can be afforded. Improvement in the type of houses being built by the wealthier classes is very noticeable and in many towns thatch is being replaced by galvanised iron.

87. As an encouragement to improvement of housing conditions the Native Administration Workshops in many places provide doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private individuals. Concrete floors are appreciated in some cases but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

88. It is rare for the round houses to be two-storied, except among some of the pagan tribes. These two-storied huts which are only a few feet in diameter are built in clusters with the walls touching so as to give mutual support. The nomad Fulani live in " bee-hive " huts entirely made of grass over a rough frame-work of guinea-corn stalks.

89. Whatever their nature the houses, except for the most temporary type, are formed into compounds, sometimes by building in the spaces between the huts, sometimes by a wall of mud or matting surrounding the huts. The entrance to the compound is through a separate hut which is not only a gateway but the centre of family life and the lodging of the stranger. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of the same family or kindred; each adult man or woman usually having a separate hut. Young children sleep with their parents. There is little furniture beyond small wooden stools and mats and the ordinary native culinary equipment. Houses are owned and built by the occupiers on land granted to them free by the community, except in towns where there are professional builders or where it is possible to rent lodgings in the houses of others. In normal times the ordinary round hut would cost between ten shillings and forty shillings to build and the flat-roofed Kano type of house of the simplest nature not less than £15.

90. Corn is stored in the compounds as a rule in granaries and bins of mud which often have most graceful shapes, but sometimes in store pits in the ground. Large mud buildings are also used for the storage of grain, particularly millet, and it has been found that by treating the floors and walls with a mixture of wood ash and various local herbs, millet on the stalk can be preserved in good condition for as long as nine years. Guinea corn however does not seem to be capable of storage for more than three to four years. The possibilities of constructing grain silos in reinforced concrete and concrete blockwork have been investigated, but so far the high cost of imported cement precludes construction at the present time.

91. The sanitary condition of the larger towns leaves something to be desired but steps are being taken by constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, by organised inspection to secure attention to the ordinary sanitary usages, which have been codified and widely circulated in a series of simple "Orders." The Native Authorities give directions regarding the repair of houses in a dilapidated condition, and main drainage and town planning problems are engaging the attention of the local authorities in the larger towns. The improvement that has been brought about, for example, in recent years in the sanitation of Kano City is most striking, where as a further step a complete drainage scheme for the City is under consideration. There is in the same town a school for sanitary inspectors, attended by pupils from all Provinces, where the first batch of inspectors for the rural areas has completed its training.

92. Little attention was paid to the development of local architecture until a few years ago when the architectural branch of the Public Works Department was able, owing to reductions in the Government building programme, to render assistance with the design of buildings for Native Administrations. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with local conditions and native styles, using local materials.

93. Improvement in housing is realised as being one of the principal progressive steps that the administration can encourage, and legislation designed to control the type of native dwellings and prevent overcrowding is under consideration. The need for better housing is emphasised by propaganda and by the erection wherever possible of model buildings, especially for dispensary attendants and other native administration employees.

Southern Provinces.

94. Throughout the Southern Provinces during the early part of the year an increase in buildings of superior quality was general as a result of the improved economic conditions, but later

owing to the fall in produce prices and the rise in cost of materials this activity lessened. In the larger townships where the standard of living is higher, where European influence is greater, and where local building materials are more difficult and more expensive to obtain, the European type of house predominates, consisting, as it usually does, of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—and a corrugated iron roof and shutters made of wood. Glass is rarely seen. The more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns provides himself with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being usually the wealthier members of the younger generation who have become accustomed during years of employment to life in towns or Government stations and whose main desire when they return to their homes is to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. In Ibadan, Abeokuta and the larger towns thatch has disappeared and there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof. Considerable improvement in design has been brought about by the necessity for submitting building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice, and there is beginning to appear a design in architecture which accords with the tastes and needs of the community. There is also becoming apparent in some of the more advanced towns a desire for better sanitation and well laid out areas so that the inhabitants may enjoy their leisure in comparative peace. Interest in gardens is increasing, particularly in the Warri, Benin and Calabar Provinces, where many householders cultivate small plots of flowers and vegetables. In the Cameroons Province there is marked improvement in the housing conditions in the larger towns and of labourers on the plantations, in some of which are camps of excellent design with houses built of concrete and timber and with roofs of corrugated iron. Slum clearance in the Townships of the Warri Province, as well as in Calabar Township, is beginning.

95. The native styles of building vary. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid on wet in successive courses each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building

types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the zone to the north of it where it is abundant.

96. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but the size of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can only pass through by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are only used by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be made are used by old men.

Lagos.

97. Lagos is in the process of transition from a town on the native African to one on the European plan. The native unit was the compound of roughly quadrangular form, the huts round a central open space being the dwelling of the descendants of the head of the compound. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units on a similar plan, the central open space being encroached upon in the process. Moreover, the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to a local chief and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

98. In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal feudal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst which he had ever inspected. At the same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island. These had long ceased to be compound dwellers and they, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

99. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was

checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings being totally detached, and upon dwellings covering not more than fifty per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

100. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

101. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The recently created Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can only deal with about eight to ten acres a year and during 1937 about five acres were cleared of buildings, except for a few in good sanitary condition. New houses, built by private persons and of superior design, are being rapidly erected. At the end of the year some 98 houses and shacks had been demolished and about 41 new houses built in all.

102. The 1931 trade depression was responsible for a slowing-up of the Yaba suburb development which had made such a good start. Many persons who took up sites were obliged to surrender them owing to their inability to comply with their building obligations. With the return of prosperity building operations have been resumed and good houses are being erected.

103. A large porportion of the population rent their dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. But as long as the rent is paid he exhibits as a general rule a marked indifference in this respect, with the result that the buildings rapidly deteriorate and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary. Rates are low, being one shilling in the pound for water rate and the same for improvement rate.

104. Rents in Lagos which fell considerably owing to the trade depression are now showing a marked tendency to rise with a return to more prosperous trading conditions. The rentals

demanded or paid are generally out of all proportion to the standard of housing provided. This can be attributed to the artificial value given to land in a congested area such as the Island of Lagos. There have been cases where landlords obtained as much per annum by way of rent as the dwelling was worth. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction, and thereafter of the Sanitary Inspectors, that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation.

CHAPTER VI.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

105. In the more thickly populated parts of the country, namely parts of the Southern Provinces and about 10,000 square miles in the neighbourhood of Kano in the north, nearly all the land is either under cultivation or lying fallow; much of the remainder in the south has been constituted as forest reserves. Throughout the rest of the country there are large stretches of unoccupied land, mostly of the savannah type, which are capable of cultivation; it is in these that are found the best-stocked hunting forests.

106. During the past half-dozen years considerable portions of the undeveloped areas have been examined, somewhat superficially for the most part, by prospectors in search of gold, while the investigation of the goldfield by the Geological Survey Department has been continued during 1937 with results which confirm the work of previous years, namely the presence of gold only in alluvial or eluvial form and the absence of payable reefs. The forest lands in the south are gradually being investigated by forestry officers with a view to determining their exploitable value.

Land Tenure.

107. In the Colony and certain other parts of Nigeria a system of freehold has developed, largely on the lines described in paragraph 97 *supra*. In the remainder of the Southern Provinces communal tenure of land has gradually matured into family rights, though in certain areas the community reasserts itself from time to time. The alienation of such land to non-natives is now restricted to leases of ninety-nine years granted with Government approval under the Native Lands Acquisition Ordinance: absolute ownership of land by non-natives was recognised in the past but cannot now be obtained. Mortgages by natives of leasehold property are permitted in certain towns but those by non-natives are only permissible with the approval of the Government.

108. Under the Crown Lands Ordinance the Government may grant leases of Crown Land for any term and licences for its temporary occupation, but he may not sell Crown Land without the prior consent of the Secretary of State. There is not very much Crown Land—the greater part of it has been acquired by Government for public purposes.

109. In the Northern Provinces all land is vested in the Crown in trust for the people. The ordinary native holds from the community the land on which he lives and that on which he farms. He cannot dispose of it without the consent of the community. No non-native may occupy land without the Governor's consent which is conveyed by a certificate of occupancy and no transaction in land so held is valid without the Governor's approval. The term of a right of occupancy for a non-native is limited and there is provision for the issue of temporary rights.

Agriculture.

110. In Nigeria proper, as opposed to the small portion of the Cameroons which is administered by the Nigerian Government under mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. It is quite impossible even to guess at the gross annual production of most of the crops, but for the few which are exported figures can be arrived at, taking rough ratios between annual known export and estimated annual local consumption.

111. In most countries with a climate like that of Southern Nigeria experience has shown that the crops which are more profitable to the farmer are not primary foodstuffs, but rather those products which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world for manufacture; such as rubber, cocoa, tobacco, coffee, sugar, fruits and spices. Not infrequently, where conditions are favourable, their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries, in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such local food crops are principally yams, cassava, maize and beans.

112. This feature of the agriculture of Southern Nigeria may in part correctly be regarded as a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to grow his food instead of buying it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is as small as it is in Nigeria, namely that most of the tropical export products need treatment after harvesting, or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers.

113. In spite of these limitations, however, the farmer of southern Nigeria is exceedingly anxious to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce; and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The native farmer favours permanent crops, which, once planted and successfully brought to maturity, will continue to yield a crop annually for many years, though the adoption of plantation methods by the native farmers is said to be hampered in some parts of the Southern Provinces by the local systems of land tenure. That this is not an obstacle to progress everywhere is shown by the history of cocoa planting; for although it has progressed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, its progress in the Yoruba Provinces has been very steady. The question of land tenure in relation to plantations is being specially investigated.

114. Hitherto the peasant farmers of Southern Nigeria have paid little attention to the maintenance of fertility, or to the manuring of their permanent crops but the time must come when these matters will have to be seriously considered if yields are to be maintained. There is already some evidence that cocoa plantations in the older areas are steadily deteriorating and the soil in large areas in the Onitsha and Owerri Provinces has been reduced to such a low level of fertility that crops such as maize and yams can no longer be grown. The Agricultural Department has always regarded this question as one of fundamental importance and has carried out a thorough investigation to ascertain the possibility of maintaining soil fertility by means of green manures. This work has given satisfactory results in some areas but in others it has not been successful. Further experiments to test the value of artificial and animal manures have therefore recently been commenced.

115. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from Southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm. This is a tall palm, not unlike the coconut palm. While it may be said to grow wild all over Southern Nigeria, actually many of the trees have been deliberately, though irregularly, planted. Except in the small plantations that have been established in recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but the extracting of the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little hard labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually was formerly about 125,000 tons but the average quantity exported during the last five years has risen to approximately 137,000 tons. Palm oil also forms an important part of the diet of the people of Southern Nigeria: and, moreover, with the improvement of means of

transport that has taken place in recent years, a trade in palm oil from Southern to Northern Nigeria has sprung up and increases annually. It is not possible to obtain actual statistics, either of the local consumption or of the internal trade, but it is possible in various indirect ways to form some estimate of their probable combined volume, and such considerations suggest that this probably amounts to at least 100,000 tons per annum, making a gross production of at least 237,000 tons. The export of palm oil for the year 1937 amounted to 145,840 tons as compared with 162,779 tons in 1936 and 142,628 tons in 1935. All palm oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors and its export is only permitted if it contains less than two per cent of water or dirt.

116. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it: in 1928 six farmers had planted twenty-one acres and in 1937 3,557 farmers were working plantations with a total acreage of 6,588.

117. Practically all these plantations are in the Provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield three-quarters of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more, of oil per acre, while the latter yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still. The farmer fully understands the value of selected seed and is reluctant to make a plantation unless he can obtain seedlings grown from such seed. At the end of 1937 fifty-seven central nurseries and many smaller ones had been established by the Agricultural Department. These nurseries contain some 290,000 seedlings which will be ready for sale to farmers in 1938.

118. In addition to the plantations made by the native farmer, there are about 10,000 acres of palm plantations (of which only about 2,000 acres have actually been planted up) managed by the United Africa Company on land leased by them from the natives at Ikot Mbo in the Calabar Province and Aja-Gbodudu

in the Warri Province. Only in the southern part of the mandated territory of the Cameroons are there any freehold plantations belonging to non-natives; these were alienated by the former German Government before the war, and amount to some 523 square miles. These plantations employ about 200 non-natives; their products (bananas, cocoa, palm oil and kernels and rubber) are entirely for the export market, the vastly greater part going to Germany, and amount in value to less than half a million pounds, about one-fortieth of the total exports from Nigeria as a whole. Considerable progress has been made in the introduction of small hand presses for the extraction of the oil from the fruit. The value of the press method for increasing the quantity of oil extracted from the fruit, and for producing oil of better quality is steadily being realised by the farmers and it is becoming increasingly popular. At the beginning of 1937, 350 machines were being operated by native owners but by the end of September 701 were in use, an increase of 100%. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from 10% to 225%. This is partly due to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which it is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted, strictly comparable tests the press has yielded 14.6% of oil and the native process 10.6% from the same fruit which makes the press more efficient by 40%.

119. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a spare time occupation. It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, when conducted by an expert, is by no means as slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then only need a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, and it seems clear that the tendency is for the quantity gradually to increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than four per cent of shell and dirt, or those not properly dry. On arrival in Europe palm kernels are pressed and yield an oil similar to coconut or groundnut oil, which is used in the manufacture of margarine and the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable.

Unfortunately, this particular cake is much more popular among continental farmers than English farmers, so that more than half of the Nigerian kernels have gone to the Continent of Europe in recent years.

120. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and as it is a comparatively delicate tree, it can only be grown in plantations, which, with the exception of the European-owned plantations in the Cameroons, are all owned and managed by Africans; comparatively few are more than an acre or two in extent. Its cultivation is restricted to areas in which there is ample atmospheric humidity and where the soil is both good and deep. The simultaneous occurrence of all these conditions is by no means universal in Southern Nigeria, but the greater portion of the four western Provinces of Abeokuta, Oyo, Ondo and Ijebu and parts of several others are suitable for cocoa plantations. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation during the first four or five years: thereafter it entails remarkably little labour. In Nigeria even the labour of the first few years is reduced by growing food crops between the young trees.

121. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the " Black Pod disease ". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month. Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa falls the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared with other parts of the world. The amount exported during the cocoa season from 1st October, 1936, to 30th September, 1937, was 97,230 tons from Nigeria and 4,475 from the Cameroons, at an average price of £33 12s. a ton. It is not consumed locally at all. Cocoa is not consumed internally in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

122. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of cocoa of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado,

which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the " mid-crop ", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

123. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than 5% damaged or unfermented beans; Grade II allows up to 8% of defective beans of which not more than 5% may be mouldy, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation. Grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable saleable quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. The quality of the cocoa exported has improved steadily during the last twelve years and in 1936-37 about eighteen per cent of the exports were of Grade I and over eighty-one per cent of Grade II.

124. Although the bulk of the crop is still Grade II, in recent years there has been a steady improvement within this grade. This improvement in quality is partly due to the inspection and grading and partly to the educative work carried out by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, which work together in close co-operation. The Co-operative societies by concentrating on the preparation and marketing of Grade I cocoa, and demonstrating that it is profitable to do so have rendered valuable services to the cocoa industry and have at the same time provided their members with increased returns. The drop in the proportion of Grade I cocoa in 1936-37 was due to the rapid rise in price during the marketing period which caused the farmers to market their cocoa as rapidly as possible.

125. For some years the Government has actively encouraged co-operative methods in agriculture and especially in the marketing of agricultural produce. It is particularly in the cocoa-growing areas that the advantage of co-operation has been appreciated and there are numerous farmers' unions in these districts. The actual cultivation is generally undertaken individually: it is principally in the marketing, to a lesser degree in the preparation for the market, that co-operative methods are employed. In many villages there are co-operative fermentaries and drying sheds for cocoa, while all the societies market the produce of the individual members in bulk and share out the profits at fixed intervals. The

societies are regulated by law and have the benefit of the assistance and advice both of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and of the local agricultural officers.

126. *Groundnuts.*—The Groundnut (or peanut or monkey nut) constitutes the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil; for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; other advantages are that it smothers weeds comparatively well, adds rather than removes fertility from the soil, and in times of scarcity can be used as food instead of being sold for export. The dried leaves and stems are extremely valuable as fodder and are carefully conserved for this purpose. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the nuts and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that the value per ton in Europe is low while the main producing area is about 700 miles from the coast: at times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of specially reduced rates for the latter, leave little for the producer. In recent years the practice of adulterating groundnuts became prevalent but a produce inspection system has been instituted which is having good results. The exports in the 1936-37 season amounted to 350,000 tons at an average price at Kano of £7 17s. 6d. a ton This is the highest figure so far recorded: previously the average has been about 195,000 tons. The marketing of the 1937-38 crop has not yet been completed but owing to the fall in the price the quantity exported will almost certainly be considerably less than in 1936-37.

127. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as fifteen per cent especially if the farmers can also be induced to adopt a much closer spacing of the plants in the field.

128. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria, Katsina and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, mainly for local consumption, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is

necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to more cotton being planted again in 1932. The exports in 1936-37 amounted to 39,189 bales of 400 lb. nett weight, at a price varying from .8d. to 1½d. per lb. of seed cotton; in 1931-32 the exports were only 5,000 bales, but in 1934-35 50,000. In addition to these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving and there is also a considerable export by land northward across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation. It is expected that in the 1937-38 season the crop will be less than that of 1936-37: the low price will cause a greater quantity than usual to be absorbed by the local industry.

129. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand-spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited. For although the hand-woven cloth has maintained its place in the consumers' favour because of its durability, it is dearer than imported cloth. Any increase in production of raw cotton therefore depends upon export to Europe; and from the beginning of the present century considerable effort has been steadily devoted by Government to the fostering of this export trade. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market; so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year

according to the price offered for export and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production. The exports of native cotton in 1936-37 were 340 bales at a price of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. of seed cotton, and of " Improved Ishan " 5,784 bales at 1⅛d. to 1¾d.

130. *Benniseed.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed (" benniseed ") chiefly from the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the native method of handling the crop when preparing it for thrashing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves, just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as have also the improved methods of cultivation demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province. The quantity exported in 1936-37 amounted to 13,120 tons.

131. *Ginger.*—A new industry was started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. This trade is confined to certain very primitive pagan tribes in the southern part of the Zaria Province and some adjacent parts of neighbouring provinces. The assistance rendered by the Agricultural Department includes distributing good " seed-ginger ", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. Between three and four hundred tons have been exported in each of the last two seasons and there is every prospect of the increase continuing: the export for the current season may reach 500 tons.

132. *Export of Fruit.*—Efforts are being made to develop an export of fruit from the Southern Provinces. At present the only fruit produced in sufficient quantity for even commercial trial shipments is the seedling green orange. Some 400 cases of these were exported from the western provinces of Southern Nigeria in 1934 and this figure had increased to nearly 2,000 cases in 1936. Owing however to very unfavourable climatic conditions in 1937 the export fell to 581 cases in that year. Some of the fruits are artificially yellowed by the exporters and all the fruit, before and after packing, has to be inspected and passed by an agricultural officer. It is too early to predict the eventual result of this

attempt, but at present there seems a prospect of success chiefly because fruit is available in October and November when oranges are scarce in Europe. There is also a steadily growing trade in oranges from Southern to Northern Nigeria which will assist the export trade by ensuring a ready market for fruit which is not quite up to the standard required for export purposes.

133. There also seems to be a possibility of exporting grape fruit from Nigeria; farmers have for two years been planting budded grape fruit trees of the "export" variety ("Marsh Seedless") and it is evident that they will buy and plant them as fast as the Agricultural Department is able to produce them. No export will be possible until these trees begin to fruit in a few years' time, but again, so far as can be judged at this stage, there is at least a hope of eventual success. It is realised that by the time the grape fruit trees now being planted come into bearing the European market for such fruit may be "glutted" but, on the other hand, citrus trees in Nigeria bear heavily and the native of this country would find production profitable at a price which planters elsewhere would consider very low. Success, if it is to be achieved, will depend upon very strict inspection and control of production and export by Government. At present most of the work on citrus is being carried on in the south-western part of the country, but its importance to Nigeria is greatly increased by the fact that citrus is one of the comparatively few economic trees which will grow on the very poor soil of the eastern provinces. Experiments have also been carried out for two or three years, with a view to producing pineapples of the superior desert variety (smooth cayenne) suitable for export. The problem is not easy to solve, for we are attempting to do in the field, as a farm crop, what in the Azores is only done in glass houses. It is not yet possible to say whether these experiments will prove successful, but the results to date are distinctly encouraging, and exports are steadily increasing: 663 cases of pineapples were exported in 1936-37.

134. The Agricultural Department, in co-operation with the local Native Administration has continued the experimental work in connection with the establishment of a rice growing industry in the tidal mangrove swamps at Warri. Experimental work has also been undertaken in the mangrove swamps at Oron and Calabar and the results have shown that these areas are just as suitable for rice growing as the Warri swamps. There seems every probability of this industry showing considerable expansion in the next few years. One of the main obstacles to the progress of this new industry was that the growers found great difficulty in hulling their paddy. This has now been solved by the introduction from Malaya of a simple hand huller which can easily be copied locally.

135. *The Kola* "crop" is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree not unlike a cocoa tree and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. Kola planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of Southern Nigeria and although the area planted there is as yet small, there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seems to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. A special express goods train runs from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

136. *Food Crops.*—The harvests of food crops in Southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others, but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared with those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal and may be doubled or halved within three years. In Northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine; the harvest of 1937 was however generally excellent and corn is therefore plentiful.

137. The Agricultural Department is working to inrcease both the area of crops grown and the yield per acre of all crops in the Northern Provinces, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, through the introduction of ploughing with cattle and the making of farm-yard manure. This system is known as 'mixed farming'. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crops that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield of crops in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets very much heavier yields per acre than the man who digs his soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres in his second year, then to about nine, and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to its new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock the farm can carry. Eventually, however, his returns are very many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the bye-products of his farm, give more than the gross annual return

from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria; there were in 1937 1,435 farmers taking part in the movement. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of from £5 to £10 per head from their Native Administration to cover the cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained, and the farmers trained by the Agricultural Department.

138. *Improvement of Livestock.*—As a corollary to this attempt to introduce a system of mixed farming, since 1928 the Government has maintained a stock farm at Shika for the purpose of improving the local Zebu cattle by selective breeding. Improvement of milk yield is the main object of this work, and considerable progress has already been made. Experimental work on animal nutrition is also being actively carried out at all the main Experimental Farms of the Agricultural Department. A new stock farm is at present being established at Ilorin with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund. This farm will provide facilities for investigating the possibility of introducing a form of mixed farming in areas where the incidence of trypanosomiasis is too high to enable Zebu cattle to be used, by utilising the small humpless West African Shorthorn cattle which have a considerable natural resistance to this disease. For the purpose of this investigation cattle are being imported from the Gold Coast, the Gambia and French Guinea. The Agricultural Department is working in close co-operation with the Veterinary Department, and although early results are not anticipated, there is every prospect that a considerable measure of success will ultimately be obtained.

139. The foregoing paragraphs on the subject of agricultural resources will have made clear that, except in the comparatively insignificant areas which have been exploited by plantation companies, the agricultural production is in the hands of the native peasant farmers. He, with his family, clears, plants and tends his farm and reaps its crops. His family prepares them as far as they can for disposal. Heavy work, such as clearing new farms, is done by a gathering of all the neighbours who are rewarded with a feast.

Livestock.

140. It is not possible to estimate accurately the livestock population of Nigeria though the amount of Jangali tax collected gives some indications. It is a tax on cattle and is levied in the Northern Provinces but only in a very small area of the Southern Provinces. With the inevitable evasions cannot represent the total livestock population, even in those parts where it applies. The estimated figures for the whole of Nigeria, including the Mandated territories, for 1937 are: 3,052,000 cattle,

1,919,600 sheep, 5,620,250 goats, 176,900 horses, 466,750 asses, 42 mules, 2,030 camels, and 66,070 swine. These are however only a rough approximation since the estimates for the Southern Provinces can only be reached by guess-work.

141. The price of livestock and their products was maintained at a satisfactory high level throughout the year. In December large bulls at Ilorin market fetched from £7 17s. 0d. to £8 15s. 0d. and average sized animals from £6 to £6 10s. 0d. The above prices can be taken as a fair indication of the average throughout the year. The number of cattle reported as slaughtered in the North during the year was 296,413 as compared with 255,969 in 1936, whilst 94,396 cattle and 85,142 sheep and goats reached Ilorin market on foot from the North for slaughter there and at the markets further South. In addition to the cattle 300,830 sheep, 992,988 goats and 70 swine are known to have been slaughtered in the Northern Provinces. Besides the animals that were trekked, 32,104 cattle and 27,455 sheep and goats were railed from the North to stations in the South.

142. The Native Authority Orders controlling the movements of cattle, which were made in December, 1934, are now in effective operation throughout the Northern Provinces, and stations have been established along the international frontier for the inspection and treatment of the cattle passing through. During the year some 200,000 cattle from French Territories were dealt with.

143. *Disease Control.*—The situation with regard to the control of disease has continued satisfactorily, except for an outbreak of rinderpest in the Adamawa Province at the beginning of the year and the existence of pleuro-pneumonia in an endemic form in eastern Bornu. Elsewhere only small outbreaks of disease were reported and only minor losses were experienced, as the majority of the cattle in all areas have now been immunised.

144. The policy of large scale immunisation was continued to the utmost capacity of the resources of the Veterinary Department in staff and laboratory products. The immunisation is now very popular with cattle owners and increasing numbers of cattle are being presented for treatment, the numbers immunised against rinderpest being limited to the amount of serum that the Vom laboratory could produce. During the year 410,000 cattle were immunised against rinderpest by the sero virus method and a further 227,000 were vaccinated. There were also 425,456 vaccinations carried out for blackquarter, 137,679 for pleuro-pneumonia and 34,245 for anthrax. In addition, some 8,000 cattle were treated for trypanosomiasis.

145. During the year, forty-three outbreaks of rabies were confirmed and 2,249 dogs received prophylactic vaccination. The incidence of the disease during the last few years is evidence of

its endemic and widespread nature in the country. Outbreaks are dealt with by the slaughter of stray dogs and vaccination in infected areas.

146. *Improvement of Livestock.*—The improvement of cattle by selective breeding is in practice and the facilities offered to the Fulani by the Veterinary Department for the castration of scrub bulls have been continued, several thousand bulls having been castrated during the year. Selective breeding and preservation of goats with a view to improving the quality of the skins produced continues to make headway: 57,913 goats were castrated in Sokoto, in addition to several thousand in other provinces, and large numbers of improved billies were distributed.

147. *Hides and Skins.*—The export trade in cattle hides and in goat and sheep skins showed a satisfactory increase over the previous year's figures, and this in spite of the serious depression in the trade towards the end of the year. The hides and skins improvement scheme has raised the general quality of the Nigerian products and has increased their demand in overseas markets. The total value of the exports increased from £761,853 in 1936 to £876,341 in 1937, an increase of £114,488.

148. *Clarified Butter Fat.*—373 tons of clarified butter fat, valued at £9,406, were exported. This represents approximately 480 tons of butter as purchased from the cattle owners, who received an average price of 2¾d. per lb.

Mining.

149. Since 1930 the mining industry in Nigeria has been subject to the International agreement restricting tin production and the mines have been producing to a varying quota based on the 1929 production as standard. The increased activities of the tin industry recorded in the report for 1936 were continued throughout 1937. This was a direct result, as in the previous year, of the increases in quota which took place. In the first quarter the quota was 100%, and it was increased to 110% for the rest of the year. This high figure meant increases of plant and a second pipe line at the privately owned Kurra Falls hydro-electric installation was completed during the year, to enable full output to be maintained throughout the dry season. Construction of the subsidiary plant of 6,000 H.P. at Jekko Falls has continued and it is hoped that it will soon be completed. 15,137 tons of tin ore was exported during the year at prices fluctuating between £311 and £183 per ton of metal, the average price being £242.

150. The output of gold was approximately 26,466 ounces, which is about 7,000 ounces less than in 1936. The decrease in output is due to the exhaustion of the easily worked deposits and to increased activity on the tinfields. The average price of gold during the year was £7 0s. 9d. an ounce, 6d. more than in 1936.

151. Interest in Columbite has been maintained and 717 tons were produced, four companies being responsible for the greater part of this output. Approximately 851 tons of silver-lead ore was won during 1937, compared with 1,400 tons in 1936: the only producing mine, Northern Nigeria Lead Mines, Limited, ceased work in July owing to loss of economic values. The export of Wolfram amounted to ten tons.

152. The mines are worked by private individuals and companies under European control, holding the land occupied by them from the Governor, in whom is vested the control of all native lands in the Northern Provinces (wherein the mines are situated). The grant of titles is prescribed in the Minerals Ordinance, which declares all minerals to belong to the Crown, and is of various kinds. Prospecting is carried out under a Prospecting Licence or an Exclusive Prospecting Licence: the former is valid for the whole of the year, the latter for the restricted area specifically mentioned in the licence. Mining is only possible under a Mining Right granted in respect of stream beds and annually renewable or a Mining Lease valid for twenty-one years and renewable for a similar period. The area to be mined and the class of mineral are restricted by the title. Native rights are carefully considered before any title is granted and full compensation is paid for disturbance. Water can only be diverted from water courses under a Water Right and it must be returned to the original stream.

153. The only mining operations in the Southern Provinces are those carried on at the Government Coalfields situated at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt. The mines are capable of producing 1,700 tons a day and actually produced 363,180 tons during 1937. About sixty thousand tons of this is exported, including the quantities sold to ships, and the remaining three hundred thousand consumed locally, by the railway and other concerns. The total revenue derived from sales of coal in the financial year 1936-37 was £101,423.

Forestry.

154. The question of soil impoverishment in Nigeria still receives much attention; the Anglo-French Forestry Commission completed its activities early in the year and submitted a report which was published as a Sessional Paper. The anti-desiccation survey was continued and by the end of the year the whole of the Daura and Kazaure Emirates and the northern part of Sokoto had been covered. This survey will be followed by the reservation of what may be termed " strategically situated " forests and will be accompanied by the other operations detailed in the proceedings of the Forestry Conference. This was held in Lagos in July and

the forest policy for the next ten years was laid down. A new Forestry Ordinance was enacted in the autumn to come into effect on 1st February, 1938.

155. The Working Plans Circle has drawn up preliminary plans for reconnaissance and enumeration surveys in the new reserves in the Benin Circle, and the field work is in progress. A programme of forest development, which incorporates communications, buildings and regeneration, is now in operation in two "rain forest" divisions. Silvicultural experiments and forest utilisation projects have been revised and brought up to date with recent developments in the exploitation of forests. The use of secondary species in Ibadan is being encouraged and impregnation tests are being carried out on many of these timbers. Durability tests are being continued.

156. *Minor Forest Produce.*—The collection of gum arabic in the Bornu Provinces continues as before: propaganda has been continued but still the Bornu peasant does not fully appreciate the easy money that lies at his hand. There has been some improvement in Niger gutta and 187,000 lb. were purchased for export in 1937.

157. *Major Produce.*—The export of timber almost reached a record this year and at the same time there was great activity in the internal timber trade; there is evidence that the increased export trade will be maintained as the general market in Europe remains firm. African contractors and pit-sawyers have done much business in supplying timber to the Ijora sawmills; the local demand for sawn timber also has shown a considerable increase, owing mainly to more money being in circulation. This has been particularly noticeable in Ibadan where the revenue in local fellings rose by almost £4,000. The bare revenue from timber during the year amounted to over £55,000, which was obtained despite the fact that the rains of 1936 were again short and the rivers low, making the rafting of logs extremely difficult; in some regions indeed overland haulage was resorted to. There has been a good demand for *Obeche*, *Mansonia* and the *Mahoganies*; increases in these are reported from all circles; *Obobo* also was considerably more in demand. Several new species are gradually finding their way into the market.

158. *Departmental Exploitation.*—The exploitation of the Ibadan and Olokemeji Reserves for *Iroko* Railway Sleepers has been continued, though somewhat hampered by the difficulty of getting sawyers and labourers during a period of farming prosperity when wages for much lighter work were high. The number of sleepers delivered was 10,714 containing 34,718 cubic feet and the profit on working was £1,859. There were large

demands for plantation produce such as firewood and *teak* and *cassia* poles, particularly in Ibadan, where 2,072 cords of firewood, 155 bags of charcoal, 3,225 yamsticks and 54,656 poles were sold.

159. *Reserves.*—In regard to forest reservation the scheme of creating small Native Administration reserves by clans is making headway in the Ondo and Ubiaja Circles. The total area of reserves in Nigeria showed an increase from 18,116.21 square miles to 20,093.13 square miles.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

160. The wealth of Nigeria is predominantly agricultural and is almost exclusively in the hands of the natives. The mineral wealth, not nearly so great, is entirely controlled by non-natives. Of the nineteen and a half million pounds' worth of exports in 1937, about fourteen million pounds represented palm oil and kernels, groundnuts and cocoa. The export trade was greater than in the previous year by more than four million pounds; this was owing more to enhanced prices than to increased production, for though the values of all the principal exports rose, the quantities of oil and kernels and cotton actually decreased. The value of imports also rose, by about three and three-quarter million pounds to fourteen and a half million pounds, of which cotton piece goods represented nearly five million pounds. Goods for consumption by Europeans form but a trifling fraction of the import trade.

161. The tourist traffic in Nigeria is negligible, but an increasing number of persons are taking advantage of special 'round trip' passages on the mail boats, giving them ten days in Nigeria, while the boat is in Nigerian waters.

STATISTICS.

TABLE 1. TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS. DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Imports ..	6,339,892	5,363,680	7,803,811	10,829,609	14,629,387
Exports ..	8,560,061	8,733,630	11,472,553	14,929,770	19,262,051
Re-Exports	167,029	140,170	142,161	147,176	174,117

TABLE 2 (*a*). PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS PROVIDED BY THE EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	Empire	Foreign	Empire	Foreign	Empire	Foreign	Empire	Foreign	Empire	Foreign
Cigarettes ..	99.22	.78	99.76	.24	99.83	.17	99.46	.54	99.88	.12
Leaf Tobacco ..	33.71	66.29	2.79	97.21	1.5	98.5	1.46	98.54	.9	99.1
Gin	27.61	72.39	29.43	70.57	29.83	70.17	22.78	77.22	22.84	77.16
Salt	94.73	5.27	89.43	10.57	90.23	9.77	91.63	8.37	90.85	9.15
Motor Spirits ..	2.67	97.33	.04	99.96	.01	99.99	4.46	95.54	2.22	97.78
Cotton Piece Goods	78.89	21.11	63.27	36.73	83.17	16.83	79.33	20.67	81.72	18.28
Kerosene	3.41	96.59	.01	99.99	.05	99.95	6.99	93.01	.01	99.99
Kola Nuts.. ..	98.56	1.44	93.41	6.59	94.24	5.76	98.62	1.38	99.1	.9

TABLE 2 (*b*). PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL IMPORTS PROVIDED BY THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
CIGARETTES :					
United Kingdom	99.2	98.16	99.83	99.46	99.88
Other Countries	.8	1.84	.17	.54	.12
LEAF TOBACCO :					
United Kingdom	33.7	2.79	1.5	1.46	.51
U. S. America	65.74	97.03	98.3	98.44	99.03
Other Countries	.56	.18	.2	.1	.46
GIN :					
United Kingdom	27.61	29.43	29.83	22.78	22.84
Holland	66.54	69.79	70.01	77.22	76.44
Germany	5.55	.78	.16	—	—
Other Countries	.3	—	—	—	.72
SALT :					
United Kingdom	94.73	89.43	90.23	91.63	90.82
Germany	4.23	2.51	6.17	5.42	7.31
Other Countries	1.04	8.06	3.6	2.95	1.87
MOTOR SPIRITS :					
United Kingdom	1.31	.04	.01	4.46	—
U. S. America	89.49	47.01	32.31	34.78	36.26
Other Countries	9.2	52.95	67.68	60.76	63.74
COTTON PIECE GOODS :					
United Kingdom	76.16	59.92	76.9	79.33	72.43
Italy	.36	.11	1.87	4.39	2.16
Germany	6.31	.05	2.48	5.49	3.03
Holland	1.48	1.04	2.09	1.72	2.36
France	.34	.04	—	—	.01
Russia	—	9.96	2.35	.15	.08
Japan	12.34	25.36	1.74	.99	1.99
Other Countries	3.01	3.52	12.57	7.93	17.94
KEROSENE :					
United Kingdom	3.02	.01	.05	6.99	.01
U. S. America	76.02	44.29	46.01	36.08	31.8
Other Countries	20.96	55.7	53.94	56.93	68.19
KOLA NUTS :					
Sierra Leone	91.19	86.53	14.55	68.27	95.84
Gold Coast	7.37	6.88	79.69	30.35	3.26
Other Countries	1.44	6.59	5.77	1.38	.9

TABLE 3 (*a*). PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS TO THE EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1933		1934		1935		1936		1937	
	Empire	Foreign	Empire	Foreign	Empire	Foreign	Empire	Foreign	Empire	Foreign
Palm Oil	53.35	46.65	68.56	31.44	67.23	32.77	66.4	33.6	59.25	40.75
Palm Kernels ..	39.36	60.64	48.23	51.77	44.69	55.31	36.06	63.94	39.37	60.63
Cotton Lint ..	95.1	4.9	86.39	13.61	69.77	30.23	37.48	62.52	72.36	27.64
Tin Ore	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—	100	—
Ground Nuts ..	11.49	88.51	14.09	85.91	24.45	75.55	22.89	77.11	30.23	69.77
Cocoa	29.34	70.66	22.21	77.79	29.2	70.8	25.22	74.78	19.84	80.16

TABLE 3 (*b*). PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS (PERCENTAGE).

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
PALM OIL:					
United Kingdom..	53.35	64.	57.76	66.4	59.25
Germany	7.52	3.66	2.96	12.55	4.94
U. S. America	18.33	5.62	15.73	7.7	16.84
Holland	3.99	2.22	1.12	3.81	1.72
France	—	1.33	.18	—	—
Italy	16.38	18.19	12.55	8.36	8.6
Other Countries	.43	4.98	9.71	1.18	8.65
PALM KERNELS:					
United Kingdom..	39.36	48.23	44.69	36.06	39.37
Germany	40.23	26.91	33.98	44.28	39.99
U. S. America	2.44	.88	2.08	1.32	2.8
Holland	11.55	15.66	14.	12.63	13.18
France	.17	—	—	—	.19
Italy	.4	—	.35	.16	.2
Denmark	3.26	3.67	1.85	1.5	.66
Other Countries	2.59	4.65	3.05	4.05	3.61
COTTON LINT:					
United Kingdom..	95.1	86.39	69.77	37.48	72.36
Germany	4.7	—	23.37	46.52	14.6
France	—	—	.93	2.18	10.07
Other Countries	.2	13.61	5.93	13.82	2.97
TIN ORE:					
United Kingdom..	100	100	100	100	100
GROUND NUTS:					
United Kingdom..	11.49	13.31	23.62	22.89	30.23
Germany	13.83	10.07	11.91	19.38	14.78
Holland	7.58	6.6	12.75	10.09	7.2
France	56.24	50.71	41.14	43.29	33.55
Italy	7.58	10.51	3.59	.78	9.83
Other Countries	3.28	8.80	6.99	3.57	4.41
COCOA:					
United Kingdom..	29.34	21.87	29.2	25.22	19.84
Germany	22.78	17.86	13.4	19.25	17.7
U. S. America	19.89	34.17	32.85	32.2	37.5
Holland	26.52	23.79	22.65	21.74	22.91
France	—	—	·02	—	—
Other Countries	1.47	2.31	1.88	1.59	2.05

TABLE 4. QUANTITIES, VALUES AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

	1936		1937	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
CIGARETTES—(Hundreds):				
United Kingdom	3,322,075	235,919	4,147,926	314,184
Holland	12	4	7	1
Germany	995	171	722	168
Other Countries	17,117	20,689	4,453	325
TOTAL ..	3,340,199	256,783	4,153,108	314,678
LEAF TOBACCO—(Lbs.)				
United Kingdom	5,251	285	16,569	697
U. S. America	3,372,563	157,271	3,195,953	179,066
Other Countries	48,197	1,522	14,721	478
TOTAL ..	3,426,011	159,078	3,227,243	180,241
GIN—(Imperial Gallons)				
United Kingdom	22,882	12,958	31,815	18,245
Holland	77,595	23,963	106,453	35,072
Germany	6	9	23	25
Other Countries	1	1	964	296
TOTAL ..	100,484	36,931	139,255	53,638
SALT—(Not Table) (Cwts.)				
United Kingdom	1,060,623	226,429	977,692	244,657
Germany	62,676	13,026	78,701	18,276
Other Countries	34,194	6,570	19,909	4,255
TOTAL ..	1,157,493	246,025	1,076,302	267,188
MOTOR SPIRITS—(Imperial Gal.)				
United Kingdom	2,450	104	26	12
U. S. America	2,797,868	87,800	3,057,219	101,826
Germany	6,966	609	10,417	983
Other Countries	5,237,553	94,943	5,362,920	120,708
TOTAL ..	8,044,837	183,456	8,430,582	223,529
COTTON PIECE GOODS—(sq. yds.)				
United Kingdom	127,036,874	3,051,330	118,705,547	3,214,231
Italy	7,646,168	176,040	3,540,744	239,219
Germany	9,573,775	149,923	4,922,173	354,719
Holland	2,992,328	97,874	3,885,056	137,331
France	5,726	214	15,447	19,050
Russia	256,443	4,156	136,589	2,513
Japan	1,726,785	28,043	3,261,218	117,201
Other Countries	25,114,633	176,079	29,421,453	742,963
TOTAL ..	174,352,732	3,674,659	163,888,227	4,827,227

TABLE 4. QUANTITIES, VALUES AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued.*

	1936		1937	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
KEROSENE—(Imperial Gallon).				
U. S. America	1,299,002	38,200	1,224,753	35,604
United Kingdom	360	35	531	45
Other Countries	2,260,549	37,604	2,625,526	51,929
TOTAL ..	3,559,911	75,839	3,850,810	87,578
KOLA NUTS—(Lb.)				
Gold Coast	261,483	5,491	36,900	734
Sierra Leone	588,163	12,092	1,083,000	22,512
Other Countries	11,872	238	10,300	166
TOTAL ..	861,518	17,821	1,130,200	23,412

TABLE 5. QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Article	1936		1937	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
Palm Oil	162,778 tons	2,078,839	145,718 tons	2,368,924
Palm Kernels ..	386,145 ,,	3,637,396	337,749 ,,	3,647,717
Cotton Lint ..	222,193 cwt.	553,581	191,749 cwt.	496,755
Tin Ore	12,000 tons	1,763,056	15,035 tons	2,628,175
Groundnuts	218,389 ,,	2,847,414	325,929 ,,	4,057,893
Cocoa	80,553 ,,	1,997,418	103,216 ,,	3,657,367
Cattle Hides ..	9,833,396 lb.	243,185	10,174,425 lb.	289,292
Sheep Skins ..	1,376,961 ,,	101,144	1,697,825 ,,	128,255
Goat Skins	4,585,751 ,,	417,524	4,808,104 ,,	458,693

TABLE 6. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COIN AND NOTES.

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
	£	£	£	£	£
Import	305,376	71,374	495,486	1,836,163	3,942,096
Export	340,053	1,204,426	434,929	480,310	139,508

CHAPTER VIII.

LABOUR.

163. The only industries employing labour on a large scale are the plantations in Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate and the mines. Exact labour statistics are available only for the Cameroons plantations, which employed 19,590 labourers in 1937. The plantations in Nigeria employ about 2,180 and the mines an average of 30,000. Employment on the minesfield fluctuates within wide limits according to the quota controlling the output: the number employed during 1937 averaged 49,509, constituting a record. In addition the Government Colliery employs 1,671 men and the Government Railway and Public Works Department about 12,000 and 11,000 respectively. All labour is voluntary; it is plentiful and no special recruiting is necessary.

164. All the plantations in the Southern Provinces and the Cameroons have been declared "Labour Health Areas" under the Labour Ordinance, 1929, and all matters relating to the labourers' dwellings and their conditions of employment are controlled by its provisions and the regulations made thereunder. The labour camps in the minesfield are excluded, with the rest of the Northern Provinces, from the operation of the part of the Ordinance dealing with labour health areas, but the conditions there are governed by orders made by the native authorities.

165. Of contract labour, in the sense of labour which is bound for the period of the contract, there is none except on a few timber concessions, where the contracts are oral and are limited to six months' duration; the Labour Code prohibits unwritten contracts for more than six months. All labour, however, is deemed to be by contract within the meaning of the Labour Code and is subject to its provisions, except contracts of service made in accordance with native law and custom where all the parties are natives of Nigeria and the employment is not connected with the Government or with any person who is not a native of Nigeria. In some of the mines payment is according to the amount of tin brought in, but elsewhere it is on daily rates and is payable as a rule at the end of each month.

CHAPTER IX.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

166. The vast bulk of the population do not work for wages, being cultivators farming their own ground, traders or craftsmen working for themselves and their own profit. Even the craftsmen, except in the larger cities, have their own farms which provide them with their main foodstuffs, the sums which they earn from

their occupations being largely devoted to the purchase of utensils, clothes, a few additional foodstuffs which they cannot as a rule grow themselves, and to the payment of their taxes.

167. For these reasons it is difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of a husbandman, tradesman or craftsman. The cost of foodstuffs is noticeably less in the North than in the South and in the western Southern Provinces than in the eastern. With the steady and continuous improvement in economic conditions the prices of native foodstuffs are tending to rise. The staple articles of food for paid labourers and other wage-earning classes are, in the South, yams, cassava, maize, beans, palm oil, and greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat. In the North the chief articles are millets, guinea-corn, cassava, beans, groundnut oil, and pepper; the quantity of meat consumed is greater while that of fish is less.

168. It is impossible to give any useful figure for the cost of foodstuffs, as food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number. Food production and sale is not properly organised; farmers and fishermen do little more than send their surplus from their home requirements into market, with the inevitable result that supplies and prices vary somewhat from day to day and from market to market. Butchers in Lagos are required by law to use scales, but in practice their customers know nothing of weight and prefer to buy meat by the piece.

169. In 1937 a Central Committee was set up in Lagos to study and control the wages of Government native employees. In each Province a Provincial Committee sits at intervals to scrutinise the wages position, make local amendments, if necessary, and report to the Central Committee.

Unskilled Labour.

170. *Wages.*—Unskilled labour may be divided roughly into three classes:—

(*a*) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.

(*b*) Casual labour hired by the day for porterage, etc.

(*c*) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

171. Class (*a*) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. With the continued improvement in trade, and the resulting increase in the cost of living, a general increase in the wages of this class of labour has taken place in all districts. The wage varies from 2d. a day with a midday meal

in the Cameroons to 6d. a day in the Abeokuta Province. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment in their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

172. Class (*b*) is to be found both in the towns and in outlying villages and the wages vary between 5d. and 1s. for ordinary casual labour. Carriers are engaged at rates varying from ¾d. to 1½d. a mile.

The daily wages paid to Class (*c*) vary considerably according to the nature of the work. The labour wage rate for Government employ varies between 5d. and 1s. 3d., whilst plantation labour varies between 3d. plus rations and 1s. 3d.

In the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary as a rule from fourpence to ninepence a day. In places labour is readily obtainable at threepence a day or even less. Mines labour on the goldfields is usually paid on the tribute system, and owing to competition among the various mines, the rates have been generally on the increase.

173. *Cost of Living.*—The cost of living for these classes depends on the situation of each individual. The general cost of living has risen slightly during the year, but a labourer who is in a position to grow his own foodstuffs can still live very cheaply. In most areas the average man lives on 2d.-4d. a day. Married men have little if any increased expenditure since the average woman in the Southern Provinces is self-supporting.

174. In Lagos the minimum wage for a labourer has been raised to 1s. per diem in view of the increased cost of living. Retrenchment and lack of employment during the last few years made labour available at eightpence per day, if the employer provided free housing, and ninepence if the labourer had to house himself. Casual labourers if unmarried or apart from their wives usually live in communities, four or more of them sharing a living room at a cost to each of from a shilling to two shillings per month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings per month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from

street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

Salaried Classes.

175. In the Southern Provinces the skilled labour rates of pay are from 1s. to 4s. a day. In the Northern Provinces skilled artisans receive wages varying from 2s. to 4s. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at a shilling and twopence a day and for a married man at two shillings and fourpence.

176. The majority of the educated classes is engaged in clerical occupations, but the supply exceeds the demand in some areas and beginners are willing to accept a salary of 15s.-£1 a month, from which rate salaries range up to £300 a year and over for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or four shillings a day in the Protectorate. In Lagos where the supply far exceeds the demand a fair average is probably £4 a month. Such a man is usually married and if he is a stranger rents a dwelling, usually a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls. It appears that in many cases enquired into in Lagos, where rents compared with other parts of Nigeria are still high, one-sixth part of the income of such persons is expended on rent, taking into account what is received by subletting, if the wage earner has rented a fair-sized tenement. The relation of rent to remuneration depends largely on the standard of living of the wage earner. It may be very low and it may be fairly high. These classes rely largely on imported foodstuffs and the increased duties have raised the cost of these luxuries.

177. The cost of living for Europeans varies considerably from £250-£500 for a single man. It has been increased by the additional customs duties on imported foodstuffs introduced in 1934 which are still in force.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

178. In order to maintain a unified system in which the Education Department, Native Administrations and Missions may work in close association, two Boards of Education have been appointed for the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively; they sit periodically to discuss questions of policy and details of local organisation.

179. In 1937 the Education Department became possible for twenty-eight more schools and three training institutions to be put on the Assisted List. A steady annual increase is to be expected at the beginning of each triennial re-assessment period. This is due to larger grants for increased efficiency in some schools, for provision for increments for teachers, and to allow of assistance to any necessary and deserving schools which maintain their efficiency without help during the previous Block Grant period. A special grant of £20,000 was made by Government to pay for Building Grants from the period 1931 to 1937, normal annual payments having been temporarily suspended during that period.

180. During the year, as has been the case recently, the main object has been to preserve unimpaired the essential structure of the educational system. There are two especially important ideals in educational policy in a young Colony. The first is to spread a sound education as widely as possible among the masses, in order to produce, in course of time, a literate population, able to participate intelligently in the economic, social and political development of the country. The second ideal is to train up, as soon as may be, a body of men and women who can perform some of the tasks in Government work and private enterprise for which, at the first impact of western civilisation, it is necessary to import Europeans.

With regard to the first ideal, the increased resources now available have enabled a start to be made in examining the possibilities of expansion of education among the masses and an endeavour is also being made to effect some sort of Rural Reconstruction. With regard to the second ideal, while the number of Middle schools which provide education of a type comparable to that of junior secondary schools in England is ample, the output from the highest forms of those schools needed to satisfy all possible demands for employees of this standard of education has in past years given rise to some anxiety. Attracted by prospects of immediate employment, pupils have refused to take a long view, and it was becoming increasingly difficult to persuade them to stay the full Middle School course. Many of those who did stay on shirked the courses at the Higher College, and undertook immediate work the future prospects in which were undoubtedly inferior. A great improvement was noticed in these respects in 1937, due no doubt to the better financial conditions prevailing, and a larger number than usual sat for the Yaba Higher College Entrance Examination.

181. The Higher College at Yaba is gradually developing. There are now at work in the country, having completed their period of training Medical and Agricultural Assistants, Engineers,

Science and Mathematical Masters and one Surveyor. A Commercial Class completed its second year. Though King's College, Lagos, and the Government Middle Schools at Ibadan and Umuahia still provide most of its pupils, more candidates were forthcoming from Mission schools than in previous years.

182. There was some delay in building the College at Kaduna, and it will not now be completed until March, 1938. This College is to take the place of the College at Katsina which, originally a Training Centre for teachers, now combines with that function the preliminary training of Engineering and Agricultural Assistants.

183. The Elementary Training Centres, Bauchi, in the Northern Provinces, Ibadan, Oyo and Warri in the Southern Provinces, and Kake (near Kumba) in the Cameroons, continue to turn out a very useful type of village teacher. The majority of these teachers are absorbed by Native Administration Schools. The first part of a successful Visiting Teachers' Course held at Toro by way of a " refresher " was concluded during the year.

184. An Assistant was appointed during the year to the Lady Superintendent, and between them they visit at least once a year all the girls' schools in the Southern Provinces. The effect on girls' education of the Lady Superintendent's work has been very noticeable. Not only does she inspect, examine, advise and help the schools in divers ways, but she represents their interests on examination boards and educational committees.

185. The Hostel of Queen's College, Lagos, was unfortunately destroyed by fire in August, 1937, but without any casualties. After some discussion it was decided to arrange temporary accommodation and to rebuild the Middle School out at Yaba in 1938, the Junior School remaining in Lagos for a time, eventually to disappear, since the large Mission schools can fulfil the same function quite efficiently.

186. A scheme of industrial apprenticeship which was started in Lagos to assist boys still at school to begin their chosen trade by running classwork and apprenticeship concurrently for at least two years has justified its beginning, and will it is hoped be extended to the Provinces.

187. Experimental broadcasts to Lagos schools were begun in June, 1937, and over thirty schools now receive Radio lessons and talks.

188. There are now five girls' schools among the Muhammedan population in the Northern Provinces. These are at Kano, Katsina, Sokoto, Argungu and Birnin Kebbi. From the start

these schools have been a success and their influence has induced parents to send girls elsewhere as well as boys to many of the elementary day schools. A training institution for women teachers is to be built at Sokoto in 1938.

189. The total number of schools in the Northern Provinces was 502 with an enrolment of 23,172. In addition there were 35,438 Koran Classes with 202,825 pupils, and a number of catechist classes organised by Missions. In the Southern Provinces the schools totalled 3,286 with an enrolment of 224,788.

Welfare Institutions.

190. The people of Nigeria have not advanced to that stage of civilisation where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin Native Administration maintains a settlement which contains twenty-one indigent persons who receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings, and in Asaba the Nuns look after a home for orphans, mental defectives and destitute old women. In Lagos an Old Peoples' Refuge is maintained by the Salvation Army at Yaba. The maintenance of the inmates is met by Government and admissions are only made on the authority of the Commissioner of the Colony. The majority of the inmates are aged and infirm paupers discharged from the African Hospital as unlikely to benefit by further treatment. Details of the organisations to deal with leprosy are given in Chapter IV.

191. In addition to the family there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as hiring lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also

more specialised forms of association such as the "egbe" of the Oyo Province which are organised by members of each trade (*e.g.*, smiths, potters, weavers and leather workers) and Unions of produce buyers and motor owners, whose influence is on the increase. In their main characteristics these correspond with the European trade guilds, and their object is mutual benefit. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs (Esusu) are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters.

192. In the case of young men who find their way to the larger cities in search of employment, if they can find there no relatives or fellow countrymen with whom they can reside, they attach themselves to a prominent citizen or local chief, dwelling in his compound and entering into a relationship with him similar in many ways to that of patron and client.

193. Political and mutual aid societies continue to grow in number throughout the Southern Provinces. They fall into two main classes. Within the tribal areas they are societies of young men who meet together for the public discussion of social and political matters with a view to bringing their views to the notice of the Native Authorities and the Government. This class of society is becoming increasingly politically minded, a notable example being the Ibibio Welfare Union which includes in its membership a number of educated men of every class from the six Ibibio-speaking Districts. Regular meetings are held and subjects of public interest discussed. In the large towns they are usually tribal groups of which the members are men whose occupations compel them to live away from their homes. Their principal objects are to afford help to their members when in difficulty, to put their views on local matters before the local authorities, and to watch and discuss affairs in their own towns occasionally making representations to the authorities there. The expressed opinions of many of these societies are of considerable value as showing the trend of feeling in the younger and more literate generation.

194. The ancient forms of recreation of the people, wrestling, and playing which includes mumming, dancing, singing and drumming show no signs of losing their popular appeal. Indeed it has been found necessary in all large townships to regulate the latter form of amusement by the issue of drumming licences. In the Afikpo Division inter-village wrestling matches are regularly held and arouse the greatest enthusiasm.

195. As regards the Northern Provinces it may be said that each one of the many scores of tribes has its own guild or organisation for the purpose of providing amusement and of encouraging music, art and even drama. Wherever a considerable standard of achievement has been attained these interests are closely controlled by guilds which are often conducted on traditional and exclusive lines. Such organisations vary enormously in range, influence and attainment. Some tribes seem to specialise in music—as the Tiv and Gwari; others, like the Nupe, excel in arts and crafts, while a large proportion are in such a primitive state of development that it is difficult at present to appreciate the significance of their aesthetic achievement. Continuous study both by anthropological and administrative officers is resulting in the compilation of much information on this subject. Similar organisations for the more literate and generally immigrant population of the Northern Provinces are few and are inclined to enjoy a spasmodic existence. Most clubs that have been formed are almost exclusively social in character, but at Minna, Ilorin and at Bida in the Niger Province literary clubs have been inaugurated.

196. At the same time the African takes readily to English games which he learns at school and continues when he has left whenever possible. Association football and cricket are the most popular and in several parts of the country Association 'Leagues' have been formed: tennis is growing rapidly in popularity, but the cost of materials is high in comparison with the wealth of the players. There are African sports clubs in all the large townships and in many Government stations. Athletics are encouraged by the presentation of shields which are competed for by the various schools in a given area. In the Northern Provinces Cricket Clubs composed of European and African members have played Inter-Provincial matches. Lack of suitable sports grounds and money alone are the hindrance to even greater numbers of the rising generation taking an active part in organised games of every kind. Polo is played by Africans at several places in the Northern Provinces; the Katsina team, composed entirely of Africans, won the open tournament of Nigeria and a Kano team won the Low Handicap tournament.

197. Encouragement is given in the pursuit of more intellectual recreation by the formation in the various educational centres of Old Boys' and Old Girls' Societies amongst pupils who have left school. In addition to holding regular meetings and giving concerts these societies are sometimes useful in finding employment for their members. Apart from the instruction given in the schools there are many societies formed by the educated inhabitants of the larger towns of the Southern Provinces with the object of promoting

social intercourse, literature, and sometimes music. In Lagos these societies are usually formed by members of the many Nigerian or Non-Nigerian African tribes settled in it, or by members of the many religious denominations in the town. In Ibadan a large institution of this nature was founded in 1931, consisting of a Reading and Social Club under the Presidency of the Bale of Ibadan. The club gives musical and dramatic performances. Ibadan also possesses a small public pleasure garden which was opened in 1933 for the recreation of educated Africans and an attempt is being made to establish a public library. At Ijebu Ode the Native Administration has maintained a Library and Reading Room since 1928. At Abeokuta a Native Administration reading room has been opened in the Centenary Hall. In Benin a dramatic society has been formed under the patronage of the Oba. At Warri a Native Administration Library has been opened. The Kano Native Administration Library, which contains books of reference and periodical, has been reorganised and moved to larger quarters, and a club for social and intellectual recreation is being formed in Kano.

198. In Lagos a suitable building for musical and dramatic performances exists in the Glover Hall which is controlled by Trustees and performances open to the public are given from time to time by African and European amateurs. The Tom Jones Memorial Trustees provide an excellent public reading room and library, and also a meeting hall for debates and lectures. The grant of £1,600 by the Trustees of the Carnegie Foundation has made possible the formation of a lending library in Lagos which was opened in September, 1932, and has proved very successful. Libraries have been formed at Abeokuta, Burutu, Enugu, and elsewhere.

199. In July the Scout Movement in Nigeria was re-organised. Two full time Commissioners were appointed, which ensures continuity of staff at headquarters and affords more opportunity for visits of inspection and more time for the training of Scout officers. The training ground at Ibadan has been enlarged by the acquisition of a further 8½ acres and there has been a considerable increase in the number of officers trained. Local camp grounds have been acquired at Abeokuta, Warri and Victoria and a considerable amount of work has been done at the local camp site for Lagos at Yaba. The chief difficulty is that of making the local organisations effective, a difficulty which will not be overcome until there are African Commissioners available. The value of the work of past years is evident in the fact that the majority of scoutmasters receiving permits and warrants to-day have been Boy Scouts themselves in the past. In the reports for past years the statistics have included unregistered members of the

movement and unrecognised troops; the figures given below include only registered members:—

Troops, Scouts	107
Packs, Wolf Cubs	18
Crews, Rover Scouts	13
Scouts	2,442
Wolf Cubs	338
Rover Scouts	261
Scout officers	203
Cubmasters	26
Rover Scout Leaders	10
Commissioners	10

In addition there are twenty-three Girl Guide companies, six Ranger companies and six Brownie packs.

200. The Salvation Army maintains a Boys' Industrial Home at Yaba near Lagos which accommodates fifty boys and which has shown the most satisfactory results during the past few years. The boys trained therein are juvenile offenders committed to the Home under mandate for varying periods until they reach the age of eighteen. Under an arrangement with the Government a fixed sum of £1,000 a year is rented to the Salvation Army for the upkeep of the Home. Among the trades taught are carpentry, tailoring, bricklaying, french polishing and painting and practical experience is gained by carrying out repairs and alterations to the buildings. Boys taught trades receive a set of tools on discharge and a large number, with whom the Superintendent keeps in touch after discharge, are doing well. Farming and vegetable gardening are carried out in the grounds of the Home and recreation has been provided by games and the formation of a drum and fife band. A Government Medical Officer attends to the health of the boys who are often in very bad physical condition when admitted to the Home. The improvement in the boys, both mental and physical, after a few months is most noticeable. The question of moving the Home to a site further from Lagos where agricultural land would be available is now under consideration, as is also that of providing a similar institution for girls.

201. *General.*—Three Local Area Transport Committees of the Transport Advisory Board have been formed during the year to report on items of specific local concern at Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt, the chairman being the Director of Public Works, and the Residents, Port Harcourt, and Kano respectively. The Committee are composed of official and unofficial members, and report to the Transport Advisory Board.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

Marine.

202. All existing Marine Department services were maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year. Included in these services were such important aids to shipping as the pilotage and towage of vessels, the maintenance of light houses, buoys, and beacons, and in addition a considerable amount of valuable Hydrographic Surveying work was accomplished. The usual dredging programme was carried out on Lagos Bar and in the Harbour, and the published depths of water on the Bar and in the channels were maintained. Marine Colliers transported Udi Coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos as usual, and mails were regularly carried between Lagos and Sapele. Reclamation at Apapa in connection with the construction of the Air Port was resumed in the middle of May, and continued thereafter until the end of the year, 796,300 tons of spoil being pumped ashore during the seven and a half months. The Lagos-Apapa Ferry service carried 613,217 passengers during the year, a slight increase over the year 1936.

203. Forcados Bar was resounded in December. Twelve foot patches were discovered in the channel, and in consequence the recommended draught for High Water Spring Tides, with a smooth sea, was reduced from sixteen feet to fifteen feet. No complaints have been received from Mariners using the recently opened Boler Creek. Dredging operations in order to improve navigable conditions there were commenced in April and were still in progress at the end of the year. Conditions on Akassa Bar continued to be satisfactory.

Port Engineering.

204. Navigable conditions both inside and outside the Entrance Works at Lagos have shown little change during the year, the permissible draught for vessels having been retained at twenty-seven feet. The foreshores on either side of the harbour entrance continue to remain in an u table state, especially under the lee of the East Mole. To preclude any possibility of the sea causing a breach in this vicinity and thereby having a detrimental effect on the scouring action in the Entrance Channel the northern end of the East Mole was strengthen over a length of 1,000 feet.

205. Within the harbour extensive reconstruction was carried out to the Customs Wharf, and additional transit shed accommodation was provided. Various minor works were undertaken within the port area at Apapa (Lagos) with the object of increasing the general efficiency of the port.

At Port Harcourt normal routine maintenance was continued and the reflooring of Transit Sheds Nos. 1 and 2 was commenced towards the end of the year.

Railway.

206. The Nigerian Railway has a total single-track route mileage of 1,900. Including sidings, the total mileage amounts to 2,184 miles. The main line gauge is 3′ 6″. The Railway is divided for administrative purposes into three Districts, the Western, the Northern and the Eastern. The Western District extends from the Port of Lagos northwards to Jebba, a distance of 305 miles, and contains a branch from Ifo to Idogo (26¾ miles). The Northern District extends from Jebba to Nguru, a distance of 540¼ miles, and includes branch lines from Zaria to Kaura Namoda and to Jos *via* a 2′ 6″ gauge light railway: there is also a branch from Minna Junction to the Niger River port of Baro. The Eastern District runs from Kaduna Junction down to the port of Port Harcourt, a distance of 569 miles, and includes a branch line from Kafanchan to Jos. During the year, 191 stations and twenty-five halts were open to traffic.

207. The Minna-Baro branch line, which was closed to passenger traffic in September, 1934, is now being re-conditioned to cover a period of five years. The future of this branch is under review by Government.

208. The lengthening of Akerri Bridge by the addition of two spans, together with the widening of the river to lessen the danger of flooding at Akerri Station, has been nearly completed. The programme for the strengthening of overstressed bridges on various parts of the line is proceeding. Sixty-nine bridges have been strengthened and the replacement of two 120 feet spans and one 100 feet-span on Zungeru Bridge is in hand.

209. The gross earnings of the railway for the financial year ended the 31st of March, 1937, were £2,666,958, an increase of £721,489 over the 1935-36 figure. The working expenditure during this period amounted to £1,159,720, with nett receipts of £1,507,238. This sum was sufficient to cover full interest charges of £782,371, contributions to the Renewals Fund for 1936-37, and arrears for 1934-35 and 1935-36, to a total of £662,025, an appropriation to Reserve Fund £70,000 and a surplus balance carried forward of £2,612. The ratio of working expenditure to gross receipts was 43.48% as against 53.09% in 1935-36.

210. The revenue for the calendar year 1937 is expected to be when financially calculated approximately £3,052,000, the expenditure, including operating costs and interest on Capital, being some £2,377,910.

211. The total number of passengers carried was 8,425,716, an increase of 486,721 as compared with the previous year. Goods traffic including materials and livestock amounted to 891,848 tons, an increase of 182,746 tons.

212. The Lagos Town Office and Depot was used freely by the public; revenue for the period amounting to £28,212. In August, a cartage charge was introduced on goods traffic handled by the depot to and from all stations north of Ilorin, in order to combat a tendency to utilise the collection and delivery service at the expense of Apapa Quay and to defray part of the cost of running the service.

213. Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were effected, the more important being:—

(*a*) Special rates for tin ore, hides, cotton-seed, scrap and wild animals and birds, in some cases between certain stations only.

(*b*) A rate per mile per truck for two motor cars and one trailer in a wagon.

(*c*) Revision of rates and goods classification for country produce.

(*d*) The free storage period for groundnuts in Apapa and Port Harcourt Quay Transit Sheds was increased from twelve to twenty-one days.

214. In the workshops section of the Mechanical Engineering Department the repair output was:—

145 Locomotives.

114 Passenger Vehicles.

689 Goods Vehicles.

215. A further order was placed for six new Garrat 4-6-2—2-6-4 Locomotives similar in design to those placed in service during the year 1936, but owing to late delivery only one of these engines was placed into service by the end of the year. One old 4-8-0 type locomotive was converted locally into a more powerful type, capable of developing a tractive effort of 29,400 lb., and having an 11½ ton axle load.

216. Eight Goods Brake Vans, two Inspection Coaches and twenty-eight Covered Goods Wagons were rebult locally, the bodies being of Nigerian timber.

217. A number of hourly-paid employees were promoted to the rank of African Chargemen and Artisans, and in August all daily-paid employees (with the exception of a few who were already on a high rate of pay), received increased wages. Owing

to the increased goods traffic, it was necessary for several sections of the worshops to work overtime and in some instances double shift working was instituted to meet demands for locomotive and wagon output.

218. Careful attention has been given to the production of locomotive and carriage and wagon details, with a view to standardisation wherever possible, and to obtain a higher standard of finish to details.

219. In the Running Section of the Mechanical Engineering Department, further progress has been made in the training of African Drivers; " mutual improvement classes " have been held at various centres with beneficial results. Two African Drivers have been deputed to carry out the duties of Locomotive Inspector in the Enugu District; the experiment has proved successful, as their services have been most useful. African Fitting Staff have have been transferred from the workshops to several of the main running sheds on the Railway; the intensive training afforded them in the shops will thus prove beneficial to other sections of the department besides the workshops.

220. Extended engine runs are now in operation between Iddo and Jebba on Limited Trains, as well as between Enugu and Kaduna.

221. The engines rebuilt in Ebute Metta shops from 301 Class, now twenty-four years old, have proved most successful in operation. They are hauling loads in Enugu District equal to the larger 701 Class, with improved coal and oil consumption.

Roads and Bridges.

Public Works Department.

222. The total length of roads maintained by the Public Department is 3,829 miles of which some 210 are bituminous surfaced, 2,500 are gravelled and the remainder are of earth only. Improvements to soil grading and drainage have been continued with relative reduction in maintenance costs. Heavy increase in traffic notably in the south-west of Nigeria has shown the desirability of bituminous surfacing, and an extensive programme covering some 235 miles of road is now in hand and should be completed before the end of 1939. In addition the department maintains 187 miles of township roads, of which forty-two are bituminous surfaced.

223. Several major construction works have been undertaken or continued in 1937, including seven big bridges and a great number of small ones and a road to connect Bamenda in the Cameroons Province with Mamfe.

224. There are two classes of road in the Northern Provinces: the " all season " road which except for a few short lengths has a gravel surface and permanent bridges; and the " dry season " road which is for the most part a cross country track with earth surface and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings which can only be used between December and May. The Native Administrations maintain 10,375 miles of road, of which some 4,000 are all season with varying limits for the weight of motor vehicles, and the remainder dry season.

225. There are approximately 5,288 miles of road maintained by Native Administrations in the Southern Provinces, the majority of which are earth roads only and are of secondary importance.

A skeleton trunk road system for Nigeria has been approved comprising four main lateral roads from East to West and two from North to South. The system totals 4,090 miles, of which 1,958 have hitherto been maintained by Native Administrations, but Government will assume financial responsibility for the whole. A general all season standard is not immediately intended, but the various sections will be maintained according to the standards required by local conditions.

Posts and Telegraphs.

226. *Postal Services.*—Imperial and inland postage rates were reduced on the 1st April, 1937, to 1½d. and 1d. respectively, resulting in a marked increase in traffic. Steady progress has been made in extending the postal service to meet public demands and sixty additional Post Offices were opened in the course of the year.

227. *Mails.*—The regular fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented during the year by extra sailings and, in addition, mails were also conveyed to and from Europe as opportunity offered by steamers of Messrs. John Holts, Holland West Africa Line, Woermann Line and the banana carrying vessels of the Laeisz Line. The internal mail services are operated by means of railway, motor transport and launch services. The outlying Post Offices are served by carrier and canoe transport. A weekly air mail service in both directions between Nigeria and England operated by Imperial Airways, Limited, is in operation.

228. *Telegraphs.*—The principal telegraph transmitting offices are Lagos, Enugu and Kaduna. These offices are all interconnected, thus providing alternate channels in case of either one of the main lines being interrupted. Rebuilding of the mainlines and the installation of the teleprinters are among the improvements were being carried out.

There are 107 Post Offices opened for telegraph business. Quadruplex telegraph working for main line transmission continues to be satisfactory. Lagos traffic is transmitted direct to Kano a distance of over 700 miles, by means of repeaters at Oshogbo.

229. *Wireless.*—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagry, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe, which provide internal public telegraph communication continue to be satisfactory, although trouble was experienced at the remote stations of Mamfe.

There are also transmitting and receiving installation at Lagos, Oshogbo, Kaduna, Kano and Maiduguri on the Imperial Airways route Khartoum-Lagos for communication with aircraft. New apparatus has been fitted at all except the last of these stations, including direction finders at Lagos and Kano.

230. *Wireless Broadcasting.*—The number of privately owned receiving sets continues to increase, and the subscribers to the radio-distribution service, inaugurated in 1935, number 753. The total number of licences issued in 1936 was about 1,800.

231. *Telephones.*—The number of subscribers and the volume of traffic have increased since the rates were reduced on the 1st July, 1937. The telephone system is being extended throughout the whole country, and the scheme which has been adopted provides for eventual through connection between Lagos, Kano, Enugu, Port Harcourt and Calabar.

There are twenty-four Telephone Exchanges in operation, trunk services being available between:—

(*a*) Lagos, Agege, Abeokuta and Ibadan.

(*b*) Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu, Opobo, Calabar and Itu.

(*c*) Victoria, Buea and Tiko.

(*d*) Jos and Bukuru.

(*e*) Kaduna and Zaria.

232. *Departmental Training Schools.*—In the Technical School for African Engineering Officers, a first year Sub-Inspectors' course and a Plumber Jointers course were held, fifteen men receiving full time instruction during the year. There were some additions to the equipment of the School, including a technical library and reading room.

In the Telegraph School probationer Postal Clerks and Telegraphists are trained in all branches of Post Office Telegraph and Telephone manipulative work.

Aviation.

233. A weekly air service between Lagos and Khartoum connects with the England-Cape service and a service twice a

week to the Gold Coast was instituted on the 10th October. Provision has been made for certain provincial landing grounds; the airport at Apapa is being further improved.

In May a Royal Air Force flight visited Nigeria, consisting of 2 Valentia and 5 Vincent type Aircraft with a complement of 32. The Air Commodore commanding the flight commented favourably on the condition and organisation of the main air-mail landing grounds.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

234. *Public Works Department. General.*—Local responsibility for development and maintenance under Native Administrations is encouraged; in addition to their own work, many Native Administrations works organisations now undertake all maintenance on behalf of Government in their respective areas, supervised by seconded Engineers and Inspectors or of departmental officers.

235. A large sawmill for the conversion of local timber from the log is maintained at Ijora (near Lagos), Its operation continues to play an important part in the development of the internal and export timber trade.

236. The question of damage to buildings by termites has received close attention, and various bungalows—damaged beyond repair—have been reconstructed on the latest anti-termite principles. Artisans from Divisions have been attached, for courses of training, to the special anti-termite gangs created in Lagos. Experiments have been made in the preservative treatment of timber, and tank treatment in a mixture of creosote and crude oil boiled at a temperature of 160° Fahrenheit for forty-five minutes, or, for finishings to be painted, brush treatment with a 3% solution of Wolman Salt is now specified. Various specimens of Nigerian termites have been forwarded to the Natural History Museum (British Museum), London, for classification. Of those of economic importance, the "macrotermes bellicosus" and "coptotermes intermedius" (both earth termites) and "Kalotermes (cryptotermes) havilandi" (dry wood termite) have been proved to be the most destructive.

237. The Department maintains a school for training technical probationers in Lagos. Practical experience is gained during periods of training under the Divisional officers. An Engineer officer is attached to Yaba Higher College for the training of special students destined for the technical services. The services of technical probationers have been largely utilised on road surveys and investigations into engineering projects.

Approval was given for the construction of electricity plants at Warri, Calabar and Zaria. Materials for Calabar and Zaria have been received and construction has commenced and materials for Warri have been ordered.

238. *Waterworks.*—Existing supplies at Lagos, Ibadan, Port Harcourt, Aba, Enugu, Onitsha, Calabar, Benin, Abeokuta, Kaduna, Akure, Makurdi, Victoria, Buea, Ife, Oyo, Iseyin, Lokoja and Kano were normally maintained. New supplies were completed at Okene, Ilorin and Yola while at Otta where two bore holes were put down by the Geological Survey Department, a limited supply has been made available pending the completion of the scheme.

Construction was begun of a new supply at Ogbomosho and of improvements at Aba. Investigations were completed at Zaria, and a scheme to supply approximately 300,000 gallons per day has been approved. At Ibadan and Jos investigations are still proceeding, while preliminary investigations have been made for a supply at Minna.

239. *Electricity Undertakings.*—The electrical branch of the department manages and operates the government electricity undertakings in Lagos, Port Harcourt, Kaduna, Enugu, Yola ond Jos and the Native Administration undertakings at Kano and Abeokuta. 14,557,545 units were generated by the eight undertakings in 1937. The revenue from the sale of current, hire of apparatus, meter rents and fees was £154,181. Work on electricity schemes at Zaria and Calabar is in progress while the electrification of other townships is receiving consideration. The demand for the hire of domestic electrical apparatus steadily increases while the range of appliances for hire has been extended to electric kettles and cookers with thermostatic control.

Geological Survey.

240. During 1937 the Geological Survey Department has been engaged mainly on water supply problems in Sokoto, Katsina, Kano, Bauchi and Bornu Provinces in the north and in Owerri and Benin Provinces in the south. During the year 145 new wells were completed, bringing the total number of wells constructed by the Department to 1,086.

241. In Sokoto Province work was continued in the southern part of the Emirate and in the adjoining Argungu Emirate where ten wells were finished, all of which struck pressure water. In Katsina Province twelve new wells were completed in the out-districts, but the staff was mainly engaged on the construction of a shaft nine feet in diameter for the investigation of a water supply for Katsina town. Exhaustively pumping tests are now

being carried out on this well which is yielding just over twenty thousand gallons per day. Work in Kano, Bauchi and Bornu Provinces has proceeded in a normal manner.

242. In the Southern Provinces a well-sinking unit was established in the Owerri Division of that Province and during the year twenty-one wells were successfully bottomed in water. Difficult conditions were encountered in the Ishan Division of Benin Province and water was found to be deeper than had been expected. One well only was completed, but others now in water will be finished shortly. Geophysical and geological investigations in connection with water supply have been carried out in the Dikwa Emirate of Bornu Province and in the Aba Division of Owerri Province with the object of extending well sinking to those areas.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

243. For the purpose of the administration of justice five Courts are established in Nigeria:—

The West African Court of Appeal.
The Supreme Court.
The High Court of the Protectorate.
The Magistrates' Courts.
The Native Courts.

244. The jurisdiction exercised by the West African Court of Appeal and the proceedings therein are regulated by the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933, and by Rules of Court made under the authority of the West African Court of Appeal Orders-in-Council, 1928-35, consolidated.

245. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony save for certain classes of proceedings in respect of which it has jurisdiction in the Protectorate also. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and Judges. In addition the Governor appoints commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before commissioners are conducted summarily.

246. The following statement shows the number of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1936 to 31st October, 1937:—

Offences against the person	963
Offences against property	1,142
Offences against Currency	37
Offences against Public Order, Law and Morality	5,171
Miscellaneous offences	2,086
Total	9,399

247. In the Protectorate the jurisdiction exercised by the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts is regulated by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, 1933, as amended from time to time. The personnel of the Courts consists of a Chief Judge, Judges, Assistant Judges and Magistrates. The Chief Justice Puisne Judges are ex-officio Chief Judge and Judges, respectively, of the Protectorate Court.

Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits, and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court. Subject to this reservation the Judges and Assistant Judges enjoy full powers, whilst minor powers are vested in the Magistrates.

The High Court and the Magistrates' Courts are, like the Supreme Court, open to legal practitioners.

248. The following is a statement of cases heard before the Courts of the Protectorate during the twelve months from 1st November, 1936 to 31st October, 1937:—

Description.	Northern Provinces.	Southern Provinces.	Total.
Offences against the person	452	2,673	3,125
" " property	827	2,964	3,791
" " Currency	14	575	589
" " Public Order, Law and Morality	378	3,247	3,625
Miscellaneous offences	3,212	6,278	9,490
Total	4,883	15,737	20,620

249. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, provides for the constitution of Native Courts. Each Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his province and the jurisdiction of each Court is defined by the warrant establishing it. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All Native Tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff and, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the lowest Native Court either to a Final Native Court of Appeal or

to the Governor or to the High Court of the Protectorate and in the last case, under certain conditions, to the West African Court of Appeal.

250. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to confirmation by the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts; those for the Northern Provinces are for the year 1937, while those for the Southern Provinces are for 1936 as the 1937 figures are not yet available.

Province.	Population.	No. of Native Courts.	No. of Criminal Cases.	No. of Civil Cases including Adultery.
Adamawa	683,026	47	4,857	8,588
Bauchi	1,034,685	48	3,856	22,927
Benue	1,009,921	111	6,983	16,220
Bornu	1,081,579	38	4,385	8,119
Ilorin	468,097	32	932	6,469
Kabba	505,690	40	3,771	8,343
Kano	2,615,395	37	14,680	43,159
Katsina	1,060,842	22	3,750	21,976
Niger	466,946	43	4,460	5,025
Plateau	536,461	76	3,450	8,864
Sokoto	1,977,130	60	7,956	20,391
Zaria	446,478	36	1,385	11,973
Total, Northern Provinces ...	11,886,250	590	60,465	182,050
Abeokuta	536,060	37	2,030	6,650
Benin	482,278	119	7,556	13,981
Calabar	908,702	107	12,024	45,690
Cameroons	407,689	82	3,347	9,697
Ijebu	306,837	22	2,131	2,807
Ogoja	678,488	168	7,261	10,583
Ondo	476,968	102	4,465	11,102
Onitsha	1,096,323	107	9,489	10,753
Owerri	1,613,973	138	26,324	32,548
Oyo	1,342,259	81	3,552	22,245
Warri	416,524	250	6,787	10,429
Total, Southern Provinces ...	8,266,101	1,213	84,966	176,485

Payment of Fines.

251. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year

	Sentences of fines.*	Sentences of imprisonment.†	Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default.‡	Total prosecutions.
SUPREME COURT.				
Colony	5,979	926	120	7,025
PROTECTORATE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	2,699	1,159	1,007	4,865
Southern „	7,322	5,666	358	13,346
Total	10,021	6,825	1,465	18,211
NATIVE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	44,633	13,007	...	82,072
Southern „	42,423	15,978	8,136	175,605
Total	87,056	28,985	8,136	257,677

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.

† „ „ Includes imprisonment instead of fine.

‡ „ „ Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment. Figures not available for other courts.

252. The Nigeria Police Force is administered by a Commissioner of Police, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, with headquarters at Lagos. The Criminal Investigation Division forms part of the headquarters office: its activities are controlled by the Superintendent of Police in charge, who is directly responsible to the Commissioner of Police.

253. Reliable statistics of the volume of crime have only been compiled since the latter half of 1936. Taking the period of 1937, there has been a decrease of 217 in the number of offences against the person and of 125 in the number of offences

against property. Coining offences show a decrease of twenty-nine for the whole of Nigeria, but an increase of twelve in the Provinces. Murder cases increased by thirty-five, but child stealing cases dropped by 40%.

On the whole the crime statistics show a satisfactory trend and crime appears to be kept well in check. One tendency has, however, given cause for some concern, namely the increasing number of coining offences in the Northern Provinces. The culprits are natives of the Southern Provinces and the outbreak is being successfully dealt with by the Nigerian Police in co-operation with the native authorities.

254. The main activities of the Nigeria Police are confined to the Colony, the Southern Provinces (excluding Oyo, Abeokuta and Ijebu) and the townships of the Northern Provinces. Outside these areas the Native Administrations are responsible for the preservation of good order and security, the assistance of the Nigeria Police being sought as occasion requires.

Prisons.

There are two types of prisons in Nigeria:—

(*a*) Native Administration Prisons.

(*b*) Government Prisons.

Native Administration Prisons.

255. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration Centre in the Northern Provinces, and such prisons are also maintained at Abeokuta, Ijebu Ode, Oyo, Ibadan, Ilesha, Oshogbo and Ife in the Southern Provinces. These prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts; they are controlled by the Native Administration concerned under the supervision of Administrative officers. The work system is being introduced and a goodly scheme to award privileges for good conduct.

256. The daily average of persons detained in them is about 4,190 (4,120 Northern Provinces, 191 Southern Provinces). Their sizes differ greatly, from the Kano Central Prison with over nine hundred inmates to others where the daily average is below ten. They are constantly inspected by medical and administrative officers and the utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work. In the Northern Provinces in 1937 the death rate per 1,000 of the daily average was 19.96 as compared with 17.07 in 1936. In the Southern Provinces the health of the prisoners and discipline of the staff have been good.

Government Prisons.

257. These are organised as two departments, one for the Northern and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony.

The Prisons Department in the Northern Provinces is under the control of a Director of Prisons, which office is undertaken by the Commissioner of the Nigeria Police and has its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical staff. Five prisons are maintained in the Northern Provinces, one each at Kaduna, Lokoja, Jos, Zaria and Kano with accommodation for 320, 222, 120, 44 and 62 prisoners respectively. They accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Protectorate Courts, and in addition a certain number of prisoners who are transferred, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner from the Native Administration gaols. The buildings are of permanent construction and contain a certain number of separate cells as well as separate accommodation for female prisoners and infirmaries. The Lokoja Government Prison also includes a lunatic asylum. The health of the prisoners is good; there were sixteen deaths for the eleven months ended 30th November, 1937, the same number as in the corresponding period of 1936.

258. The Prison Department, Southern Provinces and Colony, is under the control of a Director of Prisons. Two types of prisons are maintained:—

(*a*) Convict Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners including those with sentences of two years and over.

(*b*) Provincial and Divisional Prisons which accommodate all classes of prisoners except convicts with sentences of two years and over.

Both types accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme, Protectorate and Native Courts.

259. At the close of the year forty-seven prisons were being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony. Of this number five were Convict Prisons, eight Provincial Prisons and thirty-four Divisional Prisons. Five convict prisons are of permanent construction. The remainder which are situated in various Provincial and Divisional Headquarters are of semi-permanent or temporary construction. Convict prisons are in charge of Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of the Prison Department, the remainder being in the ge of Administrative Officers.

260. The total prison population carried on the registers for the year 1936 was 31,185, made up as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Under warrants of the Supreme Court ...	2,743	93
,, ,, ,, ,, Provincial Court ...	670	14
,, ,, ,, ,, Protectorate Court	12,668	719
,, ,, ,, ,, Native Courts ...	13,025	1,253

(Figures for 1937 are not yet available). The daily average number of prisoners locked up in 1936 was 6,330.24.

261. The general health of the prisoners is good. The diet scale is ample and with the exception of those suffering from some disease on admission, there are few prisoners who do not put on weight while serving a sentence.

262. There is a mark system in force both in the Northern Provinces and in the Southern Provinces and Colony whereby prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more may earn by good work and conduct a maximum remission of one-fourth of their sentence.

A system of classification has now been extended to all Government prisons whereby, as far as the facilities of each prison permit, habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents are separated.

In the Northern Provinces the prisoners are divided for disciplinary measures into four divisions. On admission long-sentence prisoners are placed in the fourth division. After periods of three months, six months and nine months they are promoted to the third, second and first divisions respectively according to their conduct during the required period in the preceding division. Prisoners in the first and second divisions are granted, proportionately, certain minor privileges as an inducement to continue to be of good behaviour.

263. In the Southern Provinces instruction was continued in the following trades and the articles made by the convicts were up to the usual high standard:—

Tinsmithing, blacksmithing, carpentry, tailoring, boot and shoe repairing, brickmaking, bricklaying, printing, basket making, furniture making, cloth weaving, mat-making.

In the Northern Provinces similar prison industries are maintained at Kaduna and Lokoja prisons, more for instructional than commercial purposes. Cloth weaving, solely for prison use, is undertaken in the Kaduna Convict Prison and has proved an excellent innovation.

Juvenile Prisoners.

264. There is no special provision made for this class of prisoner and very few are committed to prison by the Native, Protectorate or Supreme Courts. Juvenile offenders are either placed

on probation or light corporal punishment is administered. They are even more rarely confined in the Native Administration or Divisional prisons. The Kano Native Administration, however, has instituted a Juvenile prison outside the city, where basket work and gardening are taught.

265. Legislation for the treatment of Juvenile Offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office 1930 Conference. An Industrial School for boys convicted of criminal offences is maintained by the Government at Enugu. The School buildings were erected by prison-trained artisans with bricks manufactured in the Enugu prison brickfields Commitment to the institution is by mandate. Treatment is in accordance modern principles and the degree in which the treatment is applied to the individual varies according to his mental or physical capacity. At the end of the year forty-two boys were undergoing treatment.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

The following are the more important enactments of 1937:—

Ordinances.

266. The Sleeping Sickness Ordinance, 1937, (No. 1 of 1937) applies to the Northern Provinces, including those parts of the Cameroons under British Mandate which are administered with the Northern Provinces, and makes it compulsory for any person residing in those Provinces to submit himself for medical examination for sleeping sickness. If he proves to be infected he is compelled to submit himself to the appropriate treatment. Section 5 gives the Governor power to declare areas to be Sleeping Sickness areas and section 10 gives him power to declare the whole or any part of such an area to be a Restricted Area. Residence in a restricted area is prohibited and entry therein only permitted to persons holding permits.

267. The Tin (Production and Export Restriction) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 2 of 1937) makes the provisions of the Tin (Production and Export Restriction) Ordinance, 1931, effective until the 1st December, 1941.

268. The Colony Taxation Ordinance, 1937, (No. 4 of 1937) repeals the Income Tax (Colony) Ordinance, 1927, but re-enacts many of its provisions. It makes the Treasurer the Tax Authority

for the Municipal Area of Lagos in place of the Commissioner of the Colony. (Later in the year the Financial Officers Change of Titles Ordinance, 1937, substituted "the Financial Secretary" for "the Treasurer"). Subject to a number of exemptions, which include old age and infirmity, it provides that every male resident in Lagos shall pay a tax of five shillings per annum. The Ordinance also authorises the Governor to appoint a Board of Commissioners consisting of three non-officials who shall hear appeals against assessments and prescribes the procedure to be followed in prosecuting such appeals.

269. The Motor Traffic (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 9 of 1937) gives the Principal Licensing Authority powers of control over other Licensing Authorities. Section 3 amends the principal Ordinance by conferring power on Courts to suspend or endorse offenders' licences for first or second offences for exceeding the speed limit or using unsafe vehicles. The same section provides that in cases where commercial vehicles are in the custody, or under the control, of any person other than the owner that person shall be liable in place of the owner. Section 5 confers power on the Governor in Council to make regulations dealing with various subjects. By exercising these powers effect will be given to the International Motor Vehicle Conventions of 1926 and 1931 to which Nigeria is a party.

270. The Criminal Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 10 of 1937) amends the Criminal Code by making it an offence to make unlawful enquiries with the object of making counterfeit coin or of obtaining any tool or instrument which is adapted to make the resemblance of either side of a current coin, or mark the edge of any disc or coin with a design similar to that on a current coin, or mark the edge of any disc or coin with a design similar to that on a current coin or to cut round blanks out of metal or other substance. Section 5 makes it a felony to be in possession of ten or more pieces of counterfeit coin without lawful authority.

271. The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 11 of 1937) makes provision for the disposal of property which has come into the possession of the Police in connection with a criminal charge. Section 3 provides that a person who has been committed for trial shall be furnished, free of charge, with a copy of the depositions before the trial. Section 4 makes reports by the Government Analyst, Assistant Analyst, Medical Practitioners and the Treasurer receivable as *prima facie* evidence in certain proceedings.

272. The Coroners (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 12 of 1937) provides that a person committed for trial by a Coroner on a charge of murder or manslaughter shall be furnished with a copy of the depositions free of charge, before the trial.

273. The Boy Scouts Association (Amendment) Ordinance, (No. 14 of 1937), makes it an offence for any person, except the Association or any person authorised by the Association, to import or sell Boy Scouts' uniforms or emblems. The prohibition extends to articles and emblems closely resembling those worn by Boy Scouts.

274. The Goldsmiths (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937 (No. 15 of 1937) provides that in those parts of Nigeria to which the main Ordinance applies goldsmiths shall keep a record of any jewellery received by them for alteration or re-manufacture and shall state the weight of such jewellery before and after re-manufacture.

275. The Regulation of Docks Ordinance, 1937, (No. 18 of 1937) empowers the Governor in Council to make Regulations designed to secure the safety of persons working on docks, wharves and quays.

276. The Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 19 of 1937) amends section 4 of the principal Ordinance by providing that for the purposes of calculating the amount of *ad valorem* duty the value of any imported goods shall be taken to be the price that such goods would fetch on sale in the open market at the time of importation.

277. The Additional Customs Duties (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 20 of 1937) makes a similar amendment to the principal Ordinance.

278. The Railway Provident Fund (Amendment) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 25 of 1937) vests the management of the Railway Provident Fund in a Board of Management which is partly appointed by the Governor and partly elected by the depositors.

279. The Financial Officers Change of Titles Ordinance, 1937, (No. 27 of 1937) gives effect to the alteration in the system of financial control in Nigeria by substituting either the words "Financial Secretary" or "Accountant-General", as the case may be, for "Treasurer" wherever the latter word appears in the Laws of Nigeria. Two schedules indicate the particular change to be made in each case.

280. The Criminal Code (Amendment No. 2) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 36 of 1937) amends section 18 of the Criminal Code and invests the Governor with power, after a case has been considered in Council, to make an Order directing that a person be deported to any place whether within the British Empire or not, but a proviso limits the scope of the section by providing that a native of Nigeria shall not be deported to any place outside Nigeria. Section 4 makes it an offence to take any part in a

lottery. Lotteries or sweepstakes organised and controlled by any race club in Nigeria may however be exempted from the provisions of the section by the Governor by means of a notice published in the Gazette.

281. The Nigeria Naval Defence Force Ordinance, 1937, (No. 37 of 1937) makes comprehensive provision for the raising, training and maintaining of a Volunteer Naval Defence Force in Nigeria.

282. The Forestry Ordinance, 1937, (No. 38 of 1937) repeals the Forestry Ordinance (Chapter 95). It provides for the constitution, management and control of forest reserves and protected forests and generally provides for the conservation and regeneration of forests in Nigeria.

283. The Native Authority (Colony) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 39 of 1937) is applied to the Colony excluding the Township of Lagos. In general it provides the Colony with a system of administration similar to that obtaining in the Protectorate by virtue of the Native Authority Ordinance, 1933 (No. 43 of 1933). The system is modified in certain respects to suit the conditions prevailing in the Colony. (The Ordinance did not come into force until the 1st of April, 1938.)

284. The Native Courts (Colony) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 40 of 1937) also applies to the Colony except the townshp of Lagos. It provides for the constitution, procedure and control of Native Courts in the Colony in the same manner as the Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, (No. 44 of 1933) established Native Courts in the Protectorate. It provides extensive rights of appeal against decision of these Courts. (The Ordinance did not come into force until the 1st of April, 1938.)

285. The Native Direct Taxation (Colony) Ordinance, 1937, (No. 41 of 1937) applies to the Colony excluding the Township of Lagos. It makes provision for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and is based upon the Native Revenue Ordinance (Chapter 74), though there are numerous differences and modifications designed to meet the conditions existing in the Colony. This Ordinance, together with those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, extends to the Colony, excluding the township of Lagos, systems of administration, justice and taxation which have been operative in the Protectorate for a number of years. (The Ordinance did not come into force until the 1st of April, 1938.)

286. Order in Council No. 2 of 1937, made under the Importation of Textiles (Quotas) Ordinance, 1934, provides that the current quota period shall extend from the 1st January, 1937

until the 30th June, 1938. The Schedules to the Order set forth the amount of the quota allocated to the various countries mentioned.

287. Order in Council No. 14 of 1937, made under the Change of Titles Ordinance, 1930, changes the titles of the commissioned officers in the Nigeria Police Force and makes minor alterations in the case of the titles of officers in the Veterinary Department.

288. Order in Council No. 21 of 1937, made under the Sleeping Sickness Ordinance, No. 1 of 1937, declares various areas in the Northern Provinces to be sleeping sickness areas for the purposes of the Ordinance.

289. Order in Council No. 33 of 1937, made under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1935, schedules a list of preparations to which Part III of the Ordinance shall cease to apply.

290. The Prevention of Crimes Regulations, 1937, (No. 2 of 1937) made under the Prevention of Crimes Ordinance (Chapter 33), provide for the preparation and filing of records, statistics and finger prints relating to crimes and criminals. They also define the procedure to be adopted when a person is sentenced to undergo a period of police supervision.

291. The Dangerous Drugs Regulations, 1937, (No. 11 of 1937) made under the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, 1935, provide that no person shall sell, distribute or be in possession of raw opium or coca leaves unless authorised in that behalf by licence. Exceptions are made in the cases of registered medical practitioners, chemists retailing poisons in accordance with the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Ordinance 1936, qualified veterinary surgeons, persons engaged in dispensing medicines at public hospitals, Government Analyst and persons in charge of research laboratories approved by the Director of Medical Services. Also the manufacture, sale and distribution of dangerous drugs, as defined in the Dangerous Drugs Ordinance, is controlled by licence. Regulation 14 provides that all prescriptions for the supply of such drugs must comply with a number of conditions, while regulation 17 requires that all bottles containing such drugs shall be clearly marked with the amount contained in the bottle. Regulation 18 prescribes the records which must be kept by all persons who supply such drugs.

292. The Motor Traffic (Foreign Vehicles) Regulations, 1937 (No. 35 of 1937) made under the Motor Traffic Ordinance, 1927, prescribe the conditions upon which international certificates, international driving licences and international circulation permits may be issued. They also prescribe the conditions of user by holders of such documents while driving a vehicle in Nigeria.

293. The Cotton Marketing and Export Regulations, 1937 (No. 43 of 1937) made under the Agriculture Ordinance, 1935, repeal previous Regulations relating to the purchase, grading and ginning of seed cotton. They authorise the Governor to appoint an Advisory Committee to advise him on the carrying out of the provisions of the Regulations and prescribe the methods of control to be exercised over cotton markets, and also over the marketing, grading and ginning of cotton.

294. Bye-laws No. 3 of 1937 apply to the township of Lagos and repeal all bye-laws made by the Lagos Town Council since the 19th July, 1921. Most of the provisions of these bye-laws are re-enacted and a number of new bye-laws and amendments to old bye-laws are incorporated therewith.

CHAPTER XV.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

295. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclays Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have respectively, seventeen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria and the latter Bank has a branch in the Cameroons under British Mandate.

296. *Post Office Savings Bank.*—The Savings Bank continues to show a very increase in deposits, and nine more branches, making a total of eighty-six, were opened in 1937. The number of depositors has increased by 19.6% and the amount deposited by 29.5%. The total amount standing to the credit of depositors on the 31st December 1937 was £149,578 3s. 7d., an increase of £34,135 4s. 7d. during the year.

297. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria:—

(*a*) British gold, silver and bronze coins.

(*b*) West African Currency Board silver and "alloy" coins of the following denominations:—
2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.

(*c*) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations:—
1d., ½d. and one-tenth of a penny.

(*d*) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £26,000 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1936-37 and was shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down.

298. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies collectively the following totals are recorded:—

	30th June, 1935.	30th June, 1936.	30th June, 1937.
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,348,318	1,290,200	1,257,241
" " Alloy Coin	7,276,567	9,541,138	14,748,387
" " Nickel Bronze Coin ...	653,065	732,474	888,574
" " Currency Notes	717,295	976,247	2,374,909

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

299. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years are as follows:—

Year.	True Revenue.	True Expenditure.	Expenditure on Loan Works.
	£	£	£
1932-33 ...	6,899,567	6,898,801	719,283
1933-34 ...	6,750,407	6,898,816	102,251
1934-35 ...	7,000,625	6,876,526	384,182
1935-36 ...	7,929,712	7,690,971	73,294
1936-37 ...	6,259,547	6,061,348	56,337

Expenditure for the years 1932-33 to 1935-36 includes the annual loss on the Nigerian Railway.

300. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1937, excluding the Nigerian Railway Revenue and Expenditure amounted to £3,447,907 and £3,131,730 respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds, during that period, is £359 and £33,936 respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1937-38 are £7,102,484 and £6,801,286 respectively.

301. *Debt.*—The Public Debt, at 30th September, 1937, amounted to £24,764,599 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £2,669,582. There is also a Supplementary Sinking Fund which amounted, on 30th September, 1937, to £742,593. Provision is made for the amortisation of all loans by annual contributions to Sinking Funds.

302. All Nigerian Loans rank as "Trustee" Securities and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They, together with the middle market prices quoted on the 30th of September, 1937, are as follows:—

	Amount Outstanding.	*Description of Stock.*	*Quotation.*
1.	£6,363,226	Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock, 1949-79	124
2.	£5,700,000	,, 4% ,, ,, 1963	108
3.	£4,250,000	,, 5% ,, ,, 1947-57	112
4.	£4,263,373	,, 5% ,, ,, 1950-60	115
5.	£4,188,000	,, 3% ,, ,, 1955	96

303. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt, on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1936-37 amounted to £1,612,552 of which the Railway contributed £668,464, in respect of interest only.

304. *Assets.*—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the *Nigeria Gazette* and from that of the 30th September, 1937, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £3,135,692, which is £316,177 more than the surplus at the commencement of the financial year 1937-38. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1937.

305. *Loan Funds.*—The unexpended balance amounted to £473,741 on the 30th of September, 1937.

306. The following figures show the balances of some of the larger Appropriated Funds at 30th September, 1937:—

	£
Reserve Fund	500,000
Supplementary Sinking Fund	742,593
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund ...	69,163
Electricity Renewals Fund	136,612
Marine Renewals Fund	330,893
Water Supplies Renewals Fund ...	194,911

307.—*Taxation.*—All adult male persons in the Colony are subject to a graduated Income Tax, not exceeding one per cent, or a minimum tax of five shillings per annum. Male non-natives throughout the Protectorate in receipt of incomes exceeding £30 per annum are subject to a graduated Income Tax at a similar rate. Natives and Native Foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in paragraphs 314-322. Except in the Colony and in the case of non-natives in the Protectorate taxes are collected by the various Native Administrations

throughout Nigeria and are then divided, in varying proportions, between Government and Native Administrations.

308. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the financial year 1936-37 is as follows:—

		£
General Tax, Northern Provinces	...	455,119
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces	...	81,948
General Tax, Southern Provinces	...	275,406
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces	...	1,215
Income Tax, Colony	...	24,225
Income Tax, Protectorate ...	...	13,887
		£851,800

309. Customs Tariff (Summarised)—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates articles under thirty-two headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 10% *ad valorem* on articles such as hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments etc.; a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 18s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 51s. 6d.); firearms 12s. 6d. each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 4d. the 100 lb.; salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb.; soap 4s. the 100 lb.; sugar 2s. 3d. the 100 lb.; tobacco unmanufactured 2s. 2d. the lb. and manufactured 4s. the lb.; cigars 8s. the hundred; cigarettes 2s. 2d. the hundred; provisions at varying rates; woven piece goods at various rates. All articles not enumerated in the list and not specifically exempted are charged at 10% *ad valorem*, the value being assessed at the market value at the port of entry.

310. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton), palm kernels oil (£2 the ton), palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton), palm oil (11s. 6d.) the ton, tin (1s. 6d. the ton), fresh bananas (1½d. per count bunch) and dry bananas (2d. per 10 lb.).

311. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties in the year 1936-37 was as follows:—

Licences.—		£
Game	...	492
Liquor	...	6,796
Motor Vehicles and Drivers	...	85,330
Storage of petroleum ...	...	614
Arms and Ammunition ...	...	2,048

	£
Storage of gunpowder	53
Boat and Canoe Licences	1,185
Forestry, General	749
Wireless Licences	999
Unclassified	1,757
Stamp Duties	12,598
	£93,405

312. *Native Administrations.*—The 147 Native Treasuries throughout Nigeria have their own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure, deriving their revenue principally from a proportion of direct taxes, which varies from 50% to 75% of the total collected. The totals of actual Revenue and Expenditure for 1936-37 of all the Native Treasuries together were £1,453,718 and £1,477,818 respectively (Northern Provinces £913,954 and £985,755, Southern Provinces £539,764 and £492,063). The total excess of Expenditure over Revenue (£24,100) is reflected in the total Reserve Funds of the Native Treasuries, which, at the end of the financial year 1936-37, stood at £1,849,416 (Northern Provinces £1,285,740; Southern Provinces £563,676); all of which figures are subject to audit.

Northern Provinces.

313. The system of direct taxation is that of a "graduated income tax" which has taken the place of the various forms of taxation found operating in the country on its first occupation by the British. The assessment of this tax is undertaken by the Administrative staff and is one of their most important duties. The area of the land ordinarily cultivated by a village is first ascertained and the average market value of the produce from it together with the amount and value of special irrigation crops is calculated. The village livestock is then counted and in consultation with the District and Village Headmen the assessing officer endeavours to arrive at an equitable assessment of the non-agricultural portion of the community, *i.e.*, the craftsmen and traders. When the total amount due from the agricultural and industrial groups of the village is decided, it is apportioned by the Village Head assisted by the Elders among the tax-paying adults, so that each man pays according to his income.

314. The tax is collected by the Village Headman, usually after harvest, and remitted to the District Headman who pays in the total to the central Native Treasury of the Emirate or other unit. Receipts are issued to the individual and the Village Headman is paid as salary a proportion of the tax collected by him.

The incidence of the taxation varies very considerably with the conditions of different localities being in some areas less than 2s. and in others exceeding 12s. per adult tax-paying male.

Southern Provinces.

315. There are three main forms of assessment of tax:—

A.—Assessment of the average income of the adult male resulting in the imposition of a flat rate of tax.

B.—A more detailed assessment of the incomes of classes of the community, *e.g.*, goldsmiths, and of individual members.

C.—Assessment of a community in a lump sum.

316. The first form of assessment is common to almost every Native Administration area in the Southern Provinces. Inquiries are instituted into the average annual gross income of the peasant farmer, who is taken as the standard because he forms the bulk of the male adults of the Southern Provinces, and the rate of tax for the area is worked out on a basis of approximately 2½ per cent of the average annual gross income. For example, if the average income were estimated at £12, the tax would be 6s. per adult male, and this flat rate, though it may appear to be a poll tax, is in reality a rudimentary form of income tax, inasmuch as a very large proportion of the community have an almost identical income. The number of adult males in the area to be assessed is then ascertained, and the flat rate of tax and the total sum required are communicated to the Village Council, and made widely public.

317. As regards B, assessment is carried to a point which enables the average annual incomes of typical members of various trades and professions to be ascertained, and special rates of tax are fixed accordingly for them, either inclusive of or additional to the flat rate referred to above. A graduated scale of income tax is also introduced for the wealthier members of these communities, notably salaried employees whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain areas, the system has been carried to its logical conclusion of a separate assessment of the income of each individual adult male in the community.

318. In the Ijebu and Abeokuta Provinces a tax is also imposed on women, but the combined rate of tax on adult males and females is much the same as that on adult males only in the neighbouring provinces.

319. As regards C, in certain areas of the Cameroons Province the system known as "lump sum assessment" was introduced with the consent of the people. The suitability of this form of taxation for more primitive peoples is open to question and

for the present its extension to other areas is unlikely and during the course of the year in certain areas where it was found that the system was not understood its use was discontinued. The total wealth and population of each taxable unit, whether quarter or village or group of villages, is ascertained and a sum approximating to 2½ per cent of the gross annual income of the unit is declared to be the amount of tax due from that unit. The Village Head and Elders are then informed of the amount of tax due and the approximate incidence per adult male, but full discretion is given to them to distribute the burden according to the capacity to pay, since they alone have an intimate knowledge of the relative degree of prosperity of each individual.

320. In the more advanced Native Administrations, where Village Heads and District Heads are recognised by the people, tax is paid through the family and the quarter to the highest recognised Native Authority by whom it is handed over to the Native Treasury. In the less advanced areas, where the indigenous organisation is conciliar, tax is paid to the Treasury by the highest acknowledged authority, who is sometimes no more than the head of a family.

321. Owing to the improved economic conditions, and, in some cases, on the initiative of the people themselves, it has been found possible to increase the rate of tax in parts of the Benin, Calabar, Onitsha and Owerri Provinces, but as a result of the acute fall in the price of cocoa the assessment for income tax in the case of cocoa farmers in Oyo Province has had to be halved.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

322. The outstanding event of the year was the Coronation of His Majesty King George VI. Celebrations in connection with the Coronation were held throughout Nigeria and were characterised by the great enthusiasm and repeated expressions of loyalty to the Crown by the Emirs, Chiefs and people. In Lagos the programme included the ceremony of Trooping the Colour, a state service at the Cathedral, a parade of school children on the Race Course, the broadcast of His Majesty's message to the Empire, a firework display from a dredger moored in the lagoon, a native canoe carnival, a Military Searchlight Tattoo, a feast for school children and a native dancing gala on the Race Course.

323. The official celebrations were in every case most successful and were greatly enjoyed by all sections of the community. The crowds at many of the events, noticeably at the

ceremony of Trooping the Colour, the canoe carnical and the native dancing gala, were probably the largest ever seen in Lagos and provided by their spontaneous exhibition of enthusiasm a most inspiriting display of the loyalty of the population of Lagos to their Majesties the King and Queen.

324. His Majesty's Ships *Carlisle*, *Penzance*, *Milford*, *Neptune*, and *Rochester* paid the usual visits to Lagos and other Nigerian ports during their West Coast cruises, the latter vessel being in port at Lagos at the end of the year. In November, the German battleship *Schleswig Holstein*, at the time in commission as a Cadet Training Ship, visited Lagos, but her draught of twenty-eight feet prevented her entering the Harbour. She therefore anchored in Lagos Roads; she was accompanied by her own fuel-oil tanker *Schwarzes Meer*.

325. Seven machines of the Middle East Command of the Royal Air Force visited the Northern Provinces during April and May.

326. The Emir of Katsina, Alhaji Muhammadu Dikko, C.B.E., paid his fourth visit to England in July. He underwent a successful operation on his eyes.

327. The death occurred at Lagos on the 29th of May of Sir Kitoyi Ajasa, Kt., O.B.E., a prominent figure in Lagos and for many years a member of the Legislative Council.

328. Ibrahim, Emir of Zaria, died on January 3rd and was succeeded by Mallam Jafaru, grandson of the Emir, Kwasau.

329. Umar ibn Ibrahim al Amin al Kanemi, Shehu of Bornu, died on the 27th of May at the age of eighty-six; his varied career in peace and war were crowned with fifteen years of devoted and tireless service as Shehu. He was succeeded by Umar ibn Kiari al Amin al Kanemi who for twenty years had been the Shehu of Dikwa: he was installed by Sir Bernard Bourdillon with ancient and impressive ceremonial at Maiduguri in December, 1937. The Governor also installed Umar's brother as Emir of Dikwa.

APPENDIX.

The following publications may be obtained from the C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos and, where marked with an asterisk, from the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1.

	£	s.	d.
CUSTOMS:			
*Customs Laws of Nigeria	1	0	0
*Customs Tariffs, Import and Export	0	0	6
*The Nigerian Goldfield	0	1	0

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GEOLOGICAL:			
The Tin Fields of Zaria and Kano Provinces: Tin Stone in Calabar (Raeburn, Bain, Russ)	0	10	0
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A History of Nigeria (Burns)	0	15	0
A History of Yorubas (Johnson)	1	1	0
Nigeria under British Rule (Geary) ...	0	5	0
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*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933 Supplement	1	0	0
*The Laws of Nigeria, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 Legislation	0	10	0
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Some Common Birds of West Africa (Fairbairn)	0	3	0
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*The Principles of Native Administration and their Application (Cameron)	0	1	0
Land Tenure in the Yoruba Provinces (Ward Price)	0	10	0
*Nigeria Handbook 11th Edition	0	7	6
*The Tribes of Northern Nigeria (Meek) 2 Volumes ... ... (each)	0	18	0
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The Muhammadan Emirates of Nigeria (Hogben)	0	10	6
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*Northern Provinces Annual Report	0	3	6
*Southern Provinces Annual Report	0	3	6
*Blue Book	1	0	0
*Staff List	0	2	6
*Nigeria Gazette (weekly) annual subscription ...	2	0	0
*Monthly Trade Summary: annual subscription ...	1	1	0
*Legislative Council Debates (various prices).			
*Trade Report	0	7	6
MAPS:			
Map of Nigeria, scale 1/3,000,000 (mounted) ...	0	8	6
Map of Nigeria, 1930, scale 1/2,000,000 (mounted)	0	6	6
Communications Map and Guide	1	1	0

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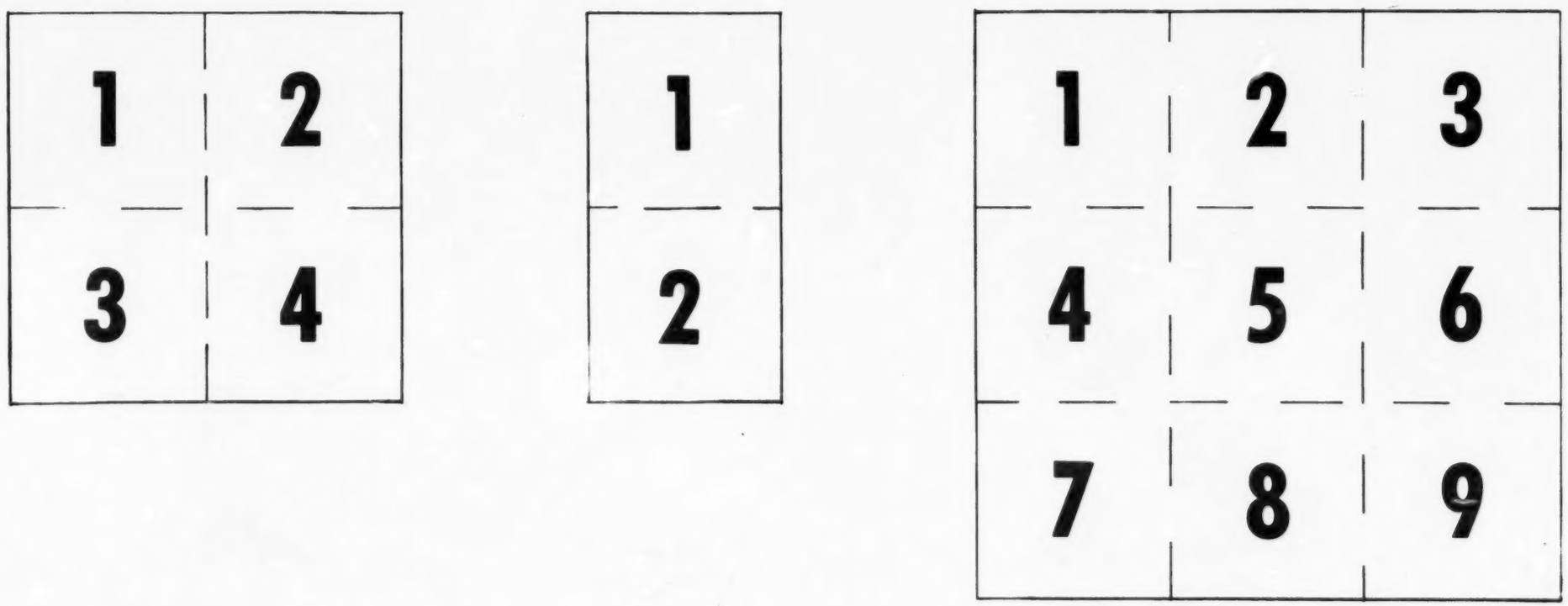

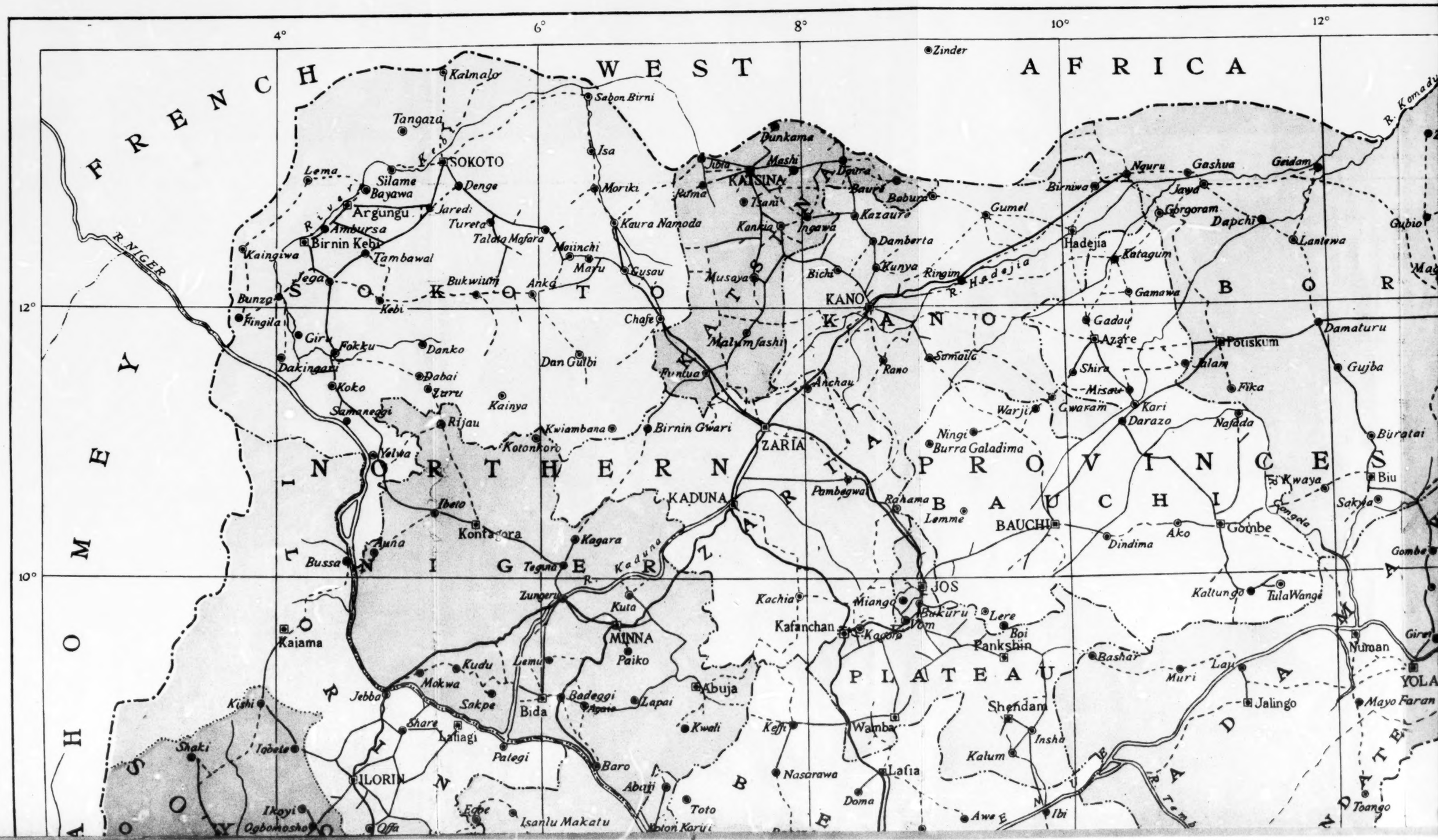
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ILORIN
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Kaura Namoda
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R. Komadugu
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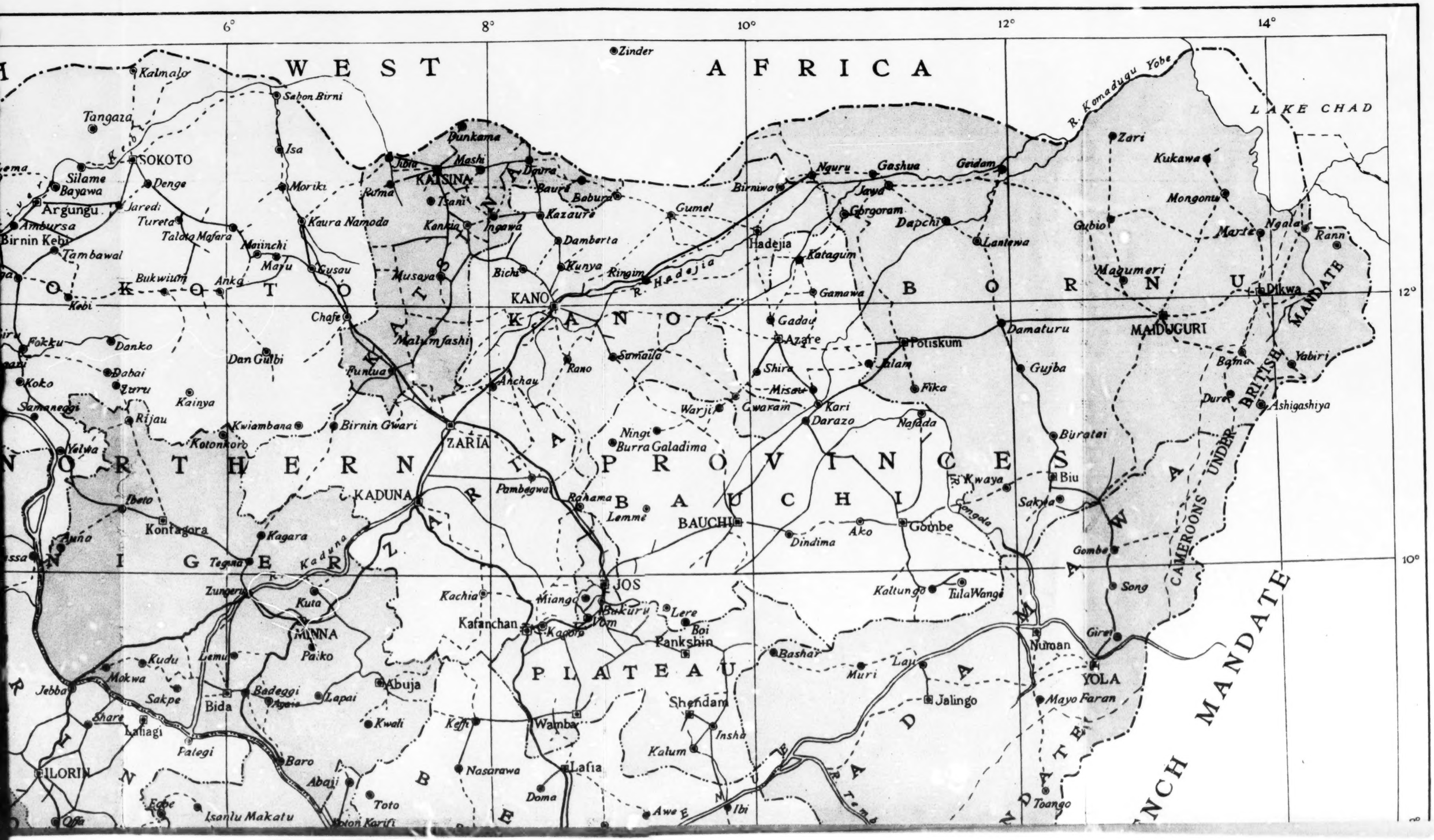
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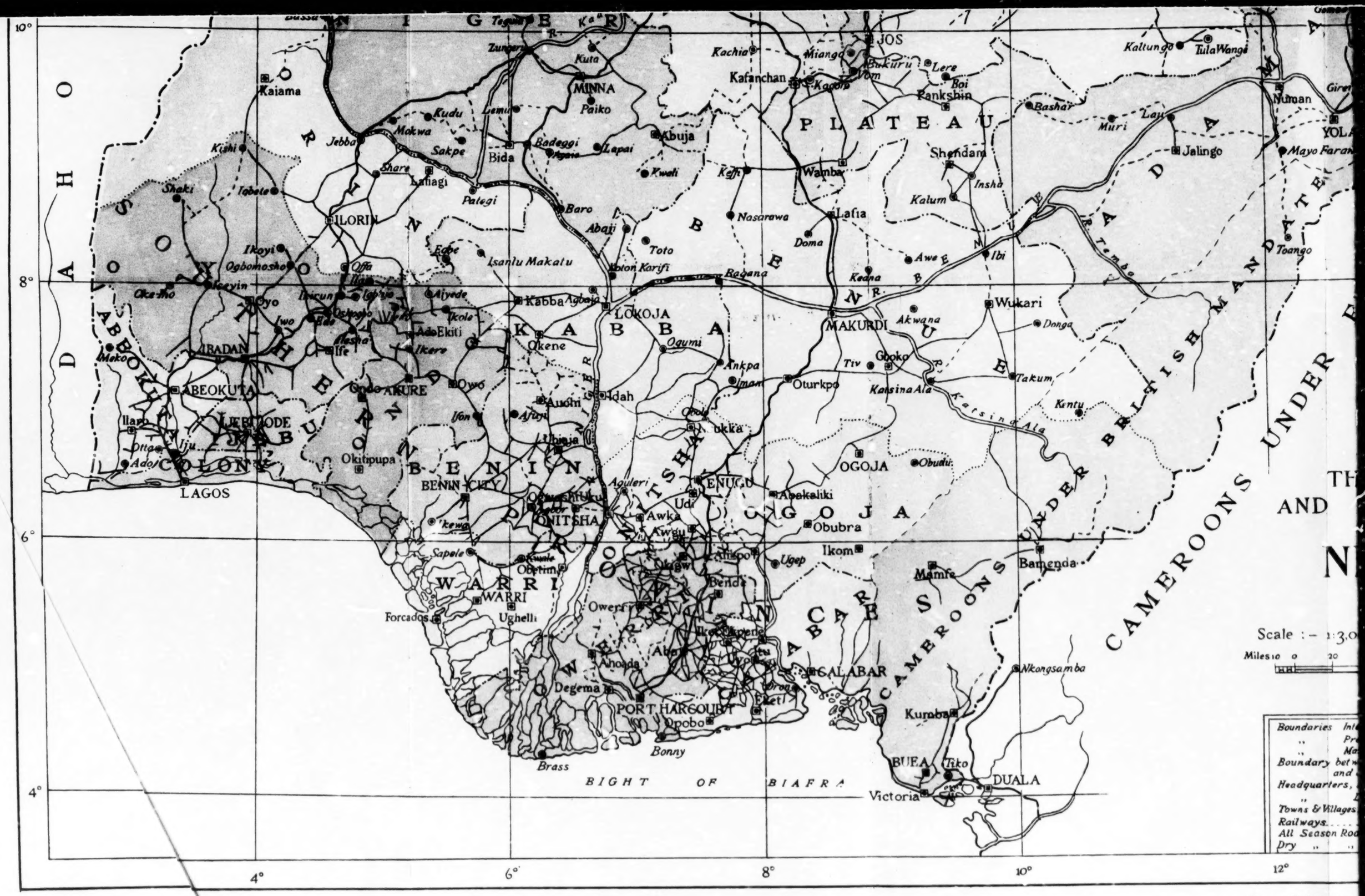
BRITISH MANDATE UNDER CAMEROONS



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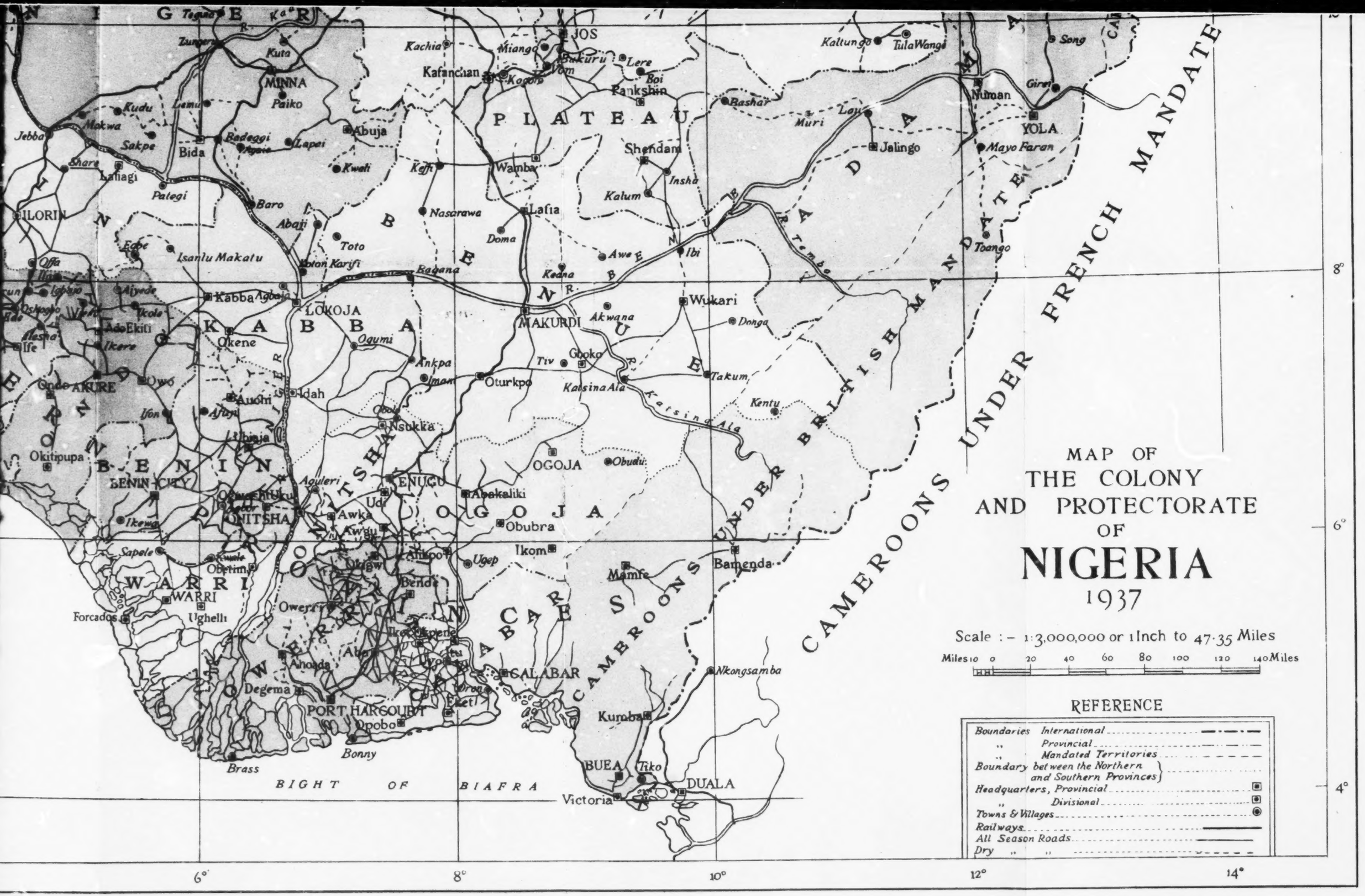
MAP OF
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1937
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" Mandated Territories
Boundary between the Northern and Southern Provinces
Headquarters, Provincial
" Divisional
Towns & Villages
Railways
All Season Roads
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CAMEROONS UNDER FRENCH MANDATE
CAMEROONS UNDER BRITISH MANDATE
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JOS
PLATEAU
BENUE
KABBA
OGOJA
ONITSHA
WARRI
CALABAR
PORT HARCOURT
ENUGU
MAKURDI
LOKOJA
MINNA
YOLA
BENIN CITY
ILORIN
AKURE
BUEA
DUALA
Victoria
Bamenda
Mamfe
Kumba
Nkongsamba
Ikom
Obubra
Abakaliki
Obudu
Takum
Wukari
Gboko
Katsina Ala
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Agbaja
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Ankpa
Iman
Oturkpo
Idah
Auchi
Afuja
Owo
Ifon
Okitipupa
Ibiaja
Ondo
Ikeja
Ikeja
Ikeja

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1938.

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NIGERIA

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS OF THE PEOPLE OF NIGERIA FOR 1938.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHY, CLIMATE AND HISTORY.

1. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Guinea. It is bounded on the west and north by French Territory and on the east by the former German Colony of the Cameroons. Great Britain has received a Mandate over a small portion of the Cameroons (34,081 square miles) which for purposes of administration has been placed under the Nigerian Government. As the remainder of the Cameroons is administered by the French also under a Mandate, for practical purposes all the Nigerian frontiers march with the French.

2. Nigeria is the largest British dependency in Africa, and has a total area (including that of Mandated territory) of 372,599 square miles, of which the administrative region known as the Northern Provinces comprises 281,703 square miles. Along the entire coast line of Nigeria lies a belt, from ten to sixty miles in width, of mangrove swamp forest intersected by the branches of the Niger Delta and other rivers which are interconnected by innumerable creeks. The whole constitutes a continuous waterway from beyond the western boundary of Nigeria almost to the Cameroons. North of this region is a zone from 50 to 100 miles wide of tropical " rain forest " and oil palm bush which covers the greater part of the central and eastern provinces of the South. Beyond this the vegetation changes, as the elevation rises, from open woodland to grass savannah interspersed with scrubby fire-resisting trees ; this covers the greater part of the Northern Provinces, except the extreme north, where desert conditions prevail. Nigeria possesses few mountains except along the eastern boundary, though parts of the central Plateau rise over 6,000 feet above sea level. In addition to the Niger and Benue, which during the rainy season are navigable by steamers as far as Jebba and Yola respectively, there are various important rivers of which the Cross River is the largest. Except Lake Chad in the extreme north-east there are no large lakes.

3. Although Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics the climate of its northern regions is in fact more nearly of sub-tropical than of tropical type,

for there is a long dry season from November to April when there is considerable diurnal variation of temperature and the harmattan wind blows from the desert laden with fine particles of dust. The climate of southern Nigeria is more characteristically tropical; the rainy season there is long and the relative humidity and temperature vary comparatively little throughout the year. In 1938—an exceptionally dry period—58.68 inches of rain were recorded in Lagos; the average at Katsina in the extreme north is 28 inches, and at Forcados on the Niger Delta 145 inches.

4. The West Coast of Africa first became known to Europe at the end of the fifteenth century through the discoveries of the Portuguese, and in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the development of the slave trade with America made it the scene of great commercial activity. The endeavour of the British to suppress what remained of this trade in the early part of the nineteenth century led, amongst other events, to the foundation of the Colony of Lagos in 1862.

5. The northern part of Nigeria, although vaguely known to Arab geographers of the fourteenth century who were acquainted with the Negro kingdoms of the Western Sudan, remained unknown to Europe until, towards the end of the eighteenth century and in the first half of the nineteenth, the explorations of Mungo Park, Clapperton, the Landers, Barth and others made known the true course of the Niger and the existence of the organised states of the interior. These discoveries led to attempts to open the country to overseas commerce, and, despite very heavy mortality in the early years, trading posts were by 1860 established on the banks of the Niger and the Benue. In 1879 the various British firms were amalgamated and in 1887 they were granted a Royal Charter and became known as the Royal Niger Company, Chartered and Limited.

6. In 1885 the British claim to a protectorate over Nigeria was recognised by the Berlin Conference, and that part of the country which was not included within the Lagos territories or the sphere of the Chartered Company was placed under Foreign Office administration as the "Oil Rivers Protectorate", later named the "Niger Coast Protectorate".

7. By 1900 the Chartered Company had passed its period of usefulness and its Charter was revoked on the 1st of January, 1900. The northern part of its territories became the Northern Nigeria Protectorate, whilst the southern was combined with the Niger Coast Protectorate under the name of the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, and both were placed under the Colonial Office.

8. In 1906 the Colony of Lagos and its protected territories were combined with the Protectorate of Southern Nigeria and designated the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, with Lagos as the seat of

Government, and on the 1st of January, 1914, the Northern and Southern Protectorates were amalgamated to form the present Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria.

CHAPTER II.

GOVERNMENT.

9. The main political divisions of Nigeria are the Colony of Nigeria and two groups of Provinces, known as the Northern and Southern Provinces, which together form the Protectorate. The whole country is under the control of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief to whom the Chief Commissioners of the Southern and Northern Provinces and the Commissioner of the Colony are responsible. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council consisting of certain senior officials. By Order in Council dated the 21st of November, 1922, the former bodies known as the Nigerian Council and the (Colony) Legislative Council were abolished and a larger Legislative Council was substituted for them. This enlarged Legislative Council consists of:—The Governor, as President; not more than thirty Official Members; three elected Unofficial Members representing the municipal area of Lagos and one representing the municipal area of Calabar; and not more than fifteen nominated Unofficial Members. These fifteen are selected to include nominees of the Chambers of Commerce of Lagos, Port Harcourt, Calabar and Kano, of the Local Council of the Nigerian Chamber of Mines, and of the Banking and Shipping interests, together with members representing African interests in parts of the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate which do not return elected representatives to the Legislative Council. The first elections of unofficial members for Lagos and Calabar were held in 1923 and aroused the keenest interest. The new Legislative Council was inaugurated by the Governor in the same year.

10. This Council legislates only for the Colony and the Southern Provinces of the Protectorate and the Governor continues to legislate for the Northern Provinces of the Protectorate. The power of taxation in the Northern Provinces is left with the Governor and the scope of the Legislative Council in financial affairs is confined to the Colony and Southern Provinces, except that the sanction of the Council is required for all expenditure out of the funds and revenues of the Central Government which is incurred in the Northern Provinces.

11. Each of the twelve northern and eleven southern Provinces comprised in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate is in the charge of a Resident responsible to one or other of the two Chief Commissioners. The Commissioner of the Colony ranks as a Resident but is responsible to the Governor direct.

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION.

Colony.

12. The Colony, that is the area round Lagos, was, till the 1st April, 1938, administered under the system known as " Direct Rule ", the functions of Government being, in theory at least, executed by British officers. In practice, however, much assistance was given by village chiefs and elders, particularly in the settlement of petty cases which might otherwise have been brought before the Supreme Court.

13. For administration the Colony is divided into four parts—Lagos Township and the Districts of Badagri, Epe and Ikeja ; its total population is 324,444.

14. The affairs of Lagos Township are controlled by a Town Council consisting of four elected members and seven members appointed by the Governor, with the Commissioner of the Colony as President *ex officio*. Three of the appointed members are officials. The Council derives the bulk of its revenue from a rate for water and general purposes and from licence fees, market dues, etc., and expends it mainly upon health measures. For the year 1937-38 Government made a grant of £20,000 to the Council, but on the 1st April, 1938, the latter assumed financial independence, and instead of a grant Government now pays a sum in lieu of rates on its property in the Township. Negotiations are still proceeding as to the apportionment of certain other items of revenue and expenditure between the Government and the Council but it is clear that in the future the municipality will be primarily dependent on the rating system for its revenue. Purely political affairs are not in the sphere of the Council, but are in the hands of the Commissioner of the Colony.

15. There is also in Lagos a body of traditional Chiefs, of whom the " Oba " (or crowned head) is the principal ; although they have no part in the administrative machinery of the Township, they exercise influence in the community and provide the Commissioner of the Colony with valuable points of contact with the people.

16. On the 1st April, 1938, a form of local government, on the lines of the system in force in the rest of Nigeria, was inaugurated in the Districts outside Lagos Township, and separate Native Administrations have been established in four areas, each with its own Native Treasury and Native Court or Courts. In the other parts of the Districts Administrative Officers were gazetted as Native Authorities as a temporary measure and administered Native Treasury funds in consultation with the village authorities concerned. Investigations pursued in these areas as to the possibility of creating further Native Administrations have given promising results.

17. The new Native Administrations are based on the village councils, whose traditional elasticity ensures their being reasonably representative. They have already promulgated various rules and bye-laws for the control of markets, the enforcement of sanitary measures and the like, while the village councils have not only undertaken the collection of tax but also helped to introduce a system by which assessment is adjusted to the means of the individual. The idea of local responsibility for local finance has been welcomed and is doing much to dispel the political apathy that formerly characterised these areas.

Northern Provinces.

18. The Northern Provinces are administered under the system known as " Indirect Rule ", whereby the local functions of Government are for the most part delegated to the native chiefs or councils acting under the supervision and with the assistance and advice of the British Administrative Staff. The local authorities so constituted are known as " Native Administrations ", and are responsible to the Governor for the peace and good order of their respective areas, in so far as persons legally subject to their jurisdiction are concerned. The District Heads and Village Heads complete the chain of executive responsibility, each answerable through his superior for the area in his charge. These, and also the Native Administration's Courts, prisons and police, are financed by its Treasury, into which is paid its share (50 per cent to 80 per cent according to status ; the balance is appropriated to the central government) of the taxes that it collects as well as the total receipts of its Courts and various minor fees. The revenue and expenditure of each Native Treasury are shown in its annual Estimates, which are approved by the Governor, but are not subject to the control of Legislative Council.

19. The Native Administrations also undertake such services as their means permit, the technical branches being supervised by European officers of the appropriate Departments, paid by the central government. Hospitals, dispensaries, schools, roads and motor transport are thus provided and maintained, and some of the larger Native Administrations have embarked on the public supply of electricity and water and keep their own survey and printing departments. The Railways, trunk roads, mines-field survey, Township works, central hospitals, etc., fall outside the sphere of the Native Administrations and, like the Government troops and police, are directly controlled by officers of the central government departments concerned.

20. The prototype of the system of administration through District and Village Headmen was found in the Northern Emirates at the time of the British conquest and for reasons of expediency was in the early years of the Occupation adopted as a pattern throughout the Northern Provinces, as well in pagan as in moslem country. The system has had a wide measure

of success, but in many pagan areas it conflicted with the indigenous arrangements and ideas, and so failed to enlist the willing co-operation of the people, without which little progress can be expected. Of recent years, however, the policy of Government has been to promote close investigation of pre-existing institutions, especially in pagan areas ; armed with the knowledge so obtained administrative officers have been able to enter into effective consultation with the people regarding the development of local self-government on lines which the latter could understand and approve. From such consultation definite proposals have been evolved for a large number of political reorganisations, the results of which have for the most part been satisfactory, in so far as they may be assessed in the short time that has elapsed since the new arrangements have been in force.

21. In this respect the year 1938 has been devoted less to innovation than to development and consolidation of political reforms previously planned or inaugurated. Thus in the Adamawa Province proposals approved in principle in 1936 and 1937 are being progressively implemented in the light of further detailed inquiry and discussion with the communities concerned. In the northern districts of the Province four large pagan groups (three Marghi, one Hiji) now have their own Courts and regional Councils : three of these include mutually independent and, till recently, jealous villages, while the fourth group, an ancient confederacy of closely associated clans, was formerly one of the most truculent and lawless in the Province. In the southern districts the long contemplated Chamba Federation came into being in May, 1938,—an important step towards restoring political consciousness to a large part of a widely extended and once powerful tribe. All these bodies are subordinate to a moslem Native Authority—the Lamido (Emir of) Adamawa—and their institution marks an interesting attempt to reconcile local self-government with the historical suzerainty of the Fulani conqueror. It is too early to gauge the true value of these reforms, but the start has been promising and efficiency should increase as the members of the new councils gain experience of practical administration.

22. Similar developments have occurred in the Kabba Province, where the Yagba and Ijumu clans have set up elected councils as the form of government best suited to their needs, and in the Plateau Province, where at the Montol people's request an arbitrary Headman has been replaced as Native Authority by the traditional Priest-chief and Council. Here, as elsewhere, there have been signs that tribal authorities formally recognised in recent years are taking their duties with increasing seriousness : the hitherto turbulent Pankshin Division has had an exceptionally peaceful year, and in the Southern Division of the same Province a serious affray was prevented by the prompt action of the Eggon elders in taking control of the dispute at the outset.

23. In the Idoma Division of the Benue Province, on the other hand, an interesting movement is afoot in some Districts for a return to personal chieftainship, and there are signs that the early enthusiasm of the people for democratic devolution of authority is on the wane, largely on account of the difficulty that Council members experience in reaching agreement on any subject. In the Tiv Division, where authority is vested in a large number of mutually independent Clan Councils, there has been an agitation fomented by the local intelligentsia and salaried office holders for the appointment of a paramount chief to co-ordinate the activities of the tribe ; at present there is only a periodical assembly of clan representatives which acts as an Appeal Court but has no authority over the Clan Councils. The members of these have not responded favourably to the agitation, and it remains to be seen whether the latter is merely factitious or is part of a wide-spread inclination towards personal rule.

24. In the great Emirates of the North attention has been concentrated on detailed improvement of the existing machinery of government both at headquarters and in the districts and villages. Particular efforts have been made to foster amongst village headmen a sense of solidarity with the Emirates in which their lot is cast, and conferences for them as well as for District Headmen have been a feature of the year. In the Kano Emirate village and district Agricultural Shows have been started for the encouragement of better husbandry and, incidentally, to provide a common meeting ground for people of all classes.

25. Many of the more important chiefs, both moslem and pagan, visited Lagos during the year and saw much that was of interest to them ; the first sight of the sea and the Mail vessels never fails to make a deep impression. Visits and meetings between chiefs have also been frequent, and such intercourse has done much to dissolve old antagonisms and prejudices. Such journeys, usually undertaken without the company of an Administrative Officer, have proved most valuable in broadening the outlook of the native rulers, giving opportunity for the exchange of ideas and fostering a spirit of co-operation amongst them.

Southern Provinces.

26. In the Southern Provinces the system of Indirect Rule through Native Administrations was first applied to the four Yoruba Provinces and to parts of Benin and the Cameroons Province between 1919 and 1922, but it was not till 1928 that it was adopted throughout the territory. The Native Administrations thus differ from one another in their antecedents, and there is also a great diversity in the origins, customs and degrees of development of the peoples that they serve. Little detailed uniformity of constitution or operation is therefore to be expected ; the Native Administrations may, however, be divided into two broad categories according

to their general characteristics—on the one hand those of the Yoruba Provinces (Abeokuta, Ijebu, Ondo and Oyo) and parts of Benin, on the other those of the remainder of the Southern Provinces.

27. The first category contains comparatively well organised native units which had maintained to a large degree their indigenous forms of organisation, and had been ruled through their chiefs, such as the Alafin of Oyo and the Oni of Ife. The Native Administrations, are therefore, controlled by such chiefs, or by confederations of chiefs, who administer their own territory through their own native institutions. The autocratic powers of these chiefs are limited by the existence of councils and, in order to enlist the support of the literate classes these councils have in certain cases been strengthened by co-opting persons in virtue of their education or personality rather than their traditional prerogatives. These Native Authorities in large measure control the Native Treasuries; and moreover, although Government Ordinances continue to apply, responsibility for enforcing many provisions of the laws is, at the request of the chiefs and councils concerned, being assumed by the Native Authorities. Minor legislation is also enacted by these authorities under the Native Authority Ordinance for such purposes as sanitation, the control of markets, the protection of particular trades and the licensing of bicycles. Public works of various degrees of magnitude are undertaken and maintained under the control of these Administrations. Briefly, therefore, it may be said that with increased experience, efficiency and confidence these Native Administrations are gradually assuming part of the responsibility which had formerly been borne entirely by Government. One of the main political events of the year was the separation of the Ijebu Remo Area from the Ijebu Native Administration on the 1st April, 1938, in accordance with the recommendation of a Commission of Inquiry. The two Native Administrations have since worked side by side without undue friction and show promise of satisfactory development. Researches into the indigenous customs of the people have continued in the Benin, Ijebu, Ondo and Oyo Provinces. Reorganisation as a result of these researches has been popular and Native Authorities are showing an increased interest in financial matters, encouraged by the grant of further financial responsibility and the opening of more Native Treasuries.

28. In the second category are comprised tribes of various degrees of development, none of which has reached the stage achieved by those of the first division. The constitution of the Native Administrations in many areas has not yet been finally determined and every effort is now being made to find satisfactory solutions to the many problems which arise in the attempt to evolve a system of Native Administration based on the indigenous organisations. The problem is rendered none the less difficult by the fact that all these people have already experienced a considerable period of direct European rule. One of the chief tasks of Government in these areas

is to give the people an opportunity to gain experience and confidence in administering their districts and thus increase the efficiency of the indigenous institutions, which were in many cases called into existence by social rather than administrative requirements as we understand them to-day. It follows therefore that the training of the reorganised Councils and their officials will be a slow and lengthy process. The representative character of Councils has been stressed, and this policy has met with considerable success. An increasing interest is being taken in finance, and in some cases the clans have framed their own estimates and have been responsible, entirely unaided, for the prompt collection of tax.

29. Reorganisation in this second group has continued during the year, and of the intelligence reports on individual tribes and clans, containing proposals for administrative, judicial and financial reorganisation, eleven have received the final approval of Government. A total of 365 clans and tribes has now been reorganised ; the popularity of the changes is undoubted, and all districts report steady progress and increased interest in local government in the areas affected. The clan and tribal councils continue to gain confidence and to take upon themselves more of the duties which have hitherto been carried out under direct European supervision.

30. Previous reorganisation schemes in certain areas have now been in operation for a considerable period, and it has been possible for the people to discover by experience the strength and the weaknesses of their new constitutions, and to formulate schemes for development and improvement. The result has generally been a reaction from the early system of very small administrative and judicial units each with its council and court consisting of many members, and a marked tendency to limit the number of representatives composing these administrative and judicial bodies and for the small units to amalgamate into larger ones which can bear more responsibility. Greater efficiency is thus attainable, but the advantage would have been offset by local jealousies had such measures been imposed from above in the first instance.

CHAPTER III.

POPULATION.

Ethnography.

31. The predominant type in the population of Nigeria is that of the "West Coast Negro". As might be expected, this is to be found with greatest uniformity and least dilution in the heavily timbered country of the South-east, where overland migration has always been difficult and unattractive. In the North and West other stocks have mingled with the substratum and in some regions overlaid it—if indeed it was originally present there. The Fulani and Shuwa Arab, for example—the former

widely but thinly distributed north of the forest zone, the latter practically confined (in Nigeria) to the neighbourhood of Lake Chad—represent types very far removed from the Negro, and may be roughly described as "Mediterranean" and "Semitic" respectively. It should be added that there are many conflicting theories as to the origin of the Fulani, and that all that is certainly known is that their ancestors spread westwards between the desert and the forest, reaching Bornu from Melle in the fourteenth century, and that they are to be found to-day in scattered communities over the whole extent of the Western Sudan, from Cape Verde to the Kordofan. Between the extremes represented by pure Fulani, Arab and Tuareg on the one hand and the Forest Ibo on the other there exists a great variety of physical type, language and culture, the result of long and extensive intermingling of immigrant stocks, such as Berber, Bantu and Nilotic Negro, and in all but a few areas it is impossible to draw definite lines of ethnic demarcation.

32. The term "tribe" is highly misleading as applied to the peoples of Nigeria, inasmuch as most of the groups on which it is commonly conferred lack both self-consciousness and political focus as such, and often include a considerable diversity of ancestral stocks. For descriptive purposes, however, it has been customary to list certain major groups, in most of which the distinguishing characteristic is language; some of these are localised, and in a few there is physical homogeneity and belief in a single derivation. But neither political nor ethnic ideas should in general be attached to such categories, for in Nigeria scientific ethnography is possible only as a product of the closest study and correlation of local histories, traditions and culture, and language is often fallacious as a guide to racial affinities. Subject to this caveat the following table showing the strength of ten major "tribes" may be reproduced from the records of the 1931 Census.

Hausa	3,604,016
Ibo	3,172,789
Yoruba	3,166,154
Fulani	2,025,189
Kanuri	930,917
Ibibio	749,645
Tiv	573,605
Edo	507,810
Nupe	326,017
Ijaw	156,324

33. The *Hausa* are simply a linguistic group, consisting of those who speak the Hausa language as their mother tongue and do not claim Fulani descent, and including a wide variety of stocks and physical types; the greater part of this group is found in the northern Emirates. The *Fulani* are intermingled with the "Hausa" and include all who claim descent (often only in the male line) from the true Fulani stock, which is to-day preserved only amongst the nomadic herdsmen ("Cow Fulani") and a

minority of settled communities which have escaped intermarriage with the indigenous people. A majority of those listed as " Fulani " speaks the Hausa, not the Fulani, language as its mother tongue. The *Kanuri*, largely localised in the Chad basin, are a linguistic group, but have more physical homogeneity than either of the two already mentioned and a political focus in the ancient Kingdom of Bornu. The *Tiv* may properly be termed a " tribe ", for they form an almost solid block occupying a limited region on the lower Benue, have a conspicuous uniformity of language and physique and believe themselves to represent a fairly recent immigration from the south-east; moreover they possess the germ of political unity, which is being sedulously fostered under their present administration. The *Nupe* are partially localised in the valley of the River Niger above its confluence with the Benue, and, like the Hausa, are a linguistic group including various stocks and dialects and, since the Fulani conquest, divided amongst a considerable number of states.

34. The remaining groups, all linguistic, belong to the Southern Provinces, except a considerable minority of the *Yoruba* resident in the south-western part of the Northern Provinces. *Edo* (or " Idu ") is the native name for Benin and has been applied to those who speak the language of that place, the seat of a powerful dynasty which has at one period or another dominated most of the " Edo-speaking people " or their ancestors. None of the other groups mentioned preserves any recent tradition of political unity, and both *Ibo* and Yoruba, especially the former, include a diversity of physical types, while many Ibo dialects differ so much amongst themselves as to be practically distinct languages. Yoruba, however, is spoken with some uniformity throughout the ancient kingdoms of the south-west, and with the spread of literacy is developing a literature of its own. The Ibo-speaking peoples form an extensive and fairly solid block immediately to the east of the lower course of the Niger, but like their neighbours, the *Ijaw* on the south-west and the *Ibibio* on the south-east, seem never to have developed any political organisation higher than that of the town or small group of villages.

35. In addition to the ten listed above there is a very large number of minor linguistic groups, some comprising tens of thousands of individuals, others limited to single villages. These together account for the balance of 4,683,044 (1931 Census) not included in the ten main divisions of the population. Many of these minor groups still vigorously preserve their distinctive languages and customs, but with improved communications there is a growing tendency towards assimilation, particularly in the North by reason of the spread of Islam and Hausa language. Throughout the greater part of the Northern Provinces Hausa is the language of the markets and trade routes, and, like Swahili in East Africa, but to a more limited extent, is becoming the *lingua franca* of that region.

General.

36. The population of Nigeria, including mandated territory, as found from the Census of April, 1931, was 19,928,171 persons, inclusive of natives of Nigeria, native foreigners and non-natives. 20,582,947 was the estimated total at the 31st December, 1938.

37. The total area of Nigeria, including mandated territory, is 372,599 square miles, and the average density of population is 55.24 persons per square mile. The density for Nigeria, excluding mandated territory, is 56.5, while for mandated territory only it is 16.4 persons per square mile. Particulars of the population and density for each province as at the date of the 1931 Census are given in Table I at the end of this chapter.

38. Table II gives the percentage composition of the whole population by sex and adolescence for each province. For the whole of Nigeria there are, according to the Census figures, 1,115 adult females and 1,291 children per 1,000 adult males.

39. The excess of adult females over adult males is almost identical in the Northern and Southern Provinces in spite of the marked difference in their climatic and economic conditions. The number of children under 15 is 1,154 per 1,000 adult males in the Northern Provinces, while the reported figures for the Southern Provinces give 1,496 children to 1,000 adult males. The latter figure may be an excessive estimate, as a few counts in limited areas of the Southern Provinces show only 1,232 children per 1,000 adult males, and the most reasonable estimate for the Southern Provinces (*vide* Volume I, page 21 of the Census of Nigeria, 1931) would appear to be 1,300 children per 1,000 adult males. The difference in the proportion of children in the Northern and Southern Provinces, if these figures are correct, suggests that there is either a greater adult mortality in the South, or that the birth-rate in the South is tending to rise. The latter contingency is unlikely in view of the general fall of the birth-rate all over the world and in the only parts of Nigeria for which adequate vital statistics are available.

Birth and Death Rates.

40. The registration of vital statistics has been in operation in Lagos since 1867, and has during the present century reached a very fair standard of accuracy. Outside Lagos registration is compulsory in certain townships and is attempted in some of the better organised Emirates in the Northern Provinces. The Emir of Katsina introduced registration in Katsina Town in 1911 and later certain other native administrations in the Northern Provinces have followed suit; at the present time returns are received from various northern areas, while data are also available for several individual towns, since 1928 or 1929. Except in a few special areas registration is imperfect, but some of the resultant crude birth and death-rates probably provide an indication of the facts. The following are the figures for 1930 in the more reliable areas of the Northern Provinces;—

Province	*Place*	*Population* 1931	*Crude Rates per Mille*	
			Birth	*Death*
Benue	Abinsi Town	1,339	73	35
,, ...	Doma ,, ...	4,953	52	42
Kano	Kano City	89,162	35	30
,, ...	Hadejia Emirate ..	198,168	30	29
Plateau	Jos Hausa Settlement	5,681	34	52

It must be borne in mind that towns, particularly the larger ones in Nigeria, usually contain an abnormal proportion of the reproductive and death-resistant fraction of the population between the ages of fifteen and forty-five, so that the number of births is deceptively large and the number of deaths deceptively low, as compared with an area unaffected by emigration and immigration. A correction has to be applied to the crude birth and death-rates of towns largely composed of immigrants. Thus for Lagos in 1931 the crude birth and death-rates must be multiplied by 0.89 and 1.37 respectively to give standardised rates. Somewhat similar corrections are probably required for the northern towns listed above.

41. Our only exact knowledge of the *trend* of the birth-rates and death-rates is derived from Lagos data, for which the corrected rates are given below for some of the last twenty-eight years. The population figures upon which the rates are based have been compiled from a formula prepared by the Government Statistician in 1931.

LAGOS 'CORRECTED' BIRTH AND DEATH RATES.
(including Ebute Metta, Apapa and the Urban Area generally.)

Year	*Birth-rate*	*Death-rate*
1911	29.5	36.6
1916	24.9	30.3
1921	24.5	31.1
1926	24.1	34.0
1931	22.0	17.4
1932	24.1	17.5
1933	23.7	20.2
1934	26.8	19.3
1935	26.4	18.9
1936	23.7	18.9
1937	22.9	23.3
1938	24.1	21.6

The rise in the death-rate in 1937 reflects an increased mortality from diseases of the respiratory system.

42. As the expectation of life of males in the decade 1921/30 was 36.4 years, and in 1931 was 40.1 years (for Yoruba males), there has been an improvement in longevity in Lagos during recent times. This is no doubt due partly to the improvement in sanitary conditions, but there is another factor which must be taken into consideration, namely the immigrant population from the countryside, which consists mainly of the virile elements between twenty-five and thirty-five years of age.

43. Outside Lagos the evidence for longevity is less definite, but the evidence provided by the intensive census in the Katsina Emirate and by the medical census indicates that the expectation of life at birth is from twenty-two to twenty-five years for persons living in rural areas in Nigeria.

Infantile Mortality.

44. Fairly exact figures are available in Lagos, and the data obtained from the areas visited by the medical census officers in 1930-1932 are moderately reliable. The following are the estimates of infantile mortality in rural areas obtained in the medical census :—

Cameroons, Forest Zone ..	289 per 1,000 live births.
Cameroons, Hill Zone	251 " " " "
Creek Area	233 " " " "
Bakori (Zaria Province)	182 " " " "
Laminga (Benue Province) ..	252 " " " "

For Lagos township (including Ebute Metta) there has been a drop in the infantile mortality, which in 1900 stood at the high figure of 430 per mille of live births, to 102 in 1932.

45. The figures for some recent years for Lagos, including Ebute Metta, are shown in the table below, which gives also the percentage of still births :—

Year	*Infantile Mortality per* 1,000 *live births*	*Still births per cent on live births*
1921	285	5.6
1923	264	5.0
1925	238	4.1
1927	175	3.2
1930	129	3.6
1931	112	2.3
1932	102	3.4
1933	137	3.0
1934	119	2.5
1935	129.6	3.0
1936	139.8	3.1
1937	130.2	3.08
1938	123.6	3.4

Of the whole mortality in the first year forty-three per cent occurs in the first month of life, according to the 1930-31 data of Lagos Township.

Fertility.

46. The evidence provided by the Intensive and Medical Censuses shows that the average number of live births per woman for completed marriages, that is to say for women attaining the age of forty or over, varies from about 5 among Hausas and Fulani in the North, to 7.6 among the Ijaw of the Ondo Province in the South. Among the northern tribes the Fulani and Tuareg have the highest and the Nupe the lowest effective fertility, as determined by the number of children alive per mother. This is consistent with the large increase in the number of Tuareg during the decade 1921-31, and with the decrease in the number of Nupe, who show a fall of 5.8 per cent in numbers during the period. The increase in the number of Fulani (3.9 per cent) is not as large as might have been expected from their fertility : but the factors of death and migration may account for the difference between the expected and actual increase in population.

47. Fertility diminishes rapidly with age over the whole reproductive period, particularly among the Ijaw, among whom a woman of thirty-six has a potential fertility of less than one-sixth of a woman of seventeen years of age. The general trend of fertility and age follows that found for women in Northern India, where, however, the decrease of reproductive capacity with age is somewhat smaller than it is in Nigeria.

Migration.

48. The estimated number of immigrants from outside Nigeria is just over 240,000 persons. Over 80 per cent of native foreigners in Nigeria are immigrant, while 98 per cent of non-natives come from countries outside Nigeria.

49. The total numbers of native foreigners and non-natives in Nigeria in 1931, the year of the last census, were as follows :—

	Native Foreigners	*Non-Natives*
Nigeria	27,207	5,442
Northern Provinces ..	10,589	1,825
Southern Provinces ..	16,618	3,617

50. The classification of non-natives in 1931 was as follows :—

	Northern Provinces	*Southern Provinces and Colony*	*Nigeria*
British	1,217	2,474	3,691
Syrian	104	235	339
German	7	258	265
French	38	108	146
Indian	39	96	135
American (U.S.)	91	35	126
Others	329	411	740
TOTAL	1,825	3,617	5,442

The number of non-natives has risen by more than 50 per cent in the course of the succeeding seven years, as is shown in the following table of figures for the 31st December, 1938.

Nationality	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*
British	3,926	1,661	5,587
Syrian	627	191	818
German	459	111	570
French	282	62	344
American	129	156	285
Greek	149	19	168
Swiss	132	22	154
Dutch	75	16	91
Italian	62	6	68
Danish	5	15	20
Others	89	29	118
TOTAL	5,935	2,288	8,223

51. The extent of overland emigration from Nigeria is unknown, but the Pilgrimage from the Northern Provinces to Mecca probably constitutes the bulk of it, and it has been estimated that at any one time there are about 73,000 natives of Nigeria actually *en route* between Lake Chad and Arabia. An effort has been made during the year for the further regulation of this traffic by making compulsory a form of passport which involves a deposit to cover certain necessary expenditure on the journey ; this should prevent the large and distressing amount of destitution which occurs among the pilgrims.

52. Some indication of the movement of persons to and from Nigeria is afforded by the fact that in 1938 3,954 non-natives and 14,958 natives arrived at Lagos by sea, and 3,290 non-natives and 14,144 natives left in the same manner. Of the natives and native foreigners so entering and leaving Lagos about 2,500 each way would be travellers by inland waterways who for the most part would remain in the country. Across the western border of the Southern Provinces there is a constant interchange of population between Dahomey and towns in the Ilaro Division, and also Ogbomosho in the Ibadan Division ; many of the inhabitants of the latter place have trading connections in Dahomey.

53. The internal movement within Nigeria is very large, many villages in the Northern Provinces, particularly those near the French frontier, containing more than 50 per cent of persons who are immigrant from other localities. Lagos Township in 1931 had 58 per cent of persons who were born outside the Municipal Area ; Kano is reported to have a 'floating' population of over 10 per cent. To this latter figure a percentage of the so-called 'permanent' population must be added to give the total number of immigrants. Large mercantile towns, such as Lagos, attract, in particular, persons of the younger adult ages, who come in great numbers between the ages of twenty and thirty in search of a livelihood. A large proportion of these returns home after the age of forty. In the remoter districts, such as those of the Cameroons, internal movement is much smaller, over 98 per cent of the persons enumerated in certain of the Forest and Hill Zone villages having been born locally. During the cocoa season in the Southern Provinces there is an influx of natives from the Northern Provinces seeking employment as labourers.

TABLE I.

POPULATION OF NIGERIA BY PROVINCES, SEX AND ADOLESCENCE AT 1931 CENSUS.

Province	Area in Square Miles	POPULATION					Density per Square Mile
		Total	Adults		Non-Adults (1)		
			Males	Females	Males	Females	
NIGERIA	372,674	19,928,171	5,850,701	6,521,952	3,728,784	3,826,734	53
NORTHERN PROVINCES ..	281,778	11,434,924	3,499,225	3,898,479	2,041,237	1,995,983	41
Adamawa (2)	35,001	652,361	215,760	244,712	97,421	94,468	19
Bauchi	25,977	1,025,310	304,978	357,613	181,414	181,305	39
Benue	28,082	987,358	293,323	304,630	197,596	191,809	35
Bornu	45,900	1,118.360	317,495	411,282	189,031	200,552	24
Ilorin	18,095	537,559	147,986	186,654	100,411	102,508	30
Kabba	10,577	462,726	130,871	158,551	85,533	87,771	44
Kano	17,602	2,436,844	839,416	825,641	388,865	382,922	138
Niger	25,[illegible]9	473,067	160,210	174,895	68,852	69,110	19
Plateau	10,977	568,738	202,695	187,899	85,336	92,808	52
Sokoto	39,940	1,815,178	525,161	613,879	344,466	331,672	45
Zaria	24,278	1,357,423	361,330	432,723	302,312	261,058	56
SOUTHERN PROVINCES ..	90,896	8,493,247	2,351,476	2,623,473	1,687,547	1,830,751	93
Colony	1,381	325,020	97,624	95,186	64,708	67,502	235
Abeokuta	4,266	434,[illegible]26	125,570	164,059	64,438	80,459	102
Benin	8,627	493,2[illegible]5	142,033	148,184	98,988	104,010	57
Calabar	6,331	899,503	258,700	273,127	179,278	188,398	142
Cameroons	16,581	374,872	118,331	128,653	66,000	61,888	23
Ijebu	2,456	305,898	60,626	87,086	63,361	94,825	125
Ogoja	7,529	708,538	182,304	206,123	156,193	163,918	94
Ondo	8,211	462,560	134,403	151,278	81,818	95,061	56
Onitsha	4,937	1,107,745	351,080	350,617	201,163	204,885	224
Owerri	10,374	1,599,909	459,848	498,601	317,147	324,313	154
Oyo	14,216	1,336,928	299,449	370,797	308,890	357,792	94
Warri	5,987	444,533	121,508	149,762	85,563	87,700	74

(1) Non-Adults include those below the 15th birthday.
(2) There have been some changes in Provincial boundaries since 1931 and Zaria was divided into Katsina and Zaria Provinces in 1934, but the above figures can be taken as giving approximately the distribution of population.

TABLE II.

TABLE SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF ADULT MALES AND FEMALES AND NON-ADULTS (UNDER 15) FOR EACH PROVINCE IN NIGERIA.

1931 CENSUS FIGURES.

Province	*PERCENTAGE*		
	Adults		*Children*
	Males	*Females*	
NIGERIA..	29.3	32.7	37.9
NORTHERN PROVINCES	30.6	34.1	35.3
Adamawa	33.1	37.5	29.4
Bauchi	29.7	34.9	35.4
Benue	29.7	30.9	39.4
Bornu	28.4	36.8	34.8
Ilorin	27.5	34.7	37.7
Kabba	28.3	34.3	37.4
Kano	34.4	33.9	31.7
Niger	33.9	37.0	29.2
Plateau	35.6	33.0	31.3
Sokoto	28.9	33.8	37.2
*Zaria	26.6	31.8	41.5
SOUTHERN PROVINCES	27.7	30.9	41.4
Colony	30.0	29.3	40.7
Abeokuta	28.9	37.7	33.3
Benin	28.8	30.0	41.1
Calabar	28.8	30.4	40.9
Cameroons	31.6	34.3	34.1
Ijebu	19.8	28.5	51.7
Ogoja	25.7	29.1	45.2
Ondo	29.0	32.7	38.2
Onitsha	31.7	31.6	36.6
Owerri	28.7	31.2	40.1
Oyo	22.4	27.7	49.9
Warri	27.3	33.7	39.0

* Zaria has been divided into Katsina and Zaria Provinces since 1934.

CHAPTER IV.

HEALTH.

Main Diseases and Mortality.

54. Endemic and contagious affections form the largest single disease group, and in 1937* accounted for 34 per cent of the 712,257 patients who underwent treatment at Government institutions. The following is an analysis of the diseases treated in this group :—

* Analytical statistics for 1938 are not yet available ; most of the detailed figures given in this chapter therefore relate to 1937.

Yaws	36.2%
Malaria	18.6%
Syphilis	7.7%
Gonorrhoea	6.9%
Dysentery..	2.6%
Tuberculosis	0.6%
Other diseases	27.4%

The 3,446 deaths which occurred at Government institutions in 1937 are attributed as follows :—

Endemic and Contagious diseases	24.4%
Affections of Respiratory System	22.4%
Affections of Digestive System	11.5%
Affections of Nervous System	4.1%
Other diseases	37.6%

55. Fewer cases of Yellow Fever were notified during 1938 than in the previous year, but the disease continues to appear sporadically in widely separated areas. It is hoped that facilities for inoculation will soon be available locally, but measures against the mosquito (Aedes) which carries the disease must still be regarded as the main line of defence. Special precautions to prevent the spread of Yellow Fever to eastern countries by air traffic are assiduously applied.

56. During 1938 extensive outbreaks of Small Pox occurred in both the Northern and the Southern Provinces. In all, 7,511 cases with 1,600 deaths were reported, but it is hoped that with the institution of intensive vaccination campaigns in every province in the country the incidence of this disease will steadily decline. The scheme for the local production of vaccine lymph has now passed the experimental stage and it is expected that within the next few years the output will become large enough to meet all Nigerian requirements.

57. In 1937 several of the Northern Provinces suffered severely from an epidemic of Cerebro-spinal Meningitis. With the onset of the rains the disease practically vanished, only to reappear with even greater virulence in the early months of 1938 in the same region. More than 6,000 deaths were attributed to this scourge in 1938 and there is reason to believe that there were many more unrecorded cases in outlying areas. Special teams are being trained for the detection of such outbreaks in their early stages in order that preventive and curative measures may be brought to bear more swiftly than has hitherto been possible. The conditions which particularly foster the spread of the disease are overcrowding and insanitary housing, and much propaganda will be required for their amelioration.

58. Plague seems to have disappeared from Nigeria ; the last recorded case was in April, 1931. Malaria is still extremely common, however, and work upon infants and school children in Lagos and other towns indicates that practically all such children are infected within the first year of life. The following table shows cases under treatment in 1937 :—

African and other Non-Europeans	*Cases*	*Deaths*
Malaria	45,379	45
Blackwater	10	6
Europeans		
Malaria	1,279	4
Blackwater	14	2

90,225 cases of Yaws were treated in 1937.

59. Venereal diseases are widespread. During 1937 19,155 cases of syphilis and 17,074 cases of gonorrhoea received treatment. Venereal diseases clinics are held at all African hospitals, early treatment rooms are available at military and police barracks and there is a clinic for seamen at Apapa.

60. The population of Nigeria is largely agricultural and occupational diseases are practically non-existent. The sickness rate at labour camps such as those of the tin mines on the Bauchi Plateau and the cocoa plantations in the Cameroons has not been high.

Provision for Treatment.

(*a*) *Medical and Health Staff.*

61. The staff of the Medical and Health Department consists of 99 European Medical Officers (including Administrative, Specialist, Pathologist and Research officers), 14 African Medical Officers and 5 Junior African Medical Officers. There are 2 European Dentists. The Nursing Staff consists of 63 European Nursing Sisters and 572 African Nurses and Midwives. The Health Service includes 59 European officers, namely 3 Senior Health Officers, 13 Medical Officers of Health and 43 Sanitary Superintendents in addition to a Deputy Director and an Assistant Director for this branch of the Department, which also employs 136 Sanitary Inspectors and 62 Vaccinators on its African staff.

62. Much attention is given to the training of African personnel. At Yaba, near Lagos, there is a Pharmacy School for dispensers, chemists and druggists and also a Medical School where graduates from the Higher College are trained as Assistant Medical Officers. The course for dispensers is three years, for chemists and druggists five, and for Assistant Medical Officers six and a half years. After a further period of two years spent in practice at

Government Hospitals medical students may become Licentiates of the School of Medicine and so entitled to registration as Medical Practitioners in Nigeria. The examinations in each case are controlled by the Board of Medical Examiners.

63. At Lagos there is a well-equipped training centre for sanitary inspectors, where the course of study lasts for three years, of which the final year consists of practical work under supervision. There are also training centres at Kano, Ibadan and Umudike for the Northern, South-western and South-eastern Provinces respectively, while a school for the special inspectors attached to the Sleeping Sickness Survey was established at Zaria in 1938.

(*b*) *Hospitals and Dispensaries.*

64. There are twelve European Hospitals, with a total of 149 beds; the number of patients has increased in recent years, and in 1937 there were 1,352 in-patients and 7,981 out-patients. There are fifty-six African Hospitals, some of which belong to Native Administrations; the largest African Hospital is at Lagos, with 213 beds, and was entirely rebuilt in 1931 : in all, the African Hospitals provide 3,667 beds.

65. The work of the African Hospitals may be gauged from the following figures :—

	1935	1936	1937
In-patients ..	52,126	60,098	60,930
Out-patients ..	667,184	650,209	651,994

66. The Native Administrations throughout the country maintain dispensaries for the treatment of the common ailments of the African population ; these are staffed by trained attendants and visited regularly by Medical Officers, and in 1937 some 694,178 treatments were given at 322 such dispensaries.

67. There are fifteen different Missionary Societies carrying on medical work in Nigeria : these between them maintain seventeen Mission Hospitals and 108 dispensaries, with a staff comprising twenty-five medical men and women, and more than 200,000 cases pass through their establishments each year. In addition there are 128 Missionaries who conduct useful " first-aid " dispensaries under permits issued by the Medical Department.

Preventive Measures.

68. Progress continues in regard to sanitary conditions in the larger towns and there has been no relaxation of the campaign for the improvement of village sanitation. In Lagos the septic tank system is now in operation in public latrines, and water closets have been installed in many European and a few African dwellings.

69. Close attention is being directed to projects for pipe-borne water supplies, Government having ruled that all new schemes should be designed to give potable water. Several large towns are already provided, and for others preparatory investigations are in hand. The question of water supply is closely linked with that of mosquito control, inasmuch as the pools and runnels associated with wells and domestic storage jars afford excellent breeding places for Aedes larvae. The discovery and removal of such danger spots is particularly difficult in some of the northern towns where religious or social prejudice precludes male inspectors' entering the women's section of the compound, but this obstacle is being slowly surmounted by the employment of female Sanitary Inspectors.

70. Research work was curtailed during the financial depression but has since been gradually resumed. At the Yaba Research Institute, which consists of Pathological, Bacteriological and Yellow Fever Units, well equipped laboratories provide facilities for this work, while others at Lagos, Kaduna and Port Harcourt serve the hospitals of their respective districts and also furnish material for research. The laboratory attached to the African Hospital at Lagos is fitted with a refrigerating plant for the preservation of bodies awaiting post mortem examination (upwards of 300 examinations are performed each year) and for cold storage generally. The upper floor of the pathological building accommodates the Museum and a lecture room for the medical students in training.

71. Campaigns for the treatment and prevention of Sleeping Sickness were vigorously pursued in 1938. 29,011 persons were treated during detailed surveys involving the examination of the whole population of certain districts in which the disease was endemic. The work was carried out by six teams, each consisting of trained Africans working under the supervision of a Royal Army Medical Corps Non-Commissioned Officer. These teams formed three units, each under the direction of a European Medical Officer, and while one team of every unit was engaged on survey the other undertook treatment. There is now reason to believe that the disease is being brought under control. A separate section, consisting of an Entomologist and ten European officers has been engaged on plans for the transfer of population from fly-infested areas in the old Anchau District of Zaria Province and on a campaign for protective clearings in various parts of the Zaria and Katsina Emirates.

72. Increased attention has been devoted to maternity work. There are Maternity Hospitals at Lagos, Calabar, Aba and Ilorin, at which African midwives receive training, and the African Hospitals throughout the country have women's wards where maternity cases are admitted. Maternity work is also undertaken by some of the medical missions, notably by those at Ilesha, Ogbomosho and Iyi-Enu (near Onitsha) whose hospitals are recognised

by the Midwives Board of Nigeria as centres for training African girls. In the Northern Provinces maternity centres were opened at Kano, Katsina and Ilorin in 1930 : in the first instance their work was much handicapped by the moslem practice of secluding married women, but subsequent progress in these places has been encouraging.

73. In recent years there has been a great increase in Child Welfare Work, and regular clinics are now open in many of the larger towns. The two Welfare Centres in the Lagos area, staffed by a Lady Medical Officer, a European Nursing Sister and a corps of Health Visitors, are steadily gaining in popularity, and Infant Welfare centres have been established at almost every medical station to which Nursing Sisters are posted. Elsewhere Medical Officers, Mission doctors and Sisters and volunteers from amongst the European ladies in the community are doing much to promote child welfare. In the Abeokuta and Ondo Provinces centres established by the Medical Officers in the more important towns have proved outstandingly successful, largely by reason of the active interest of the Native Administrations concerned.

74. There is no special organisation of medical work in schools, but Government Middle Schools and Colleges are regularly inspected by Medical and Health Officers and facilities for treatment are provided either in the schools themselves or at local hospitals. In Lagos the Medical Department operates a School Clinic which has an annual attendance of about 30,000, and the services of the Government Dentist are available to school children.

75. It is estimated that there are some 200,000 lepers in Nigeria—about 1 per cent of the total population—and that of these nearly 6,000 are in voluntary segregation. Government maintains two leper colonies, but the bulk of the work done to control the disease is in the hands of the Native Administrations. The present policy is for these to encourage segregation by providing farm settlements for lepers, who are there subject to care and treatment by staff belonging to the medical missions which have undertaken the management of the settlements on behalf of the Native Administrations. Management is being organised on a provincial basis : thus in 1937 the Zaria Leper Colony was taken over by the Church Missionary Society and those of the Kano, Katsina and Sokoto Native Administrations by the Sudan Interior Mission. Other settlements are being established on similar lines, the local Native Administration paying the expenses of the settlement, assisted in some cases by a Government contribution made through the Nigerian branch of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, which, together with " Toc H.", has continued to provide a number of lay workers for certain settlements. In 1937, on a recommendation contained in Dr. E. Muir's Report (1936), Government appointed Dr. T. D. F. Money, of the Oji River Settlement, as its Honorary Adviser for a period of three years.

CHAPTER V.

Housing.

76. The great majority of the people of Nigeria consists of peasant farmers who live in houses built by themselves. These are for the most part of very simple design, but well suited to the tastes and habits of their owners, who, as is usual in a warm climate, spend much of their time out of doors; what a man chiefly requires of a house, therefore, is that it should provide storage for his possessions and a safe dormitory for himself and his family. Only in towns which through increased trade have received a large influx of people in the immediate past is there any approach to European conditions of congestion and overcrowding or any departure from the custom, almost universal in Nigeria, that each married man or woman should have a separate house or hut.

77. The housing of wage-earners varies considerably from place to place but is in general adequate to their needs. In readily accessible localities more and more houses of European type are being built for this class of persons, the materials being corrugated iron for the roof and concrete or dried mud blocks for the walls. Elsewhere native styles and materials persist, but are often improved by the incorporation of carpenter-made doors and windows. For its African clerical staff Government provides houses at a reasonable rent—built of concrete in the larger stations, and of local construction in other places.

78. The relatively limited class of persons engaged in casual labour or employed as manual workers on the minesfield, the Railway or other large enterprises usually finds accommodation in houses of native type, and sometimes seems to prefer them to well built houses of European design when both are available. In many undertakings the bulk of the labour employed is engaged for the dry season only, and the men camp in temporary grass shelters. Such camps are effectually supervised by the sanitary authorities, if large numbers are involved, and may be declared " Labour Health Areas " under the Labour Ordinance, thus becoming subject to regulations in regard to housing, sanitation and medical and administrative inspection.

79. The following paragraphs give an outline of the housing conditions prevailing in the Northern and Southern Provinces respectively; a special section is also devoted to Lagos, where conditions are peculiar and housing and sanitation still constitute problems of considerable urgency and magnitude.

Northern Provinces.

80. In the Northern Provinces the commonest form of native dwelling is a round hut of plain mud walls with a conical thatched roof. Style and proportions vary greatly according to local custom and the materials available;

verandahs are uncommon, but there is usually a fair projection of the eaves. South of the River Niger Yoruba influence has in certain areas introduced a quite distinct type of thatched house, having rectangular mud walls and often a timber and mud ceiling. The finest examples of native architecture are found in the towns of the extreme north, where flat-roofed houses with substantial mud walls, sometimes rising in two stories, present a dignified appearance; those of the wealthier classes may involve considerable elaboration of design, embodying the use of pillars, arches and flat domes. Construction is generally of native sun-dried brick made from clay mixed with chopped grass, the flat or domed roofs being held on supports corbelled out from the walls and having the appearance of arches. These supports are reinforced with lengths of some hard and ant-resisting local timber, e.g. split deleb palm or some of the varieties of acacia. The method of roof construction is to place a mattress of green withies over the domes spanning the supports and on this mattress to lay about nine inches of swamp clay. The pronounced dome section gives a quick run-off to rain water and so reduces leakage, but a weather-proof coating is generally used consisting of a plaster made by burning the scrapings from the walls of dye-pits. This type of roof has been improved by substituting light-gauge corrugated iron sheets for the withies and reducing the thickness of the clay covering to three inches.

81. Native dwellings, except those of the most temporary nature (such as the "bee-hive" huts of the nomad Fulani) normally consist of several huts or houses grouped in a compound which is enclosed either by means of a separate perimeter wall or fence or by walling up the spaces between the outermost buildings of the group. At the entrance to the compound there is generally a large two-doored hut which serves not only as a gateway but also as guest-house and centre of family life. The inhabitants of a compound are usually members of a single family or kindred, and while young children sleep with their parents each adult man or woman should have a separate hut. There is little furniture other than mats, small stools and culinary equipment. Except in towns where there are professional builders or lodgings may be hired the same person or family is ordinarily builder, owner and occupier of the house or compound, the ground on which it stands being held on a free grant from the community. In normal times the cost of building an ordinary round hut would be from 10s. to £2, while the minimum cost of a flat-roofed mud house of the Kano type would be £15.

82. Grain is stored in the compounds in shapely bins made of mud or mud-daubed matting, wattle or basket-work; pits are also used, and, especially for millet, large mud buildings. This grain, on the stalk, has been preserved in good condition for as long as nine years in such mud-built stores, with walls and floor treated with a mixture of wood ash and certain

herbs; three or four years, however, seems to be the limit for guinea-corn. The high cost of imported cement precludes the adoption of concrete silos by native growers and traders.

83. Of recent years increased attention has been given to the development of local methods of construction, and the architectural branch of the Public Works Department has been able to assist in the planning of Native Administration buildings. Considerable progress has been made in the preparation of designs in harmony with native styles and suited to local conditions and materials. Methods of weatherproofing external mud walls have been investigated, but the results give little hope of finding a cheap and satisfactory covering that will not flake off the dry mud beneath. Various attempts have also been made to eliminate one of the main drawbacks to buildings of native brickwork—liability to infestation by termites, but complete success has yet to be attained: the use of steel, however, for door and window frames, and even for light roof frames, and of metal windows and shutters, reduces the number of vulnerable points in such buildings and is being gradually adopted where the cost is not prohibitive.

84. In many towns there is evidence of demand for a better and more permanent type of dwelling on the part of the educated African community. In the Yoruba areas of the Kabba and Ilorin Provinces corrugated iron roofs are beginning to be substituted for thatch, and detached "villa residences" are being erected in place of the old style family compounds. The movement towards better housing is being practically encouraged by many Native Administrations whose workshops provide doors, shutters and simple furniture for sale to private persons. Concrete floors are widely appreciated, but the high cost of cement prevents their general adoption.

85. The general condition of the larger towns as regards public health leaves something to be desired, but constant instruction and, in the more advanced places, organised inspection are maintained in order to inculcate conformity with the simpler sanitary usages. The amendment and expansion of the existing Native Authority Health Order is under consideration, with a view to including most of the important provisions of the Public Health Ordinance. Main drainage and town planning are engaging the attention of the local authorities in the larger towns, and in Makurdi, for example, extensive improvements are being undertaken. In rural areas propaganda is producing a gradual rise in standards both of housing and sanitation, and in many villages in the arid zone wells sunk by the Geological Survey Department have contributed greatly to the local amenities and public health.

Southern Provinces.

86. The low prices paid for produce and the increased cost of corrugated iron sheets have reduced the building activity which was noticeable early in 1937, but although the rate of construction of houses of superior

quality has been checked new buildings continue to be erected. In the larger townships, where the standard of living is higher, European influence greater and local building materials more difficult to obtain, the European type of house predominates, consisting usually of a rectangular bungalow with mud walls—sometimes faced with cement—a corrugated iron roof and shutters made of wood. Glass is rarely seen. The more wealthy inhabitant of the larger towns provides himself with a house which satisfies modern ideas of general comfort. Similar houses are becoming increasingly common in the agricultural areas, the owners being usually the wealthier members of the younger generation who have become accustomed during years of employment to life in towns or Government stations and desire when they return to their homes to build themselves houses of European style which will distinguish them from the great majority of their fellow villagers. In Ibadan, Abeokuta and the larger towns thatch has disappeared and there is hardly a house without a corrugated iron roof. Considerable improvement in design has been brought about by the necessity for submitting building plans to the Native Administration Engineer for advice. In some of the more advanced towns there is evidence of a desire for better sanitation and well laid out areas so that the inhabitants may enjoy their leisure in comparative peace. Interest in gardens is increasing, particularly in the Warri, Benin and Calabar Provinces, where many house-holders cultivate small plots of flowers and vegetables. In the Cameroons Province there is marked improvement in the housing conditions in the larger towns and of labourers on the plantations, some of which have camps of excellent design with houses built of concrete and timber and with roofs of corrugated iron. Slum clearance in the Townships of the Warri Province, as well as in Calabar Township, is beginning. An interesting experiment in town planning has been started at Ododo in the Idanre District of Ondo Province, where the people have recently moved down to the foot of the precipitous hill on the top of which they formerly lived. On the new site which has been laid out no more than one-third of each plot may be covered by buildings and grass roofs are forbidden.

87. The native styles of building are various. Round or square huts with rounded corners, with conical grass roofs are common in the more northern parts of the Eastern Provinces, but in general houses are rectangular in shape and are roofed with palm branches, grass and in some parts leaves. Among the Ibibio and some of the Cross River tribes rough mats made out of the leaves of the piassava palm are used for roofing and these people also make their walls of clay plastered on a wooden framework. In most other parts walls are made of solid clay from one to two feet in thickness, laid wet in successive courses, each course being allowed to dry before another is laid on top of it. Among the swamps and creeks of the Warri and Ondo Provinces huts are often built on piles above the high water level. Building

types are in most cases governed by the nature of the materials available in each locality. There is thus a marked division between houses in the rain forest and palm bush zone where grass is scarce and those in the northern zone where it is abundant.

88. Building operations are probably spread over many years and the size of a compound depends on the wealth of the occupant, but that of the living rooms is invariably restricted by considerations of warmth. Doors are generally so low that a man can pass through only by crouching, and windows are few and small. Except for a few stools and mats furniture is rarely seen, though the well-to-do may possess locally made folding chairs. Bedsteads of European style are used only by the more sophisticated though in some parts beds made of clay under which a fire can be kindled are made for the old men.

Lagos.

89. The original unit of habitation in Lagos was the compound, consisting of huts disposed about a central quadrangle and occupied by the founder's descendants. In course of time the local system of inheritance caused these compounds, often very large, to be split up into smaller and smaller units, each on a similar plan and encroaching upon the central space. Moreover the rise of Lagos as a mercantile and administrative centre caused an influx of people from the interior, who in accordance with their feudal ideas attached themselves to local chiefs and in return for small services rendered were given land inside the compounds on which they built their mud and wattle or bamboo shacks.

90. In time it became evident that these dependent squatters would claim ownership of the land, and, as a safeguard against this, the original compound families imposed a rent. Thus the patriarchal system was broken down and gave way to that of landlord and tenant. The landowners, finding the new method highly profitable, let the open spaces of their compounds to new immigrants until the compounds, in some districts once fairly sanitary, became slums of the most sordid type, described by a plague expert as the worst that he had ever inspected. At the same time repatriates from Brazil and elsewhere were settling on the island ; these had long ceased to be compound dwellers and, when they had acquired land, built detached houses more or less on the European model.

91. With the formation in 1909 of a Municipal Board for Lagos (now the Lagos Town Council) and the introduction of building and sanitary bye-laws the spread of slum conditions was checked, and as the bye-laws were extended and their enforcement made more effective, conditions began to improve. The principal regulations affecting congestion are those which insist upon buildings' being totally detached and covering not more than

50 per cent of the total area of the property. Thus the tendency is now towards the abolition of the old compound and the construction of wholly detached houses and tenements of moderate size. The bye-laws however can operate only as the older houses are demolished, so that their effect is necessarily slow. The erection of bamboo houses is now absolutely prohibited and corrugated iron dwellings are not permitted except in small defined areas distant from Lagos proper. Nevertheless large numbers of such buildings survive from the time before the bye-laws were operative.

92. Properly planned suburbs have been developed for Europeans to the east of the island and for Africans to the north on the mainland at Yaba, and a town-planning scheme has expedited the work of slum clearance; but the deep-rooted habits and family ties of the native population have militated against settlement in the suburbs.

93. The town-planning scheme approved in 1927 has been applied to about 150 acres of the more insanitary and congested areas to the north-west of the island. The Lagos Executive Development Board, which implements the scheme, can deal with only about eight to ten acres a year, and during 1938 cleared seven acres of all buildings except a few which were in good sanitary condition. New houses of superior design are rapidly being erected by private persons, and by the end of the year forty-three had been built, their estimated value amounting to £10,000, while some seventy-one houses and shacks had been demolished.

94. The trade depression of 1931 checked the suburban development at Yaba, which had made such a good start, and many of those who had taken up sites had to surrender them since they were unable to fulfil their building obligations. With the return of prosperity building was resumed and, despite the recent drop in produce prices, houses of a good standard continue to be erected in considerable numbers.

95. A large part of the population rents its dwellings, and nominally the landlord is responsible for repairs. Too often, however, he exhibits a marked indifference to the condition of the property, so long as the rent is paid; in consequence of this neglect deterioration is rapid and frequent action by the authorities against dangerous buildings is necessary.

96. Rents in Lagos fell considerably in consequence of the trade depression of 1931, but an upward tendency prevailed in 1937 with the return of more prosperous times, and the economic recession of 1938 has not as yet led to any new decline. The amounts demanded or paid are generally out of all proportion to the standard of housing provided—indeed some landlords have obtained an annual rent equal to the capital value of the dwelling. These conditions may be attributed to the artificial appreciation of land values in a congested area such as the Island of Lagos. Tenements erected for letting are often of the poorest type consistent with the bye-laws, and it

is only the constant supervision of Building Inspectors during construction and of the Sanitary Inspectors thereafter that makes and keeps them fit for human habitation. Rates are low, being limited to Water Rate and Improvement Rate, each of which is fixed at one shilling in the pound.

CHAPTER VI.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

97. The greatest of Nigeria's assets, actual and potential, is its agriculture, on which depend not only the food of the people but also the bulk of their external purchasing power. Other important though secondary sources of wealth are the vast herds of nomad cattle, the forests of the southern region, with their valuable timber, and those of the drier zones, rich in gum, shea nuts and a variety of minor produce. With the prevalent system of rotational fallowing a family or community must reserve for its needs an area three or four times as large as that which it is actually cultivating at any given time, in order that land exhausted by five to seven years' cropping may be left to recover its fertility by reverting to bush before being cleared and tilled again some fifteen years later. Under these conditions a density of population such as to leave little or no unappropriated land between villages exists in about half the total area of the Southern Provinces and in a few limited regions of the Northern Provinces, notably in the central 10,000 square miles of the Kano Emirate. Forest reserves cover much of the uncultivated areas of the Southern Provinces, but in the North there are large stretches of unoccupied land, mostly savannah, which are capable of cultivation and at present include the best stocked hunting grounds.

98. Nigeria also possesses considerable mineral deposits—tin and certain rarer non-ferrous metals in the north and coal, worked as a Government monopoly, in the south—and there are many possibilities which have yet to be fully explored. The rise in the price of gold which in recent years made profitable the working of the small quantities of alluvial metal found along some of the northern affluents of the Niger and their tributaries has stimulated prospectors to examine—somewhat superficially—the undeveloped areas; the Geological Survey Department also continued its study of the gold field during the first half of the year 1938, and the geological information obtained is now being prepared for publication. This Department has published a provisional Geological Map of Nigeria (1/2,000,000) and thirteen standard sheets (1/125,000) covering most of the areas in which minerals are won, and has also issued a number of excellent bulletins on special subjects, many of them illustrated with maps. Latterly, however, the principal work of the Department has been the investigation of problems of water supply and the sinking of wells.

Water Supply.

99. Well-sinking programmes were continued in Sokoto, Kano, Katsina, Bornu, Bauchi and Zaria Provinces in the north, and in Owerri and Benin Provinces in the south. During the year 1938 129 new wells were completed, making a total of 1,215 wells constructed by the Geological Survey Department.

100. In the Zaria Province the Department is assisting in the campaign to reduce the ravages of sleeping sickness, by providing water supplies at the new settlements which are being formed in areas relatively free from tsetse fly for population evacuated from infested villages.

101. In the Bauchi Province a small preliminary programme was completed in the Misau Emirate, where difficulties presented by the nature of the ground and the great depth to the water table had limited native attempts to improve the water supply and so retarded the development of the country. The well-sinking unit in this province was then transferred to Gombe Town, where the insanitary and precarious nature of the water supply had caused great concern. Four shafts were started and of these three have already obtained 56, 67 and 108 feet of water respectively. Regular measurements are being made of the depth of water in the producing shafts in order to obtain information regarding the seasonal rise and fall of the water table. The sinking of wells at villages and towns in Sokoto, Kano, Katsina and Bornu Provinces has proceeded in a normal manner.

102. In the Southern Provinces the programme in the Ishan Division of Benin Province was completed early in the year. The wells in this area tap relatively shallow water bodies, the existence of which were revealed by geophysical methods. In the Owerri Province work was extended during the year from Owerri Division to Aba Division, and satisfactory results were obtained.

103. A drilling scheme to provide a water supply for the Nigerian Railway at its Nguru terminus was completed with the construction of two boreholes yielding respectively 1,800 and 5,000 gallons an hour. At the close of the year the drilling apparatus was being erected at Sokoto with a view to providing a water supply for Sokoto Town (population 20,000) and Sokoto Government Station.

Land Tenure.

104. In the Colony and certain other parts of Nigeria in which there is a dense population and land values are high a system of freehold has developed as a result of the subdivision of family holdings amongst individual heirs and the successful assertion of prescriptive rights by squatters on communal or family lands. In the remainder of the Southern Provinces

the basic title originally vested in the community, the user alone being assigned to the individual or family, but the claims of the latter have tended to develop at the expense of the community, which still, however, reasserts itself from time to time in certain areas. The alienation of such land to non-natives is now limited to leases of ninety-nine years granted with Government approval under the Native Lands Acquisition Ordinance, and non-natives can no longer obtain absolute ownership of land, though in the past such acquisitions were recognised. Mortgages of leasehold property by natives are permitted in certain towns, but by non-natives only with the approval of Government.

105. Under the Crown Lands Ordinance the Governor may grant leases of Crown Land for any term and licences for its temporary occupation, but he may not sell Crown Land without the prior consent of the Secretary of State. There is not very much Crown Land—the greater part of it has been acquired by Government for public purposes.

106. In the Northern Provinces all land is subject to the disposition of the Governor, who administers it for the common benefit of the inhabitants having regard to the native law and custom prevailing in each locality. Land is allotted to the native inhabitants by their chiefs, whose consent is necessary for any transfer of holdings. No non-native may occupy land without the Governor's consent, which is conveyed by Certificate of Occupancy, and no transaction in land so held is valid without the Governor's approval. The term of a right of occupancy for a non-native is limited, and there is provision for the grant of temporary rights.

Agriculture.

107. In Nigeria proper, and in all but a limited portion of the Cameroons under British Mandate, agriculture is entirely a peasant industry. The Native farmer, assisted by his family, clears, plants and tends the land which he holds and reaps his own crops. In the heaviest tasks, such as clearing and breaking fresh ground, he is helped by his neighbours, who assemble for one or two days of collective work, at the end of which they are feasted by their host. The preparation of produce whether for export or for domestic use is for the most part done at home, and it is impossible to determine the gross annual production of the majority of the crops raised: for the few which are exported, however, an approximate computation can be effected by taking rough ratios between known export and estimated local consumption.

108. In most countries with a climate like that of southern Nigeria experience has shown that crops such as rubber, cocoa, coffee and coconuts, the products of which are exported from the tropics to the temperate regions of the world, are more profitable to the farmer than primary foodstuffs.

Not infrequently where conditions are favourable their cultivation is carried to such an extreme that the producers have to rely on food not grown by themselves. Southern Nigeria is thus somewhat exceptional among truly tropical countries in that the production of food for local consumption still constitutes the most important part of the local agriculture; such food crops are principally yams, cassava, maize and beans. This is still more apparent in much of northern Nigeria where the climate is such that crop failure and consequent famine are by no means unknown and the first care of every farmer is to grow a sufficient quantity of food. The main food crops of the North are millet, guinea-corn, beans, cassava and sweet potatoes.

109. This feature of Nigerian agriculture may in part be a primitive condition which time will modify. It is also in part a result of peasant farming, since the peasant is more inclined than the large landowner to grow his food instead of buying it, even though the latter might theoretically be the more profitable way. There is also another limiting factor in the production of export crops, when each holding is as small as it is in Nigeria, namely that most of the tropical export products need treatment after harvesting, or organised marketing, which are beyond the peasants' powers. Furthermore Nigeria is such a vast country and conditions in the North and South are so different that there is a large internal trade, and with the exception of cocoa, the whole production of which is exported, the exports of produce from Nigeria represent the surplus which is not absorbed by the internal trade of the country. The North supplies the South with meat and other locally grown foodstuffs and the South sends kolas, palm oil and fruit to the North, while both North and South have their own local weaving industries which absorb a fairly large part of the production of cotton.

110. The Nigerian farmer is anxious, however, to increase his output of such export commodities as he can produce, and his ability to compete in the world's markets has already been amply demonstrated. The southern native favours permanent crops, which, once established, will continue to bear for many years without the expenditure of very much labour. The adoption of plantation methods by the native farmers is handicapped in some parts of the Southern Provinces by the local systems of land tenure, but that this is not an obstacle to progress everywhere is shown by the history of cocoa planting; for although it has developed much more slowly than in the Gold Coast, its progress in the Yoruba Provinces has been very steady. The question of land tenure in relation to plantations is being investigated. Climatic conditions in the Northern Provinces are not suited to tropical permanent crops and the farmer there has to be content with annual crops, the chief of which are groundnuts and cotton.

111. Hitherto the peasant farmers of Nigeria have paid little attention to preserving the fertility of the soil or to manuring their permanent crops, but the time must come when these matters will have to be seriously considered

if yields are to be maintained. There is already some evidence that cocoa plantations in the older areas are steadily deteriorating and the soil in large areas in the Onitsha and Owerri Provinces has been reduced to so low a level of fertility that crops such as maize and yams can no longer be grown. The Agricultural Department has always held this matter to be of fundamental importance and has carried out a thorough investigation in the Southern Provinces to ascertain the possibility of maintaining soil fertility by means of green manures. This work has given satisfactory results in some areas but in others it has not been successful. Further experiments to test the value of artificial and animal manures have therefore been begun. Around some of the big cities of the North the farmers themselves have evolved a very satisfactory system of permanent farming, the fields being manured mainly with town refuse; the system of folding cattle on the land at night is also common, but shifting cultivation, or, more correctly, "rotational fallowing", is still the chief means by which the yield of crops is maintained.

112. *Palm Oil.*—Palm oil and palm kernels, which constitute the most important exports from Southern Nigeria, are both derived from the fruit of the oil palm, which appears to grow wild all over southern Nigeria; many of the trees, however, have been deliberately, though irregularly, planted. Except in the small plantations that have been established in recent years, no weeding or attention is given to the trees. To climb a tall palm and harvest the fruit is distinctly hard work; but extracting the oil and kernels, though it takes a considerable time, involves little heavy labour and is largely carried out by women. The quantity of oil exported annually used to be about 125,000 tons but the average quantity exported during the last five years has risen to approximately 139,000 tons. Palm oil also forms an important part of the diet of the people of southern Nigeria, and with the improved means of transport available in recent years a trade in palm oil from southern to northern Nigeria has sprung up and increased annually. Actual statistics of local consumption or of the internal trade are unobtainable, but the combined volume may be approximately gauged by indirect methods and probably amounts to not less than 100,000 tons a year; on this reckoning the average gross production would be at least 237,000 tons. The export of palm oil for the year 1938 amounted to 110,078 tons, against 145,840 tons in 1937 and 162,779 tons in 1936. All palm oil exported from Nigeria is examined by Government Inspectors and is passed only if it contains less than 2 per cent of water or dirt. The relatively large decrea e in the quantity exported is explained by the very low prices which ruled throughout the year.

113. The ordinary "wild" palm tree of Nigeria yields no fruit until it is some thirty feet in height and probably as many years old. But oil palms in a cleared plantation will begin to bear at four years old and reach

full bearing at ten years. Thus for many years their fruit can conveniently be harvested from the ground or with a short ladder. Moreover the yield of plantation trees is two or even three times as great as that from wild trees. The Agricultural Department has for some years been demonstrating this fact to the native farmer, who has not been slow to appreciate it: in 1928 six farmers had planted twenty-one acres and in 1938 5,422 farmers were working plantations with a total acreage of 8,800.

114. Practically all these plantations are in the Provinces of Benin, Warri, Owerri, Calabar, and Onitsha, which constitute the main palm oil belt of the country. In a few years time each acre of plantation will yield some two tons of fruit, whereas it is only exceptionally good wild palm areas that will yield three-quarters of a ton. If, as will often be the case, the plantation fruit is pressed while the wild fruit is treated by the old native method, it will mean that the former yields 800 lb. or more of oil per acre, while the latter yields 135 lb. When improved seed is available for the plantations their superiority will of course be much greater still. The farmer fully understands the value of selected seed and is reluctant to make a plantation unless he can obtain seedlings grown from such seed. At the end of 1937 fifty-seven central nurseries and many smaller ones had been established by the Agricultural Department. These nurseries contain some 560,000 seedlings which will be ready for sale to farmers in 1939.

115. In addition to the plantations made by the native farmer, there are about 10,000 acres of palm plantations (of which only about 2,000 acres have actually been planted up) managed by the United Africa Company on land leased by them from the natives at Ikot Mbo in the Calabar Province and Aja-Gbodudu in the Warri Province. Only in the southern part of the mandated territory of the Cameroons are there any freehold plantations belonging to non-natives; these were alienated by the former German Government before the war, and amount to some 523 square miles. These plantations employ about 200 non-natives; their products (bananas, cocoa, palm oil and kernels and rubber) are entirely for the export market, the vastly greater part going to Germany, and amount in value to less than half a million pounds, about one-fortieth of the total exports from Nigeria as a whole. Considerable progress has been made in the introduction of small hand presses for the extraction of the oil from the fruit, and this method is becoming increasingly popular as farmers realise its value in raising the quantity and quality of the oil. The number of presses in use at the end of September, 1938, was 816. The press always yields more oil than the native process of extraction, but its superiority has varied in different trials from 10 per cent to 50 per cent. This is partly due to the fact that the relative superiority of the press rises with the richness of the fruit, and partly to the varying efficiency of the different local native processes with which it is compared. In the average of twenty-one very carefully conducted strictly comparable

tests the press has yielded 14.6 per cent of oil and the native process 10.6 per cent from the same fruit, which makes the press more efficient by 40 per cent.

116. *Palm Kernels.*—After the palm oil has been extracted from the pulp of the fruit, the nuts are allowed to dry for a few weeks and are then cracked to obtain the kernels. This cracking is done almost entirely by women as a spare time occupation. It is done by placing each nut separately on a stone and hitting it with another stone—a process which, in the hands of an expert, is by no means as slow as might be imagined. The kernels are separated from the broken shells as they are cracked and then need only a little further drying before they are ready for export. Palm kernels are hardly consumed locally at all, so the annual export represents practically the gross annual production. The quantity exported annually varies from year to year with the price paid by exporters. Of recent years the figure has been between 250,000 and 300,000 tons, while in 1938 it reached 319,000 tons. It seems clear that the tendency for the quantity gradually to increase. The Government inspection system prevents the export of kernels containing more than 4 per cent of shell and dirt, or those not properly dry. On arrival in Europe palm kernels are pressed and yield an oil similar to coconut or groundnut oil, which is used in the manufacture of margarine and the refined oil used on the Continent for cooking. The cake which remains after the oil has been extracted is used for cattle food, for which it is very valuable.

117. *Cocoa.*—The cocoa tree is not indigenous to West Africa, and being of a somewhat delicate habit can be grown only in plantations. In Nigeria proper the cocoa plantations are all owned and managed by Africans and few exceed an acre or two in extent. Cocoa cultivation requires ample atmospheric humidity and soil that is both good and deep, conditions which are found in the greater part of the four Yoruba Provinces in the south-west and in certain areas in several others. A cocoa plantation needs thorough weeding and some cultivation for the first four or five years, after which remarkably little labour is necessary, and in Nigeria some economy of effort is secured during the initial period by growing food crops between the young trees.

118. Nigerian farmers' methods of growing cocoa are open to criticism, in that plantations are often much too thick, nothing is done to replace what is taken from the soil, and little care is generally devoted to measures to protect the trees from diseases. At present, however, the trees are remarkably free from diseases, except the "Black Pod disease". This disease does not damage the tree itself and, as most Nigerian cocoa farmers well know, would cause very little loss of crop in Nigeria proper (as distinct from the Cameroons), if the pods were harvested regularly once a month.

Unfortunately much the easiest way for a peasant to store cocoa is to leave it on the trees. Hence when the price of cocoa falls the farmer, hoping for a rise, often delays harvesting until much of his crop has been ruined by the disease. The prevalence of the disease varies greatly from year to year. The yield of cocoa per acre in Nigeria is very high as compared with other parts of the world. The amount exported during the cocoa season from the 1st October, 1937, to the 30th September, 1938, was 94,150 tons from Nigeria proper and 4,553 tons from the Cameroons, at an average price of £17 11s. a ton ; the previous season's price was £33 12s. a ton. There is no domestic consumption of cocoa in Nigeria, so that the figures for export are roughly the same as those of gross annual production.

119. The quality of any parcel of cocoa depends upon the particular botanical variety of which it consists, on the size of the beans, and on the proportions which it contains of mouldy beans, beans damaged by insects, and unfermented beans. The variety grown throughout Nigeria is Forastero-Amelonado, which is hardy but not of high quality. The size of the beans varies during the year but cannot be controlled by the farmer. In the Government inspection system, bags of small beans, such as occur out of the main harvesting season, in the " mid-crop ", must, by law, be marked accordingly with the letters L.C., before export. Almost complete freedom from mould and insect damage is easily obtained during the main harvesting season in Nigeria, if reasonable care is exercised in drying the beans before they are bagged for sale ; for at that season the weather facilitates rapid drying. Freedom from unfermented beans, however, depends upon the grower's curing his cocoa by a process which calls for some little extra trouble and care.

120. By the Nigerian Government grading system, cocoa of first grade must contain less than 5 per cent damaged or unfermented beans ; Grade II allows up to 8 per cent of defective beans of which not more than 5 per cent may be mouldy, but takes no account of the degree of fermentation. Grade III consists, in effect, of any other cocoa of reasonable saleable quality. Really bad cocoa may not be exported from Nigeria at all. The quality of the cocoa exported has improved steadily during the last twelve years and in 1937-38 about 20 per cent of the exports were of Grade I and 80 per cent of Grade II. The quantity of Grade III was negligible.

121. Although the bulk of the crop is still Grade II, in recent years there has been a steady improvement within this grade. This improvement in quality is partly due to the inspection and grading and partly to the educative work carried out by the Agricultural and Co-operative Departments, which work together in close liaison. The Co-operative societies by concentrating on the preparation and marketing of Grade I cocoa and

demonstrating that it is profitable to do so have rendered valuable services to the cocoa industry and have at the same time provided their members with increased returns.

122. For some years the Government has actively encouraged co-operative methods in agriculture and especially in the marketing of agricultural produce. It is particularly in the cocoa-growing areas that the advantage of co-operation has been appreciated and there are numerous farmers' unions in these districts. The actual cultivation is generally undertaken individually: it is principally in the marketing, and, to a lesser degree, in the preparation, that co-operative methods are employed. In many villages there are co-operative fermentaries and drying sheds for cocoa, while all the societies market the produce of the individual members in bulk and share out the profits at fixed intervals. The societies are regulated by law and have the benefit of the assistance and advice both of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and of the local agricultural officers.

123. *Groundnuts.*—The Groundnut (Arachis hypogaea) is the great export crop of the extreme north of Nigeria, especially of the heavily populated Province of Kano. It is a valuable and attractive crop on sandy soil, for unlike most crops it will yield well on such land with little or no manure; other advantages are that it smothers weeds comparatively well, augments rather than diminishes the fertility of the soil, and in times of scarcity can be used as food instead of being sold for export. The dried leaves and stems are extremely valuable as fodder and are carefully conserved for this purpose. On heavy soils the work of harvesting groundnuts is sufficiently arduous to constitute a serious objection to the crop, especially as there is little interval between the ripening of the nuts and the time when the soil becomes too hard for efficient harvesting to be possible at all. Another serious difficulty with this crop is that its value per ton in Europe is low while the main producing area is about 700 miles from the coast: at times when produce prices are low the cost of sea and railway freight, in spite of specially reduced rates for the latter, leaves little for the grower. In recent years the practice of adulterating groundnuts became prevalent but a produce inspection system has been instituted which is having good results. The exports in the 1937-38 season amounted to 206,600 tons at an average price (at Kano) of £4 4s. 7d. a ton. This considerable fall from the corresponding figure of 350,000 tons for 1936-37 is almost entirely due to the very low price; local consumption, however, undoubtedly increases at times when prices are low.

124. Groundnuts are consumed locally in Nigeria as well as exported and there are no means, direct or indirect, of estimating the local consumption: the volume of the gross annual production is, therefore, unknown. The Agricultural Department, after many abortive trials of varieties imported

from other countries, is now endeavouring, with some prospect of success, to produce heavier yielding varieties of groundnuts by selection locally. It seems possible that the average yield per acre may eventually be increased by as much as 15 per cent if the farmers can also be induced to adopt a much closer spacing of the plants in the field.

125. *Cotton.*—Cotton is exported from the north of Nigeria especially the Zaria, Katsina and Sokoto Provinces, and from the Oyo Province in the south. It is also grown on a smaller scale, mainly for local consumption, in several other provinces. The conditions in the two main producing areas are so different that it is necessary to discuss them separately. In northern Nigeria cotton is the crop of the heavy soils. The original native cotton of this district was quite unsuitable for export, but it was successfully replaced about the year 1916 by an American variety introduced from Uganda. The annual yield per acre is liable to considerable fluctuation according to the distribution and quantity of rainfall. The farmer also varies the amount of cotton which he plants each year, partly in accordance with the fluctuation of the price paid for cotton, but chiefly according to his previous crop of grain for food. If the grain crop of the previous season was a poor one, he naturally plants a larger area of grain and less cotton. Thus, although locusts do no damage to cotton, the damage that they did to food crops in 1929 caused a great reduction in the area of cotton planted in 1930, while the heavy food harvest of 1931 led to the planting of more cotton in 1932. The exports for 1937-38 amounted to 23,073 bales of 400 lb. net weight at a price varying from 0.6d. to 0.8d. a pound of seed cotton; in 1931-32 the exports were only 5,000 bales, but in 1934-35 they rose to 50,000. In addition to these amounts an unknown quantity is consumed locally in hand spinning and weaving, and there is also a considerable export northward by land across the Anglo-French boundary. It is impossible to form any estimate of these amounts though it is clear that they are liable to great fluctuation. It is expected that in the 1938-39 season the crop will be about the same as that of 1937-38.

126. Cotton must have been an important crop in the Provinces of Oyo and Ilorin long before there was any export to Europe, for in those provinces there had always been considerable hand spinning, weaving and dyeing industries. The local demand is, however, limited, and any increase in the production of raw cotton depends upon export to Europe, a trade which Government has from the beginning of the present century consistently endeavoured to foster. The native cotton, which is indigenous to the district, is barely good enough to be acceptable to the European market, so that in years when the price of cotton on the world's market is low, the price that can be paid locally for native cotton is so small that it is not worth growing. For many years repeated efforts were made to find a superior cotton which could be grown with success in spite of the many pests and

diseases which are encouraged by the humid climate. These efforts led only to repeated failures until an improved cotton was bred by selection from a native variety, which was not only superior in commercial quality, but also in its resistance to diseases. The amount consumed locally varies greatly from year to year according to the price offered for export, and it is impossible to estimate the gross annual production. The exports of native cotton in 1937-38 were eighty bales at ½d. a pound of seed cotton, and of " Improved Ishan " 6,089 bales at ¾d. to ½d. a pound.

127. *Benniseed.*—There is a small and slowly growing export of sesame seed ("benniseed ") chiefly from the Benue Province. The quality of this crop in Nigeria used to be seriously vitiated by heavy adulteration with inferior species. Pure seed has been given by the exporting firms in exchange for adulterated seed—the firms bearing the difference in the value—to secure the practical elimination of the inferior species. The production of this crop was greatly handicapped by the exceedingly laborious nature of the native method of handling the crop when preparing it for threshing. Care is necessary owing to the peculiar readiness with which the seed is shed; but the Agricultural Department was able to demonstrate that benniseed could be dried in stooks of sheaves, just as cereals are in Europe, without loss of seed. The process has been extensively adopted in recent years by native growers, as have also the improved methods of cultivation demonstrated by the department. The adoption of these two practices recently has led to a rapid increase in the export of benniseed and consequently of the prosperity of the Benue Province. The quantity exported in 1937-38 amounted to 14,808 tons.

128. *Ginger.*—A new industry was started in 1928-29 by the Agricultural Department in the export of ginger. This trade is confined to certain very primitive pagan tribes in the southern part of the Zaria Province and some adjacent parts of neighbouring provinces. The assistance rendered by the Agricultural Department includes distributing good " seed-ginger ", demonstrating the correct (and rather difficult) method of preparation, and grading the produce offered for sale. The quantity exported gradually rose from 15 tons in 1930-31 to 370 tons in 1935-36 since when there has been a slight reduction, due to the fact that the Agricultural Department is at present concentrating on quality rather than quantity. There is a considerable internal trade in green ginger which is steadily increasing.

129. *Export of fruit.*—The efforts made in recent years to develop an export trade in the local seedling green oranges has not been a conspicuous success, and it now seems clear that they will find a market only at times when there is a shortage in the supply of oranges from other sources. Several improved varieties of oranges have been introduced and are being

tested but it is too early yet to say whether any of these will prove to be suitable for the export trade. The internal trade in oranges from the South to the North is however developing steadily and over 500 tons are railed to the North annually.

130. There is, however, a possibility of exporting grape fruit from Nigeria, farmers have for three years been planting budded grape fruit trees of the " export " variety (" Marsh Seedless ") and it is evident that they will buy and plant them as fast as the Agricultural Department is able to produce them. No export will be possible until these trees begin to fruit in a few years' time, but, so far as can be judged at this stage, there is at least a hope of eventual success. It is realised that by the time that the grape fruit trees now being planted come into bearing the European market for such fruit may be " glutted " but, on the other hand, citrus trees in Nigeria bear heavily and the native of this country would find production profitable at a price which planters elsewhere would consider very low. Success, if it is to be achieved, will depend upon very strict inspection and control of production and export by Government. At present most of the work on citrus is being carried on in the south-western part of the country, but its importance to Nigeria is greatly increased by the fact that citrus is one of the comparatively few economic trees which will grow on the very poor soil of the eastern provinces. Experiments have also been carried out for two or three years, with a view to producing pineapples of the superior desert variety (smooth cayenne) suitable for export. The problem is not easy to solve, for we are attempting to do in the field, as a farm crop, what in the Azores is done only in glass houses. It is not yet possible to say whether these experiments will prove successful, but the results to date are distinctly encouraging, as many of the difficulties encountered have already been overcome.

131. The Agricultural Department, in co-operation with the local Native Administration has continued the experimental work in connection with the establishment of a rice growing industry in the tidal mangrove swamps at Warri. Experimental work has also been undertaken in the mangrove swamps at Oron and Calabar and the results have shown that these areas are just as suitable for rice growing as the Warri swamps. There seems every probability of this industry's expanding considerably in the next few years. One of the main obstacles to its progress was that the growers found great difficulty in hulling their paddy. This has now been solved by the introduction from Malaya of a simple hand huller which can easily be copied locally.

132. *The Kola* " crop " is one of considerable local importance in West Africa. The nuts are borne on a tree not unlike a cocoa tree and are chewed all over West Africa as a luxury. A few years ago the nuts consumed in Nigeria were all imported from the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone; kola

planting was, however, advocated and stimulated by the Agricultural Department in the south-western part of Nigeria some years ago, and now, so far as can be ascertained, the local production supplies more than half the Nigerian demand. Recently kola planting has extended to the central and eastern provinces of southern Nigeria, and although the area planted there is as yet small there is every reason to believe that it will eventually become very considerable, for this is one of the few crops that seem to thrive even on the very poor soil that covers the major part of those provinces. A special express goods train runs from Lagos to Kano each week for this traffic alone.

133. *Food crops.*—The harvests of food crops in Southern Nigeria are remarkably constant. Farmers naturally note that the crops in some years are better than in others, but the extent of the fluctuations is quite insignificant as compared with those which occur in most parts of the world. The prices of foodstuffs fluctuate a good deal and may be doubled or halved within three years. In Northern Nigeria an abnormally poor rainfall causes a poor harvest perhaps once in seven or eight years and, still more occasionally, the occurrence of two such seasons in succession leads to a real shortage of food or a partial famine; the harvest of 1938 was generally excellent however and corn is therefore plentiful.

134. The Agricultural Department is working to increase both acreage and yield of all crops in the Northern Provinces, including foodstuffs, cotton and groundnuts, by the use of cattle for ploughing and the making of farm-yard manure. This system is known as 'mixed farming'. A family with a pair of cattle and a plough can cultivate four or five times the area of crops that they can cultivate by hand. At the same time, owing to the fact that a very little manure greatly increases the yield in that part of the country, the man who uses farm-yard manure gets much heavier yields than the man who tills the soil by hand and, keeping no cattle, has no manure. The new mixed farmer usually increases his three acre farm to about six acres in his second year, then to about nine and twelve in the next two years respectively, so that it takes him three or four years to increase his farm to its new maximum, and still longer to acquire or rear all the stock that the farm can carry. Eventually, however, his returns are many times greater than those of the ordinary farmer—the stock alone, which he can feed almost entirely on the by-products of his farm, gives more than the gross annual return from the hand-worked farm. Extension work was started in 1928, with three farmers near the Agricultural Station at Samaru, Zaria; there were in 1938 1,663 farmers taking part in the movement. Practically all these farmers have been enabled to start mixed farming by receiving advances of from £5 to £10 per head from their Native Administration to cover the cost of bullocks and implements. The bullocks are all bought and trained and the farmers instructed by the Agricultural Department,

Livestock.

135. As a corollary to this attempt to introduce a system of mixed farming the Government has since 1928 maintained a stock farm at Shika for the purpose of improving the local Zebu cattle by selective breeding. The main object of this work is to increase the milk yield, and considerable progress has already been made. Active research on animal nutrition is also in hand at all the main Experimental Farms of the Agricultural Department. A new stock farm has been started at Ilorin with funds provided by the Colonial Development Fund: here experiments are being undertaken to ascertain the suitability of the small humpless West African Shorthorn cattle for mixed farming in areas where the incidence of trypanosomiasis is so high as to preclude the use of Zebu cattle. The small humpless animals have a considerable natural resistance to this disease, and, for the purpose of the investigation, cattle are being imported from the Gold Coast, the Gambia and French Guinea. The Agricultural Department is working in close co-operation with the Veterinary Department, and, although early results are not anticipated, there is every prospect of ultimate success.

136. The Veterinary Department itself is primarily concerned with the control of disease and with the improvement of native flocks and herds as regards the commercial value of their products—hides, skins, meat and butter. As a result of increased security against losses by disease cattle owners are becoming readier to implement the policy of selective breeding by the elimination of inferior bulls from their herds, and the castration service provided by the Department is now very popular, both for cattle and goats. Thus in several areas of the Sokoto Province all strains of goats other than the valuable red breed have been eradicated and there has been a considerable increase in the number of pure red skins bought there.

137. No accurate statistics of the livestock population of Nigeria are obtainable under present conditions: in the Northern Provinces the tax levied on cattle provides some indication, but the various exemptions applicable to certain areas and to certain classes of cattle, and the by no means negligible factor of evasion, bring the tax figures far below those of the actual population. The following table gives an approximate estimate for the whole of Nigeria, including the Mandated territories:—

Cattle ..	.. 2,936,000	Horses	173,000
Sheep	.. 2,188,000	Asses	476,000
Goats ..	.. 5,630,000	Mules	18
Swine	.. 168,000	Camels	2,000

138. During the year prices fell steadily from the high levels of 1937: thus in December, 1938, the price of fat cattle at Ilorin was £5 10s., against £8 15s. twelve months before. The market for hides and skins also suffered

severely, on account of the contraction of the overseas demand ; the drop in local prices is illustrated in the following table :—

	August, 1937	*December*, 1938
Hides (ordinary) per lb. . .	8¼d.	4¼d.
Sheep skins ,, . .	1s. 6¼d.	9d.
Goat skins ,, . .	2s. 4¼d.	1s. 6d.

The total volume of the export trade in these categories fell from 16,680,325 pounds (1937) to 13,104,338 pounds (1938), with a decrease in value of £390,353. In addition, certain other varieties of skins, for the most part those of reptiles, were exported to the value of £5,300.

139. The volume of trade in livestock also contracted somewhat ; the number of slaughter cattle arriving at Ilorin market in 1938 was 74,300, against 94,396 in 1937, but that of goats and sheep amounted to 85,000, the same figure as that for the previous year. The live traffic conveyed by the Railway also decreased, as is shown by the following figures for Kano Station, which is by far the most important loading depot for livestock in the Northern Provinces :—

	1937	1938
Cattle	29,037	28,194
Sheep and goats	22,800	18,663

The official figure for cattle slaughtered in the Northern Provinces during 1938 is 238,278, but this does not include the hundreds of small markets at which only the odd beast is killed weekly. Some 293,600 sheep and nearly a million goats are known to have been slaughtered during the year, but the actual figures are far in excess of these.

140. The Native Authority Orders for the control of trade cattle worked smoothly and are an effective check on the spread of disease. Some 93,000 cattle from French Territory passed through the border inspection stations during the year and were all there vaccinated against rinderpest, and in some cases against pleuro-pneumonia as well.

141. Rinderpest has been confined to small and localised outbreaks with limited mortality, but pleuro-pneumonia has been of somewhat frequent occurrence in Sokoto, and in eastern Bornu must be considered endemic amongst the resident cattle. The immunisation campaign against the serious epizootics was continued, and sero-virus inoculation against rinderpest was administered to 406,510 cattle and spleen vaccine to 233,639 cattle during the year. These latter were mainly trade cattle passing through the veterinary inspection stations and control posts. There were also 195,525 vaccinations against pleuro-pneumonia, 539,082 against blackquarter and 40,238 against anthrax, while some 11,088 cattle were given courses of injections for the cure of trypanosomiasis.

142. Exact figures for the export of clarified butter fat in 1938 are not yet available, but it is known that the quantity is much larger than that exported in 1937 and probably amounts to a thousand tons at least. This would mean that some 1,400 tons of butter had been purchased from cattle owners at an average price of 3d. a pound. This trade is now of considerable economic value to cattle owners, especially in those areas where no other market exists for the produce of their herds.

Forestry.

143. *Anti-desiccation Measures.*—The completion of the vegetational and economic survey of northern Sokoto Province has afforded a valuable basis for proposals to constitute protective reserves there. The main objects of these reserves will be to improve and safeguard the rural welfare of the people, to provide (under control) grazing for the vast herds of cattle and to prevent the further spread of the desiccation which is the direct outcome of the misuse of the soil. Areas amounting to some 2,180 square miles have been proposed for reservation and 314 square miles are now fully constituted.

144. A similar survey is being carried out in northern Kano and Katsina Provinces, where despite interruptions due to shortage of staff it has been possible to submit proposals for some 400 square miles of reserve. This urgent work is being continued with all possible speed.

145. *Sleeping Sickness Measures and Forestry.*—In Zaria Province the Anchau Sleeping Sickness Scheme, for the establishment of the population in a tsetse-free corridor, is giving a welcome opportunity for co-operation between the Forestry Department and the Sleeping Sickness Service. It is hoped to establish large tracts of the depopulated country as forest reserves, and, in addition, suitable reserves, as free as possible from tsetse fly, are to be assigned to each settlement to meet its domestic needs.

146. *Fuel and timber plantations.*—The development of special plantations to meet local scarcity of fuel and building material is proceeding satisfactorily: the most notable of these are to be found on the Bauchi Plateau and in the southern part of the Benue Province.

147. *Reservation in the Southern Provinces.*—The year has been devoted mainly to Reserve consolidation, an important though not a spectacular task. In the past ill-defined rights to reside and farm were granted in many reserves; this has led to uncontrolled encroachment by farmers mainly for the purpose of planting cocoa, the high price of which in 1937 gave added impetus to these depredations, and security of tenure in many reserves is menaced thereby. The proposal to suspend the Forestry Regulations

in the various clan areas of Ubiaja and Ondo, if and when each clan agrees to the constitution of a reasonable area as forest reserve, has been well received and several schemes are now in formulation.

148. *Working Plans and Research.*—A working plan has been prepared for an area of 314 square miles in the Jamieson River Forest Division of Benin Circle. This awaits final approval. Considerable progress has been made in forest reconnaissance and surveys and much valuable data amassed, while the results of last season's field work have been analysed and mapped. Silvicultural research is somewhat in abeyance but linear sample plots and a profile line have been established in the Sapoba Reserve. In addition, several experiments are in hand regarding the regeneration of exploited forest. A temporary timber-testing laboratory has been established at Ibadan Headquarters and a small sawmill erected. Preliminary tests have been carried out on various timbers while demonstration timber buildings, with shingle roofs, have been built at Ibadan from impregnated secondary timbers. The impregnation plant has been in daily use and large quantities of building timbers, electric light standards and railway sleepers have been treated.

149. *Benin Native Administration.*—In Benin the Forestry Regulations were suspended and replaced by Native Administration Rules in August, 1938. The three years "probationary period" of the Benin Native Administration Forestry Department came to an end on the 31st March. Although the department proved financially successful during this period it was felt that the time was not ripe for the Native Administration to assume complete control, and the extension of the "probationary period" by a further five years was recommended.

150. *Forestry School.*—In May a school for the higher training in forestry of selected students from Kaduna College was opened at the Samaru Agricultural Station near Zaria under the supervision of a European Forestry Officer. After a year's course at the school it is intended to place each student with a Circle Forestry Officer, so that he may acquire practical administrative experience. Subsequently the students will be distributed among the Native Administrations and form the nucleus of an African Forest Service. This is regarded as an important advance towards improving the quality of the African Field Staff in the Northern Provinces and should help to disseminate an appreciation of the aims and value of forestry among the people.

151. *Minor Forest Produce.*—Failing an adequate response on the part of the inhabitants efforts to encourage the exploitation of gum arabic from the Bornu Province have so far met with little success, but suitable gum in sufficient quantity is certainly present and new methods of developing the industry are being sought. Propaganda regarding Niger gutta was so successful that over-production has resulted, though the Chicle Development

Company of New York is prepared to purchase 300,000 lb. per annum of this commodity. A satisfactory report on the chemical analysis of samples of *Cinchona* bark from the Cameroons has been received. The firm which conducted the analysis is confident that it can interest buyers in further supplies.

152. *Major Forest Produce.*—Political unrest in Europe has had a marked effect on Nigeria's timber exports. From May onwards the market grew steadily worse and, though there are now signs of improvement, revenue from this source has fallen by 17.5 per cent in comparison with 1937. The depression in produce prices is reflected in the decreased fellings of timber for local consumption. During the cocoa boom of 1937, Iroko was fetching as much as 4s. 6d. a cubic foot in the local market. In 1938, although this price fell to 1s. 6d., 26.5 per cent fewer trees were felled for local consumption in the Southern Provinces, which means a proportionate drop in revenue. In the Northern Provinces forest revenue has fallen by approximately 25 per cent, largely on account of the large stocks of pitsawn Iroko planks in the Benue Province, which accumulated during the boom period of 1937 and became a drug on the market.

153. *Departmental Exploitation.*—The exploitation of the Ibadan and Olokemeji Reserves for Iroko railway sleepers has been continued and operations were also started in Ondo Circle where other species were cut. Unfortunately at the end of October, the Railway found themselves to be overstocked and exploitation had to cease. The total value of sleepers supplied by the Department during the year amounted to £16,343. The large demands on plantation produce continued throughout the year particularly in Ibadan where, despite the low price of produce and consequent low purchasing-power of the people, 2,130 cords of firewood, 164 bags of charcoal and 20,450 poles were sold.

154. *Sawmill Development.*—Major W. F. Chipp, D.S.O., M.C., Adviser on Forest Engineering to the Malayan Forest Service, visited Nigeria in November and December in order to investigate the possibilities of developing sawmilling for the supply of local markets. The export trade utilizes but a fraction of the enormous number of species contained in our forests; the removal of the remainder, which have at present no marketable value, presents an economic problem difficult to solve. If a local market can be found for these species through the agency of sawmills, an unprecedented advance will have been made which will be of the greatest practical value in the management of our forests.

155. *Reserves.*—The total area of reserves in Nigeria increased from 20,093.13 square miles to 20,328.14 square miles during the year under review. The total area constituted during the year was 314.47 square miles but 79.46 square miles were released.

Mining.

156. All the mines of Nigeria, except the Government Colliery at Enugu, are situated in the Northern Provinces and worked by private persons and companies under European direction. The land occupied by them is held from the Governor, in whom is vested the control of all native lands in the Northern Provinces: titles of various kinds are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Minerals Ordinance, which declares that all minerals belong to the Crown. Prospecting is carried on under Prospecting Right or Exclusive Prospecting Licence; the former permits prospecting anywhere outside closed areas and areas already subject to some exclusive title, while the latter is limited to the restricted area specified in the Licence. Mining is possible only under a Mining Right, granted in respect of stream beds and annually renewable, or a Mining Lease valid for twenty-one years and renewable for a similar period. The area and the class of mineral to be mined are restricted by the title. Native rights are carefully considered before any title is granted, and full compensation is paid for disturbance. A Water Right is required for the diversion of water from its normal course.

157. Since 1930 the tin mining industry in Nigeria has been subject to the International Agreement restricting production, and output has been regulated by a varying quota based on the production of 1929 as standard. The increased activity of the tin industry recorded in 1936 was continued throughout 1937, the average quota for which was 107½ per cent. By the end of that year the recession in world trade was reflected in the demand for tin, and in the first quarter of 1938 the quota was fixed at 70 per cent; for the second quarter it was reduced to 55 per cent, and to 35 per cent for the last six months of the year.

158. With the object of preventing excessive fluctuations of price the International Tin Committee in 1938 formed a Buffer Stock Pool, to consist in the first instance of 10,000 tons of metal, each country contributing at the rate of 10 per cent of its Standard Tonnage for the last two quarters of the year. Nigeria's share amounted to 544½ tons of metal, and was duly contributed before the end of the year. Government assisted producers by advances at the rate of £120 a ton of metal to those who desired help, charging interest at only 1 per cent above the current Bank Rate.

159. The price of tin metal fluctuated between £155 and £217 during the year, the average being £189 11s. 8d. A total of 10,056 tons of ore was exported, composed as follows:—

1,341 tons Carry Forward from 1937 Quota:
752 tons Buffer Stock Pool contribution:
7,963 tons 1938 Quota.

160. The output of gold was 24,815 ounces, as against 26,466 ounces for 1937. Some 13,000 acres of ground held under mining title for gold have been surrendered and production seems to have stabilised itself at about 2,000 ounces a month. Several lodes are being examined and there is a possibility of development. The average price was £7 2s. 6d. or 1s. 9d. above that of the previous year.

161. Apart from an American contract, which was terminated at the end of the year, practically no sales of Columbite were effected during 1938; the total production was 532 tons, as against 717 tons in 1937, but only 324 tons were exported. The export of Wolfram was 35 tons, the increase of 25 tons over the previous year's figure being due to the higher price, which averaged £2 16s. 2⅝d. a unit.

162. The Government Coalfields at Enugu, 151 miles by rail from Port Harcourt, are worked by the Colliery Department and are capable of producing 1,500 tons a day. The output during 1938 was as follows:—

	Tons
March Quarter	101,721
June ,, ...	100,103
September ,, ...	95,773
December ,, ...	64,143
Total	361,740

The chief consumers are the Nigerian Railway, the Marine Department, the Electrical Branch of the Public Works Department and the Gold Coast Government. Steamers calling at Port Harcourt are also supplied and facilities exist there for loading cargo coal direct into vessels alongside by conveyor and tip.

CHAPTER VII.

COMMERCE.

163. The wealth of Nigeria is mainly agricultural, and is owned and controlled almost entirely by the native inhabitants, whose external purchasing power depends on the export of raw materials ; the considerable but far less important mineral resources of the country, on the other hand, are controlled entirely by non-natives. Of the domestic exports of the year 1938 palm oil and kernels together accounted for approximately 32 per cent, cocoa 16 per cent, groundnuts 13½ per cent, tin ore 15 per cent and raw gold less than 2 per cent.

164. Commodity prices fell to a very low level during the year, and in consequence there was a drop of over 50 per cent in the value of domestic exports, compared with the figures for 1937. The quantities of the principal imports also declined, but by a much less degree than their values—the decreases in the latter ranged from 30 per cent to 70 per cent, as against 5 per cent to 25 per cent in the quantities. Benniseed was exceptional in achieving an increase in both quantity and value exported. The value of the import trade also declined ; imports of cotton and artificial silk piece goods were specially affected, their value being down by nearly 60 per cent, a shortfall which was in great part due to overstocking in 1936 and 1937.

165. The tourist traffic is still negligible, but each dry season brings more motorists overland through Kano by private car or French " autobus ", and the " round trip " passages on the ocean mail vessels, allowing up to ten days in Nigeria, are slowly gaining popularity.

STATISTICS.

TABLE 1. TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS, DOMESTIC EXPORTS AND RE-EXPORTS.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports..	5,363,680	7,803,811	10,829,609	14,629,387	8,632,292
*Exports	8,733,630	11,472,553	14,929,770	19,262,051	9,461,615
Re-Exports	140,170	142,161	147,176	174,117	239,600

* Export values are F.O.B. Nigerian ports and include export duties on palm oil, palm kernels, palm kernel oil, cocoa, bananas and tin.

TABLE 2 (*a*). PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS PROVIDED BY THE EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	Empire	*Foreign*	*Empire*	*Foreign*	*Empire*	*Foreign*	*Empire*	*Foreign*	*Empire*	*Foreign*
Cigarettes	99.76	.24	99.83	.17	99.46	.54	99.88	.12	99.44	.56
Leaf Tobacco	2.79	97.21	1.5	98.5	1.46	98.54	.9	99.1	4.31	95.69
Gin	29.43	70.57	29.83	70.17	22.78	77.22	22.84	77.16	42.81	57.19
Salt	89.43	10.57	90.23	9.77	91.63	8.37	90.85	9.15	83.88	16.12
Motor Spirits	.04	99.96	.01	99.99	4.46	95.54	2.22	97.78	..	100
Cotton Piece Goods ..	63.27	36.73	83.17	16.83	79.33	20.67	81.72	18.28	85.42	14.58
Kerosene	.01	99.99	.05	99.95	6.99	93.01	.01	99.99	.03	99.97
Kola Nuts	93.41	6.59	94.24	5.76	98.62	1.38	99.1	.9	98.43	1.57

TABLE 2 (*b*). PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS PROVIDED BY THE PRINCIPAL SUPPLYING COUNTRIES.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
CIGARETTES :					
United Kingdom ..	98.16	99.83	99.46	99.88	99.44
Other Countries ..	1.84	.17	.54	.12	.56
LEAF TOBACCO:					
United Kingdom ..	2.79	1.5	1.46	.51	.35
U. S. America ..	97.03	98.3	98.44	99.03	95.59
Other Countries ..	.18	.2	.1	.46	4.06
GIN :					
United Kingdom ..	29.43	29.83	22.78	22.84	42.81
Holland	69.79	70.01	77.22	76.44	57.14
Germany	.78	.16	..	..	.05
Other Countries ..	..	..	..	.72	..
SALT :					
United Kingdom ..	89.43	90.23	91.63	90.82	83.88
Germany	2.51	6.17	5.42	7.31	9.12
Other Countries ..	8.06	3.6	2.95	1.87	7
MOTOR SPIRITS :					
United Kingdom ..	.04	.01	4.46	..	..
U. S. America ..	47.01	32.31	34.78	36.26	44.72
Other Countries ..	52.95	67.68	60.76	63.74	55.28
COTTON PIECE GOODS :					
United Kingdom ..	59.92	76.9	79.33	72.43	65.65
Italy	.11	1.87	4.39	2.16	1.57
Germany	.05	2.48	5.49	3.03	1.99
Holland	1.04	2.09	1.72	2.36	1.91
France	.04	..	..	.01	.05
Russia	9.96	2.35	.15	.08	.08
Japan	25.36	1.74	.99	1.99	4.25
Other Countries ..	3.52	12.57	7.93	17.94	24.5
KEROSENE :					
United Kingdom ..	.01	.05	6.99	.01	.03
U. S. America ..	44.29	46.01	36.08	31.8	43.09
Other Countries ..	55.7	53.94	56.93	68.19	56.88
KOLA NUTS :					
Sierra Leone ..	86.53	14.55	68.27	95.84	79.2
Gold Coast	6.88	79.69	30.35	3.26	19.23
Other Countries ..	6.59	5.77	1.38	.9	1.57

TABLE 3 (*a*). PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL EXPORTS TO THE EMPIRE AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

	1934		1935		1936		1937		1938	
	Empire	*Foreign*	*Empire*	*Foreign*	*Empire*	*Foreign*	*Empire*	*Foreign*	*Empire*	*Foreign*
Palm Oil	68.56	31.44	67.23	32.77	66.4	33.6	59.25	40.75	78.88	21.12
Palm Kernels	48.23	51.77	44.69	55.31	36.06	63.94	39.37	60.63	37.04	62.96
Cotton Lint	86.39	13.61	69.77	30.23	37.48	62.52	72.36	27.64	79.49	20.51
Tin Ore	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..	100	..
Ground Nuts	14.09	85.91	24.45	75.55	22.89	77.11	30.23	69.77	32.55	67.45
Cocoa	22.21	77.79	29.2	70.8	25.22	74.78	19.84	80.16	36.29	63.71

TABLE 3 (*b*). PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION OF DOMESTIC EXPORTS (PERCENTAGE).

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
PALM OIL:					
United Kingdom ..	64	57.76	66.4	59.25	76.65
Germany	3.66	2.96	12.55	4.94	9.44
U. S. America ..	5.62	15.73	7.7	16.84	6.02
Holland	2.22	1.12	3.81	1.72	.89
France	1.33	.18	..	..	..
Italy	18.19	12.55	8.36	8.6	3.71
Other Countries ..	4.98	9.71	1.18	8.65	3.29
PALM KERNELS:					
United Kingdom ..	48.23	44.69	36.06	39.37	37.04
Germany	26.91	33.98	44.28	39.99	32.98
U. S. America ..	.88	2.08	1.32	2.8	.92
Holland	15.66	14	12.63	13.18	24.01
France	..	..	..	.19	.1
Italy	..	.35	.16	.2	.66
Denmark	3.67	1.85	1.5	.66	1.24
Other Countries ..	4.65	3.05	4.05	3.61	3.05
COTTON LINT:					
United Kingdom ..	86.39	69.77	37.48	72.36	79.49
Germany	..	23.37	46.52	14.6	8.69
France	..	.93	2.18	10.07	2.68
Other Countries ..	13.61	5.93	13.82	2.97	9.14
TIN ORE:					
United Kingdom ..	100	100	100	100	100
GROUND NUTS:					
United Kingdom ..	13.31	23.62	22.89	30.23	31.87
Germany	10.07	11.91	19.38	14.78	11.79
Holland	6.6	12.75	10.09	7.2	7.06
France	50.71	41.14	43.29	33.55	43.63
Italy	10.51	3.59	.78	9.83	1.39
Other Countries ..	8.80	6.99	3.57	4.41	4.26
COCOA:					
United Kingdom ..	21.87	29.2	25.22	19.84	36.16
Germany	17.86	13.4	19.25	17.7	17.65
U. S. America ..	34.17	32.85	32.2	37.5	27.27
Holland	23.79	22.65	21.74	22.91	16.91
France	..	.02	..	..	.59
Other Countries ..	2.31	1.88	1.59	2.05	1.42

TABLE 4. QUANTITIES, VALUES AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

	1937		1938	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
		£		£
CIGARETTES—(Hundreds):				
United Kingdom	4,147,926	314,184	3,458,583	272,019
Holland	7	1	22	3
Germany	722	168	409	87
Other Countries	4,453	325	18,943	1,173
TOTAL	4,153,108	314,678	3,477,957	273,282
LEAF TOBACCO—(Lbs.):				
United Kingdom	16,569	697	9,045	537
U. S. America	3,195,953	179,066	2,473,582	133,616
Other Countries	14,721	478	104,840	6,539
TOTAL	3,227,243	180,241	2,587,467	140,692
GIN—(Imperial Gallons):				
United Kingdom	31,815	18,245	29,111	16,774
Holland	106,453	35,072	38,855	11,969
Germany	23	25	28	15
Other Countries	964	296	8	6
TOTAL	139,255	53,638	68,002	28,764
SALT—(Not Table) (Cwts.):				
United Kingdom	977,692	244,657	880,768	230,207
Germany	78,701	18,276	95,713	22,149
Other Countries	19,909	4,255	73,560	15,191
TOTAL	1,076,302	267,188	1,050,041	267,547
MOTOR SPIRITS—(Imperial Gal.):				
United Kingdom	26	12	121	18
U. S. America	3,057,219	101,826	3,868,957	115,664
Germany	10,417	983	6,318	678
Other Countries	5,362,920	120,708	4,776,443	105,570
TOTAL	8,430,582	223,529	8,651,839	221,930
COTTON PIECE GOODS—(sq. yds.):				
United Kingdom	118,705,547	3,214,231	45,162,146	1,074,003
Italy	3,540,744	239,219	1,073,763	30,662
Germany	4,922,173	354,719	1,375,658	27,638
Holland	3,885,056	137,331	1,312,074	49,659
France	15,447	19,050	34,494	1,112
Russia	136,589	2,513	54,360	1,039
Japan	3,261,218	117,201	2,928,206	50,298
Other Countries	29,421,453	742,963	16,854,681	419,708
TOTAL	163,888,227	4,827,227	68,795,382	1,654,119
KEROSENE—(Imperial Gallon):				
U. S. America	1,224,753	35,604	1,476,283	48,986
United Kingdom	531	45	920	80
Other Countries	2,625,526	51,929	1,948,092	40,339
TOTAL	3,850,810	87,578	3,425,295	89,405

TABLE. 4. QUANTITIES, VALUES AND SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS—*continued.*

	1937.		1938.	
	Quantity.	*Value.*	*Quantity.*	*Value.*
		£		£
KOLA NUTS—(Lbs.):				
Gold Coast	36,900	734	677	1,416
Sierra Leone	1,083,000	22,512	2,788	5,746
Other Countries	10,300	166	55	98
TOTAL	1,130,200	23,412	3,520	7,260

TABLE 5. QUANTITIES AND VALUES OF PRINCIPAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.

Article	1937		1938	
	Quantity	*Value*	*Quantity*	*Value*
		£		£
Palm Oil	145,718 tons	2,368,924	110,243 tons	981,330
Palm Kernels ..	337,749 ,,	3,647,717	312,048 ,,	2,168,366
Cotton Lint	191,749 cwt.	496,755	114,585 cwt.	246,856
Tin Ore	15,035 tons	2,628,175	10,486 tons	1,435,157
Groundnuts	325,929 ,,	4,057,893	180,136 ,,	1,305,828
Cocoa	103,216 ,,	3,657,367	97,100 ,,	1,566,684
Cattle Hides ..	10,174,425 lb.	289,202	7,087,473 lb.	153,548
Sheep Skins ..	1,697,825 ,,	128,255	930,077 ,,	39,943
Goat Skins ..	4,808,104 ,,	458,693	5,086,841 ,,	322,297
Gold (raw)	26,161 oz.	184,556	24,970 oz.	176,069

TABLE 6. IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF COIN AND NOTES.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
	£	£	£	£	£
Import	71,374	495,486	1,836,163	3,942,096	2,934,922
Export	1,204,426	434,929	480,310	139,508	4,869,485

CHAPTER VIII.

LABOUR.

166. The only industries employing labour on a large scale are the plantations in Nigeria and the Cameroons under British Mandate and the mines. Exact labour statistics are available only for the Cameroons plantations, which employed 25,113 labourers in 1938, 5,523 more than were employed in the previous year. The plantations in Nigeria employ about 2,180, and the mines an average of 30,000. Employment on the minesfield fluctuates within wide limits according to the quota controlling the output; the average for 1938 was 43,334, the 1937 average of 49,509 being higher than that of any previous year. In addition the Government Colliery employs some 1,600 men and the Nigerian Railway and the Public Works Department about 14,000 and 11,000 respectively. All labour is voluntary, and as the supply is plentiful no special recruiting is necessary.

167. All the plantations in the Southern Provinces and the Cameroons have been declared "Labour Health Areas" under the Labour Ordinance, 1929, and all matters relating to the labourers' dwellings and their conditions of employment are controlled by its provisions and the regulations made thereunder. The labour camps in the minesfield are excluded, with the rest of the Northern Provinces, from the operation of the part of the Ordinance dealing with labour health areas, but the conditions are there governed by orders made by the native authorities. The general amenities of the 'Labour Health Areas' at Sapele in the Warri Province have been greatly improved and the construction of labourers' lines continues.

168. Of contract labour, in the sense of labour which is bound for the period of the contract, there is none except on a few timber concessions, where the contracts are oral and are limited to six months' duration; the Labour Code prohibits unwritten contracts for more than six months. All labour, however, is deemed to be by contract within the meaning of the Labour Code and is subject to its provisions, except contracts of service made in accordance with native law and custom where all the parties are natives of Nigeria and the employment is not connected with the Government or with any person who is not a native of Nigeria. In some of the mines payment is according to the amount of tin brought in, but elsewhere it is on daily rates and is payable as a rule at the end of each month.

CHAPTER IX.

WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING.

169. The great majority of the population is not concerned with wages, for it consists of peasant farmers, traders and craftsmen, working for themselves and assisted mainly by their families. His own farm provides

the bulk of the peasant's staple food and many of his other requirements are made at home from local materials at little or no cost except the time and labour of himself or his family. The proceeds of his cash-crops go for the most part in the purchase of "luxuries" such as salt, tobacco, kola nuts and imported cottons and utensils, and also in the payment of tax. Whole-time craftsmen and traders are relatively few compared with those who combine one or more "industries" with farming, and there are few farmers who do not supplement their incomes with the occasional practice of a craft. Moreover conditions vary from region to region; the price of foodstuffs is appreciably lower in the North than in the South and in the South-western than in the South-eastern Provinces. Food is not sold by weight, but by arbitrary measures or by number; butchers in Lagos are required by law to use scales, but in practice most of their customers know nothing of such measurement and prefer to buy meat by the piece. Production and sale are little organised; farmers and fishermen merely send the surplus above their domestic requirements into the markets, so that prices vary from day to day and from market to market. It is thus difficult to make any exact calculations as to the cost of living of farmer, craftsman or trader: some indication is, however, provided by the minimum wage at which the native employer can hire unskilled labour, and it may be taken that the cost of a bare but not inadequate subsistence for a single man would not exceed 2d. a day in the cheaper areas or 4d. in the more expensive.

170. The staple articles of food for labourers and other wage-earning classes in the South are yams, cassava, maize, beans, palm oil, greens with pepper, dried fish and occasional small quantities of meat; in the North guinea-corn and millet (taken in the form of a thick porridge) predominate, supplemented by cassava, beans, groundnut oil, pepper and meat; rather more meat and less fish are consumed in the North than in the South.

171. A Central Committee was set up in Lagos in 1937 to study and control the wages of Government native employees, and in each Province a Provincial Committee sits periodically to scrutinise the relative levels of wages, amend local scales if necessary and report to the Central Committee.

Unskilled Labour.

172. Unskilled labour may be divided broadly into three classes:—

(*a*) Agricultural labour employed by local farmers in the villages.

(*b*) Casual labour hired by the day for porterage, etc.

(*c*) Regular labour paid at daily or monthly rates for work on roads, plantations, trading beaches, etc.

173. Class (*a*) is distinguished by the fact that the wage is usually paid partly in kind, food for the midday meal being supplied by the employer. The wage varies from 2d. a day with a midday meal in the Cameroons to 6d.

a day in the Abeokuta Province. This class does not, of course, consist of professional labourers except in so far as the people of Nigeria are by nature professional farmers. All such labourers may be assumed to have homes and farms of their own and to offer themselves for employment on their neighbours' farms only in their spare time. The same applies to labourers employed locally for building and thatching houses and for harvesting palm produce. The general level of wages for labour of this class has shown little change during the year.

174. Class (*b*) is to be found both in the towns and in outlying villages and the wages vary between 5d. and 1s. for ordinary casual labour. Carriers are engaged at rates varying from ¾d. to 1½d. a mile.

175. The daily wages paid to Class (*c*) vary considerably according to the nature of the work. The labour wage rate for Government employ varies between 5d. and 1s. 6d., and that for plantation labour between 3d. plus rations and 1s. 3d.

176. Over most of the Northern Provinces wages paid to unskilled labour vary from 4d. to 9d. a day, but in some places labour is readily obtainable at 3d. a day or even less. The restrictions on tin production have had an adverse effect on the wages of skilled and unskilled labour employed on the minesfield, and it is estimated that in the Plateau Province the rates of pay have fallen by nearly one half since 1937. The general cost of living has varied little during the year, though in some areas the price of native foodstuffs has fallen slightly, probably on account of the general decrease in the value of export produce.

177. In Lagos the minium wage for labourers in Government employ has been fixed at 1s. a day. Retrenchment and lack of employment during the last few years made labour available at 8d. a day, if the employer provided free housing, and at 9d. if the labourer had to house himself. Casual labourers, if they are unmarried or living apart from their wives, usually form communities, four or more of them sharing a room at a cost to each of from 1s. to 2s. a month. A large number of men sharing a dilapidated house and its yard will pay the rent by contributing each as little as sixpence a month. There is no such thing as lodgings in the English sense of the word. The landlord lets an empty tenement at from two to ten shillings a month and the number of his tenants does not concern him. They provide what little furniture they require and their own food, which they either cook themselves or buy already prepared from street vendors. Married labourers often live in single rooms at an average monthly rental of from two to four shillings. In the majority of cases the wives of wage-earners and of those on low salaries are petty traders and their profits are sufficient to pay for their own food and that of their children.

Salaried Classes.

178. Skilled artisans receive wages varying from 1s. to 4s. a day. Their standard of living is proportionately higher and their diet includes a certain amount of imported food. The average cost of living for a bachelor may be assessed at 1s. 2d. a day and for a married man at 2s. 4d.

179. The majority of the educated classes is engaged in clerical occupations, but the supply exceeds the demand in some areas and beginners are willing to accept salaries of 15s. to £1 a month, from which minimum the scale extends to £300 a year and even more for those in the highest positions. The average salary may be assessed at £72 a year or 4s. a day in the Protectorate, while in Lagos, where the supply far exceeds the demand, a fair average is probably £4 a month. A man on this salary is usually married, and, if he is a stranger, rents a room or a small house with a corrugated iron roof and bamboo or mud walls: in Lagos, where rents are relatively high, one-sixth of his income will go on rent, even with allowance for what he may recover by subletting rooms if he has taken a fair sized tenement. The relation of rent to income is a function of the standard of living; in the middle grades the ratio is higher amongst the illiterate than amongst the educated classes, for the diet of the latter includes a considerable quantity of imported foodstuffs, and so leaves a smaller proportion of total income available for rent. The duties imposed on imported provisions in 1934 have substantially increased their local prices, and have especially affected the cost of living for Europeans, which ranges from £250 to £500 a year for a single man.

CHAPTER X.

EDUCATION AND WELFARE INSTITUTIONS.

Education.

180. The Advisory Boards of Education for the Northern and Southern Provinces continue to function successfully. The agenda for the 1938 meetings included the following important items :—

North:

1. Registration of Teachers
2. The Teaching of English
3. Female Education
4. The place of the untrained teacher
5. Classes for Religious Instruction
6. Community work.

South:

1. Rural Health Units and Rural Reconstruction
2. Grant-in-Aid
3. Agricultural Education
4. A Provident Fund for Teachers
5. Salary scales for African Teachers.

181. The Provincial School Committees established under the Education Ordinance, 1926, are on the whole not so successful as was anticipated. Most of the Provinces in Nigeria are so large in area that it is difficult to arrange meetings, and the cost of travelling is high. The possibility of using the District under one Native Administration Treasury as a unit has been considered, but this would mean a multiplicity of Boards representing small areas, while many Native Administrations are able to set aside only insignificant sums for educational work. Alternative schemes of re-organisation are still under consideration.

182. During the year there has been a considerable increase in the number of schools and in enrolment, and standards have been well maintained. Twenty-six additional schools were placed on the Assisted List during the year, and two additional area grants were sanctioned.

183. The special Visiting Teachers' Course at Bauchi Training Centre was concluded during the year. This was undertaken in order to produce a new type of Visiting Teacher trained to relate the work of the elementary school more closely to the life of the community which it serves. The course was most successful, and those who attended it are doing excellent work in the field.

184. The Agricultural Course for teachers at Ibadan has continued to do useful work, and most satisfactory reports from the Agricultural Officers have been received in regard to the agricultural work undertaken in many of the schools in which teachers who have passed through the Training Centre have been in charge. The similar training centre at Umuahia should open next year, as the buildings are nearing completion.

185. In the Niger Province short courses in Agriculture for teachers were held at Bida where the Middle School has a 12 acre demonstration farm. In Benue Province the Agricultural Officer has developed a scheme for the training of elementary teachers from the backward Tiv areas. In Benin Province seven of the ten Government schools have palm plantations. All-round improvement in handwork and agriculture has been recorded in the majority of schools during the year.

186. The Higher College, Yaba, continues to attract a good type of student but the numbers are still limited, and are mainly drawn from the Government Middle Schools. With the exception of candidates for

literary training as Arts Masters and candidates for the Commercial Class, Mission candidates can, as a rule, enter the College only by taking a special preparatory course in science. This state of affairs must continue until an adequate number of science teachers for the Mission Middle Schools has been trained. The Northern College was moved from Katsina and installed in the magnificent new buildings at Kaduna in April.

187. Girls' education throughout the country is progressing satisfactorily, and great strides have been made in the teaching of Domestic Science. Plans for the new buildings for Queen's College on a site at Yaba have been drawn up, and the scheme is now under consideration by Government. The prejudice in the Mohammedan areas in the North against the education of girls is gradually being broken down.

188. The classes for adults at the Native Administration elementary schools in the Northern Provinces are gaining in popularity.

189. The Experimental Broadcasts to Lagos schools have continued throughout the year. Over thirty schools are now equipped to enable them to listen to Radio lessons and talks. The voluntary announcers have included Education Officers and their wives, European Mission Educationists, the Lagos Players, the Medical Officer of Health, Lagos, and Dr. Hanns Melzian of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures.

190. The Lagos After-Care Committee which was instituted at the suggestion of the Nigeria Union of Teachers has rendered good service in finding employment for ex-scholars.

191. The total number of schools in the Northern Provinces was 538 with an enrolment of 24,404. In addition there were 36,838 Koran Classes with 210,285 pupils, and a number of classes for Religious Instruction organised by the Missions. In the Southern Provinces there were 3,533 schools with an enrolment of 267,788 pupils. All these figures show a considerable increase over those for 1937.

Welfare Institutions.

192. The people of Nigeria have not reached that stage where it has become necessary for the state to make provision for its destitute members. The family or clan is still a very vital force and its members look after and support one another in sickness, old age or any other misfortune. For the same reason no provision is required for orphans, all such being considered as part of the family of either their mother or father according to whether the tribe is matrilineal or patrilineal and, in the latter case, whether or not the husband has paid the bride price. In the comparatively few cases where the relatives of such unfortunates cannot be traced provision for their maintenance is made by the Native Administrations or by Government. Thus the Benin

Native Administration maintains a settlement of twenty-one indigent persons who receive a monthly subsistence allowance of five shillings each and in Asaba the Nuns look after a home for orphans, mental defectives and destitute old women. At Yaba near Lagos the Salvation Army maintains an Old People's Refuge, the inmates of which are for the most part aged and infirm paupers discharged from the African Hospital as unlikely to benefit by further treatment; they are subsisted by Government and the authority of the Commissioner of the Colony is required for each admission. Details of the settlements and asylums for lepers and of the organisation of centres for infant welfare and maternity work have been given in Chapter IV; mention may, however, be made of the "Lagos Health and Baby Week", an annual function which enjoys an ever increasing popularity, with its open-air exhibition, lectures, demonstrations and competitions.

193. In addition to the family and clan there are other indigenous forms of association particularly in the heavily populated provinces of the south-east, such as the "company" or "age grade", and "title" societies, which perform the functions of provident societies, saving clubs and the like, assisting members to bury their deceased relatives and providing members who have been disowned by their families with proper funerals. Many of these associations also assist members who find themselves in financial difficulties, advancing them money with which to pay their debts or court fines, and in some cases going as far as to hire lawyers to defend them in court proceedings. There are also more specialised forms of association for mutual benefit such as the trade guilds of the Oyo Province and Unions of produce buyers and motor owners, whose influence is on the increase. Again in most parts of the Southern Provinces "slate" clubs are common, the system being for each member to pay into the club a fixed part of his monthly wage, the total sum thus contributed being paid to each member in turn. A great many of the educated and literate Africans of the Southern Provinces are members of Nigerian branches of various friendly societies of the United Kingdom such as Freemasons, Oddfellows, Rechabites and Foresters, while locally conceived societies for political discussion and mutual aid continue to grow in numbers. In rural areas these are usually associations of young men who meet for the public discussion of social and political questions, with a view to bringing their opinions to the notice of the Native Authorities and Government. This class of society is becoming increasingly politically minded, a notable example being the Ibibio Welfare Union which includes in its membership a number of educated men of every class from the six Ibibio-speaking Districts. Regular meetings are held and subjects of public interest discussed. In the large towns such societies are often found amongst clerks, artisans and professional men whose work has brought them there from other parts of the country, and their basis in that case is the sentimental bond which unites fellow countrymen in exile. Their principal

objects are to help members in difficulty, and to watch and discuss the affairs both of the town in which they are established and also of the area from which their members are derived; in both spheres they are accustomed to make corporate representations to the local authorities, and such resolutions may be of real value to the Administration as an index to the trend of feeling amongst the younger and more literate generation. Similarly organised clubs for social intercourse, literary pursuits, music, drama or games exist amongst the educated classes in nearly all the large centres in Nigeria; in the Northern Provinces these were till recently recruited mainly from the non-moslem elements, but of late they have appeared, with official encouragement, amongst the local staff of certain of the larger Native Administrations, the nucleus being in some cases (e.g. at Kano and Yola) a Library and Reading-room. Libraries of general interest form an essential complement to the educational programme, for they provide an unmercenary inducement to the achievement of literacy in English as well as the means of maintaining it; accordingly their development is being fostered in an increasing number of centres in Nigeria.

194. Organised games, in the North no less than in the South, provide a field for the social energies of an even larger proportion of graduates from the schools and colleges. Association football and cricket are the most popular and "Leagues" have been formed in several Provinces, including European as well as African teams; tennis has a growing appeal, and polo is played by Africans at Kano, Katsina and some other places in the Northern Provinces.

195. The Scout Movement in Nigeria still has to overcome certain difficulties of local organisation, and there has not yet been time for the full effects of the 1937 renovation to manifest themselves. The total number of Scouts at the 1938 Census was less by 438 than the corresponding figure for the previous year; the decrease is due to the disbandment or suspension of fifteen groups and to dismissals of individual scouts on the recommendation of the Chief Scout Commissioner, while newly registered groups and sections are still weak in numbers. Membership on the 30th September, 1938, was as follows:—

Scouts	1,904	(101 Troops)
Wolf Cubs	383	(25 Packs)
Rover Scouts	284	(13 Crews)
Troop Officers..	161	
Cubmasters	37	
Rover Scout Leaders	13	
Commissioners	18	

A notable addition to the Movement during the year was the Troop formed amongst the boys of the Industrial School for Juvenile Offenders at Enugu and duly recognised by Imperial Headquarters; it proved an immediate

success and joined on equal terms with the other troops at a Provincial Jamboree in July, its gymnastic display being acclaimed as the outstanding feature of the meeting.

196. The activities mentioned above are at present those of a very small minority, an element which is, nevertheless, increasing and in the towns exercises an influence out of all proportion to its numbers. For the rest the rural population is served by its own traditional organisations for the promotion of arts and entertainments native to the country from time immemorial. These differ from place to place, but nowhere is there lack of public recreation: vocal and instrumental music, miming and purely rhythmic dancing, mumming, impromptu recitation and epic ballad, boxing, wrestling and hunting—all are regulated by local custom, and where a high standard of performance encourages specialisation there is a tendency for a guild to develop, transcending village or state boundaries and imposing a professional code on all its members. The local community also has its own officials charged with regulating each public activity within its borders and maintaining liaison with the corresponding officials in neighbouring communities. In this manner inter-village wrestling matches are arranged and such joint enterprises as the large scale game drive or the serial celebration of festivals in which each village sends representatives to enjoy its neighbours' hospitality.

CHAPTER XI.

COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORT.

197. The Marine, Port and Railway services of Nigeria are co-ordinated under the executive control of a Director of Transport. There is also a Transport Advisory Board for the country as a whole; local Area Transport Committees for Lagos, Kano and Port Harcourt, with the Director of Public Works, the Resident, Kano, and the Resident, Owerri, as their respective chairmen and a mixed official and non-official membership report to the Board on matters of local concern in these three areas.

Marine.

198. All existing Marine Department services were maintained in a satisfactory manner during the year. Included in these services were such important aids to shipping as the pilotage and towage of vessels, the maintenance of light houses, buoys, and beacons, and in addition a considerable amount of valuable Hydrographic Surveying was accomplished. The usual dredging programme was carried out on Lagos Bar and in the Harbour, and the published depths of water on the Bar and in the channels were

maintained. Marine Colliers transported Udi Coal from Port Harcourt to Lagos as usual, and mails were regularly carried between Lagos and Sapele. Reclamation at Apapa continued, and 856,000 tons of spoil were pumped ashore.

199. Experimental dredging was carried out by the drag-head dredger "Robert Hughes" during the month of January on Forcados Bar, which had been gradually silting up. The primary object of this experiment was to ascertain whether it was practicable for a dredger to work in so exposed a position—almost in the open sea. It was found that such operations were possible in the fine weather season, and 90,000 tons of spoil were dredged in a month. Further experiment will show whether any permanent improvement could be achieved by continuous dredging in such circumstances.

200. Thanks to a dredging unit maintained at Boler Creek the maximum advised draught for vessels proceeding by this route to Degema and Abonema was increased from sixteen to seventeen feet at High Water, Spring Tides. The Bars at Bonny and Akassa were resounded in January, when it was found that the former had considerably improved while conditions at the latter were unchanged. The recommended draught at Bonny was accordingly increased from 21 to 23 feet at High Water, Spring Tides, with a smooth bar.

201. In addition to its normal activities the Department has during 1938 built three Diesel-engined launches, one 70 feet and the other two 36 feet in length. It has also so converted the suction dredger "Lady Clifford" as to enable her to pump spoil ashore direct from her own hopper.

Port Engineering.

202. Conditions for navigation both inside and outside the entrance works at Lagos have shown little change during the year, the permissible draught for vessels having been maintained at twenty-seven feet. The foreshores on either side of the harbour have continued in an unstable state, although reclamation works undertaken on the eastern side have retarded the rate of erosion in this area. Erosion was also marked in the vicinity of Five Cowrie Creek Point, where the construction of permanent protective works became a necessity.

203. The additional transit shed accommodation at the Customs Wharf, Lagos, was completed, while extensive alterations were undertaken for the general improvement of this area. At Apapa (Lagos) various minor works were carried out within the port area with the object of increasing the general efficiency of the port. At Port Harcourt extensive repairs to all four transit sheds and the reconstruction of the dolphins at the Coal Conveyor berth were begun.

Railway.

204. The Nigerian Railway has 1,900 route miles of single track, with a total of 2,184 miles inclusive of sidings. The main line gauge is 3 feet 6 inches. For administration the Railway is divided into Western, Northern and Eastern Districts: the Western District extends from the Port of Lagos to the River Niger at Jebba, a distance of 302½ miles, and includes 26¾ miles of branch line from Ifaw to Idogo. The Northern District extends from Jebba to Nguru (the Bornu terminus), a distance of 540¼ miles, and includes three branches—from Minna Junction to the port of Baro on the River Niger, from Zaria north-westwards to Kaura Namoda in Sokoto Province, and from Zaria south-eastwards by light railway (2 feet 6 inches gauge) to Jos. The Eastern District extends from Kaduna Junction to Port Harcourt, a distance of 569 miles, and includes a branch line from Kafanchan to Jos. There are 191 stations and twenty-five halts now open to traffic.

205. The reconditioning of the Minna-Baro Branch is nearly complete and the line has been opened to day services of passenger and goods trains. The work of relaying the track between Port Harcourt and Enugu has been begun, starting with the worst curves; this has been necessitated by the bad condition of the existing steel sleepers, which are being replaced with the new clip type sleepers.

206. The Akerri bridge has been lengthened by two spans and the river bank on the north side of the bridge has been protected against erosion. Work has continued on the programme for strengthening or renewing over-stressed bridge spans, of which eighty-seven have been treated, including the Zungeru bridge where two spans of 120 feet and one of 100 feet have been replaced.

207. The gross earnings of the Railway for the Financial Year ended 31st March, 1938, were £2,834,967—£168,009 more than the previous year's earnings. The working expenditure for the same period amounted to £1,326,955, with net receipts of £1,508,012. This sum was sufficient to cover full interest charges of £763,666, a contribution to the Renewals Fund of £427,547 and an appropriation to the Reserve Fund of £233,897. The ratio of working expenditure to gross receipts in 1937-38 was 46.81 per cent as against 43.48 per cent in 1936-37. For the calendar year 1938 revenue amounted to £2,337,424, and expenditure to £2,344,288 exclusive of a contribution of £429,387 to the Renewals Fund.

208. The total number of passengers carried was 7,356,766—1,068,950 less than the number carried in 1937. This decrease was in part due to a reduction of suburban services effected in order to open more paths for freight trains. The receipts, however, increased by £13,582; this curious

reversal of the normal trend may be traced to an increase in long distance travel which offset a greater reduction in the number of short journeys undertaken. Goods traffic, including material and livestock, amounted to 881,976 tons—9,872 tons less than the corresponding figure for 1937. The Lagos Town Office and Depot enjoyed considerable popularity, and the revenue for 1938 was £21,582.

209. Numerous concessions and variations of traffic rates were effected, the more important being as follows :—

(*a*) Regulations for Tourist Concession Tickets were revised :

(*b*) Basis of First Class fares was reduced from 4d. to 3d. a mile :

(*c*) The prices of coal and the regulations governing its sale were revised :

(*d*) Through rates for certain fruits, import and export traffic, were introduced in connection with the Nigerian Railway Road Transport Services.

210. The Workshops were fully employed during the year and both overtime and shift working was necessary. The general improvement in goods traffic was maintained during the first half of the year and it was necessary to carry out a heavy repair programme. The output from the Workshops Section of the Mechanical Department during the year was as follows :—

169 Locomotives.

148 Passenger Vehicles.

1,239 Goods Vehicles.

A further five new Garratt 4-6-2—2-6-4 Locomotives were placed in service during the early months of the year.

211. Special attention was given to wagon repairs in order to provide against a peak in goods traffic expected at the end of the year, and in consequence fewer new vehicles were built. Four inspection coach bodies were constructed with local timber by African labour, and the standard of workmanship proved encouragingly high.

212. In the Running Section of the Mechanical Engineering Department some progress has been made with the training of African Drivers, but the frequency of locomotive failures and train delays through lack of technical knowledge and initiative indicates the necessity of stricter and more intensive instruction if adequate performance is to be achieved.

Nevertheless the Garratt engines (501 Class) manned by African Drivers are now giving satisfactory service on the Jebba-Minna section, on which all trains other than the Limited and the Mail are worked by them.

213. The training of apprentices for the Locomotive as well as for the Carriage and Wagon fitting staff has continued ; all newly engaged apprentices must have attained a standard of education equivalent to Lower Middle Class II as a minimum, and it is hoped that a general improvement of work will result from insistence on this initial qualification.

Roads and Bridges.

214. The following table shows the total mileage of roads in Nigeria.

	All-season	*Dry-season*	*Total*
Public Works Department	3,829	..	3,829
Townships	187	..	187
Native Administrations, N.P.	3,883	7,024	10,907
" " S.P.	4,798	396	5,194
Total	12,697	7,420	20,117

215. Of the roads maintained by the Public Works Department 1,141 miles are earth-surfaced, 2,400 miles gravelled and only 288 miles have a bituminous surface. Heavy increases in traffic of recent years have made plain the desirability of extending this last category, particularly in the south-western provinces and in the southern part of the Cameroons Province, and an important programme of resurfacing inaugurated in 1936 is still under execution ; by the end of 1938 about 180 miles had been treated accordingly. General maintenance costs have been reduced as a result of further improvements in soil grading and drainage.

216. Major works undertaken or continued in 1938 include the construction of the Mamfe-Bamenda road and bridges (Cameroons Province), the re-alignment of the Abeokuta-Ijebu Ode road and the building of five large bridges at various places in the Northern and Southern Provinces.

217. " All-season " roads in the Northern Provinces have permanent bridges and, except a few short sections of bitumen, a gravelled surface ; " dry-season " roads are cross-country tracks with earth surface and temporary drifts or causeways at river and stream crossings, and are motorable only for six months of the year at best. On the all-season roads maintained by the Native Administrations of the Northern Provinces

vehicle weights are limited by local restrictions; in the Southern Provinces most of the Native Administration routes are earth roads of secondary importance.

218. The main framework of the approved "Skeleton Trunk Road System" for Nigeria consists of four roads from east to west and two from north to south. The total length of the system is 4,090 miles, of which 1,958 miles were formerly maintained by Native Administrations; Government has lately assumed financial responsibility for the whole.

219. Trunk Roads (Class B) are maintained by the Native Administrations with financial assistance from Government; they are intended ultimately to be open to traffic at all seasons, but for the present the various sections are maintained at standards conforming primarily with local conditions. 1,960 miles of roads have been added to this schedule in 1938.

Posts and Telegraphs.

220. *Postal Services.*—Considerable progress has been made in the extension of the Postal Service to meet growing public demands, and some fifty-four additional offices have been opened.

221. *Mails.*—The regular fortnightly service of Messrs. Elder Dempster Lines, Limited, was supplemented during the year by extra sailings and, in addition, mails were also conveyed to and from Europe as opportunity offered by steamers of Messrs. John Holt & Co., Ltd., the Holland West Africa Line, the Woermann Line and the banana carrying vessels of the Laeisz Line. The internal mails are carried by railway, motor transport and launch services. The outlying Post Offices are served by carrier and canoe transport. A weekly air mail service in both directions between Nigeria and England is operated by Imperial Airways, Limited.

222. *Telegraphs.*—The principal telegraph transmitting offices are at Lagos, Enugu and Kaduna, and each of the three is directly connected with the other two in order to provide alternative channels should one of the main lines be interrupted. During December, however, it was found necessary to work a direct wireless channel between Lagos and Kano to cope with a temporary peak when heavy Christmas and New Year traffic coincided with the reconstruction of some of the lines. The rebuilding of main lines continued and over 200 route miles were covered during the year. There are 108 Post Offices open for telegraph business, and with the growing needs of the service the quadruplex system on occasion proved barely adequate to deal with the traffic offering. Improved methods, involving carrier current systems, are being introduced, and together with reconstructed routes and teleprinters should greatly increase the capacity of the service to meet future demands upon it.

223. *Wireless.*—The wireless stations at Lagos, Badagri, Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe continued in operation for internal services and a sixth station was opened at Okitipupa, situated on one of the lagoons of the Ondo Province. New plant was designed and made for Buea, Bamenda and Mamfe, in order to preclude further breakdowns such as occurred at Mamfe in 1937, but it had not yet been put into service by the end of the year under report. Wireless transmitting and receiving installations are also maintained at Lagos, Oshogbo, Kaduna, Kano and Maiduguri for communication with aircraft on the Imperial Airways route from Khartoum to the Gold Coast. All these, except that at Maiduguri, have been fitted with new apparatus, and direction finders have been added at Lagos and Kano.

224. *Broadcasting.*—The number of privately owned receiving sets continues to increase, and that of subscribers to the radio-distribution service in Lagos rose to 829. The total number of licences issued in 1938 was 2,081.

225. *Telephones.*—The number of subscribers and the volume of traffic have increased since the rates were reduced on the 1st July, 1937. The telephone system is being extended throughout the whole country, and the scheme which has been adopted provides for eventual connection between Lagos, Kano, Enugu, Port Harcourt and Calabar. There are thirty-six Telephone Exchanges in operation and another three are to be added early in 1939. Trunk calls are available within four separate zones, which have still to be connected one with another by telephonic trunks.

226. *Departmental Training Schools.*—Two schools are maintained—the Telegraph School and the Technical School : the former provides for the instruction of Postal Clerks and Telegraphists in all branches of manipulative and counter work, while in the latter African Sub-inspectors receive their training and refresher courses in technical subjects are held from time to time.

Aviation.

227. The weekly mail and passenger service between the Gold Coast, Nigeria and Khartoum, where it connects with the main air route from England to the Cape, has continued throughout 1938, with an increasing volume of passenger traffic. 510 passenger bookings were recorded of which 400 were for external journeys.

228. The construction of Provincial landing grounds was begun at Enugu, Benin and Jos, and the approved programme provides for others at Calabar, Sokoto and Yola, to be put in hand in the near future.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

229. The Native Administrations are encouraged to assume responsibility for the development and upkeep of local works within their areas: some of them have also undertaken on behalf of Government the maintenance of works and services chargeable to central funds, under the supervision of Engineers and Inspectors of the Public Works Department.

230. Contractors are increasingly employed by Government, and work to the value of £60,000 on new buildings was thus executed during the year. A considerable part of the maintenance of roads and buildings was also carried out by petty contract.

231. The Public Works Department maintains a large sawmill at Ijora, near Lagos, for the conversion of locally produced logs; this is playing an important part in the development of the timber trade, both local and export.

232. *Waterworks.*—Existing water supplies have been maintained at twenty-one stations. Improvements have been begun at Calabar, Enugu, Onitsha and Port Harcourt, and those undertaken at Aba have been completed. The construction of new waterworks has been started at Ibadan, Jos, Shika and Zaria, and continued at Ogbomosho. Seven new schemes are under investigation.

233. *Electricity Undertakings.*—Government owned undertakings are maintained at Enugu, Jos, Kaduna, Lagos, Port Harcourt, Yola and Zaria, and the Public Works Department also manages three others on behalf of local Native Administrations at Abeokuta, Kano and Katsina. Supply works are in progress at Calabar, Ibadan and Warri, and proposals for other townships are under consideration.

234. The output of the existing stations in 1938 amounted to 18,125,112 units. There has been a steadily increasing demand for domestic appliances, and heaters have lately been added to the list of those available on hire.

235. The Public Works Department maintains a school at Lagos for the instruction of technical probationers, who are also given practical experience under the Divisional Officers during the period of training. An Engineer officer is attached to the Yaba Higher College for the tuition of special students destined for the technical services. The technical probationers have been employed largely on road surveys and investigations of engineering projects.

CHAPTER XIII.

JUSTICE AND POLICE.

236. The Courts established in Nigeria are as follows :—

The West African Court of Appeal.

The Supreme Court.

The High Court of the Protectorate.

The Magistrates' Courts.

The Native Courts.

237. The jurisdiction exercised by the West African Court of Appeal and the proceedings therein are regulated by the West African Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1933, and by Rules of Court made under the authority of the West African Court of Appeal Orders-in-Council, 1928-35, consolidated.

238. The jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court and the proceedings therein are regulated by the Supreme Court Ordinance. Its territorial jurisdiction is limited to the Colony for all but certain classes of proceedings in respect of which it has jurisdiction in the Protectorate also. The personnel of the Court consists of a Chief Justice and Judges. In addition the Governor appoints Commissioners who exercise limited jurisdiction within the Colony. Criminal causes in the Supreme Court are generally tried on information, but trials before Commissioners are conducted summarily.

239. The following statement shows the number of criminal cases brought before the Supreme Court during the twelve months from 1st November, 1937 to 31st October, 1938 :—

Offences against the person	674
Offences against property	1,130
Offences against Currency	56
Offences against Public Order, Law and Morality..	4,590
Miscellaneous offences	4,507
Total	10,957

240. In the Protectorate the jurisdiction exercised by the High Court and the Magistrates' Courts is regulated by the Protectorate Courts Ordinance, 1933, as amended from time to time. The personnel of the

Courts consists of a Chief Judge, Judges, Assistant Judges and Magistrates. The Chief Justice and Puisne Judges are ex-officio Chief Judge and Judges, respectively, of the Protectorate Courts. Probate, Admiralty and Divorce suits, and cases arising under certain Ordinances are reserved for the Supreme Court. Subject to this reservation the Judges and Assistant Judges enjoy full powers, whilst minor powers are vested in the Magistrates. The High Court and the Magistrates' Courts are, like the Supreme Court, open to legal practitioners.

241. The following is a statement of criminal cases heard in the Courts of the Protectorate during the twelve months from 1st November, 1937 to 31st October, 1938 :—

Description	*Northern Provinces*	*Southern Provinces*	*Total*
Offences against the person	405	2,413	2,818
,, ,, property	1,016	2,919	3,935
,, ,, Currency	47	359	406
,, ,, Public Order, Law and Morality	837	3,826	4,663
Miscellaneous offences	1,974	7,592	9,566
TOTAL	4,279	17,109	21,388

242. The Native Courts Ordinance, 1933, provides for the constitution of Native Courts. Each Resident may by warrant, and subject to the approval of the Governor, establish Native Courts at convenient places within his Province and the jurisdiction of each Court is defined by the warrant establishing it. The law administered by Native Courts is the local native law and custom but they are further authorised to administer certain Ordinances. All Native Tribunals are subject to control by the Administrative staff and, except in a few cases which come solely within the purview of Native tribunals, there are avenues of appeal from the lowest Native Court either to a Final Native Court of Appeal, to the Governor or to the High Court of the Protectorate and in the last case, under certain conditions, to the West African Court of Appeal.

243. The whole of the Protectorate is covered by the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. The powers of these Courts vary according to the development of the place in which they are situated and the intellectual capacity of their members. There are thus four grades of Court whose powers vary from that of three months imprisonment to full powers including the death sentence, which is, however, subject to confirmation by the Governor. The following table shows the number of civil and criminal cases tried in the Native Courts in the year 1938.

Province	*Population*	*Native Courts*	*Criminal Cases*	*Civil Cases including Adultery*
Adamawa ..	682,066	55	5,137	8,863
Bauchi ..	1,029,771	48	4,646	22,362
Benue ..	1,018,087	112	5,869	13,453
Bornu ..	1,054,462	38	3,614	7,056
Ilorin	473,345	32	1,312	5,400
Kabba ..	512,213	40	4,175	7,762
Kano ..	2,638,139	37	12,372	32,509
Katsina ..	1,076,016	22	4,465	18,767
Niger	471,732	56	3,780	4,843
Plateau ..	553,970	81	3,987	9,217
Sokoto ..	1,979,274	61	7,229	18,337
Zaria	447,939	36	1,656	11,544
Total, Northern Provinces ..	11,937,014	618	58,242	160,113
Abeokuta ..	536,060	42	2,384	5,247
Benin	483,277	188	7,881	15,424
Calabar ..	908,858	105	12,273	40,657
Cameroons ..	445,753	91	3,538	10,388
Ijebu	306,837	24	2,217	2,289
Ogoja	687,657	182	6,038	8,662
Ondo ..	476,968	103	9,977	7,134
Onitsha ..	1,096,323	74	7,643	9,584
Owerri ..	1,613,973	145	12,893	28,586
Oyo	1,342,259	81	3,104	15,730
Warri	423,524	255	4,707	8,289
Total, Southern Provinces ..	8,321,489	1,290	72,655	151,990

Payment of Fines.

244. Ample time is always allowed for payment of fines. There is no provision for probation in the Native Courts except for juvenile offenders. The proportion of imprisonment to fines is shown in the following table for the year 1938.

	Sentences of fines *	*Sentences of imprisonment* †	*Sentences of fine or imprisonment in default*‡	*Total prosecutions*
SUPREME COURT.				
Colony	4,727	617	741	10,957
PROTECTORATE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces..	2,283	1,186	672	4,279
Southern "	9,336	5,665	332	17,109
TOTAL	11,619	6,851	1,004	21,388
NATIVE COURTS.				
Northern Provinces	40,392	13,519	..	64,440
Southern "	42,477	15,308	7,254	149,235
TOTAL	82,869	28,827	7,254	213,675

* For Supreme Court. Total of fines actually paid.
† " " Includes imprisonment instead of fine.
‡ " " Where person was imprisoned in default but eventually paid the fine less value of imprisonment Figures not available for other courts.

Police.

245. The Nigeria Police Force is administered by a Commissioner, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, with headquarters at Lagos. The Criminal Investigation Branch, the Central Motor Registry and the Immigration and Passport section form part of the headquarters establishment but are separately housed. The Criminal Investigation Branch and the Immigration and Passport section are each controlled by a Superintendent of Police, and the Central Motor Registry by a British Inspector; these officers are directly responsible to the Commissioner.

246. The Force is responsible for the preservation of law, order and public security throughout Nigeria but its main activities are confined to the Colony, the Southern Provinces (excluding Oyo, Abeokuta and Ijebu Provinces) and the townships of the Northern Provinces. Outside these areas, the various Native Administration Forces undertake the suppression and detection of crime, the assistance of the Nigeria Police being sought when occasion arises.

247. The total number of offences recorded as receiving the attention of the Nigeria Police or the Native Administration forces in 1938 was 17,064, as against 17,991 in 1937. Offences against the person and against property

were fewer by 481 and 213 respectively, while the total of other offences showed a decrease of 233 as compared with the previous year's figures. These decreases principally affected the Southern Provinces. In the Northern Provinces there was an increase in coining and kindred offences, and there were fourteen more cases of child-stealing, which had diminished considerably from 1936 to 1937. The incidence of crime may be regarded as normal during the period under report, and the general position as satisfactory.

Prisons.

248. There are two types of prisons in Nigeria—Native Administration prisons and Government prisons. The former accommodate prisoners sentenced in the Native Courts and are controlled by the Native Administrations concerned, under the supervision of Administrative Officers and subject to constant inspection by them and by Medical Officers. The utmost attention is paid to the conditions under which the prisoners live and work; the mark system has been introduced in the larger institutions, and privileges are awarded for good conduct.

249. There is at least one Native Administration prison at each Native Administration centre in the Northern Provinces, and in the Southern Provinces such prisons are maintained at Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ife, Ijebu Ode, Ilesha, Oshogbo and Oyo. The daily average number of persons detained in all Native Administration prisons in 1938 was 4,539 (Northern Provinces 4,264, Southern Provinces 275). The death rate per thousand of daily average was 17.12 in the Northern Provinces and 22.72 in the Southern Provinces.

250. The Government prisons accommodate prisoners sentenced by the Supreme Court and the Courts of the Protectorate, and also most of those sentenced by Native Courts in the Southern Provinces. They comprise two grades :—

(*a*) Convict Prisons, for all classes of prisoners, including those with sentences of two years and over.

(*b*) Provincial and Divisional Prisons, for all classes of prisoners except those with sentences of two years and over.

251. The Government prisons were formerly organised under two departments, one for the Northern Provinces, and one for the Southern Provinces and Colony. The Northern Provinces department was controlled by the Commissioner of the Nigeria Police, acting as a Director of Prisons, and had its own complement of European Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents, African Warders and Clerical Staff; the Southern Provinces and Colony department was controlled by a Director of Prisons. On the 1st April, 1938, the two were amalgamated and now form a Central Department under a single Director of Prisons.

252. At the close of the year 1938 forty-seven prisons were being maintained by Government in the Southern Provinces and Colony and five in the Northern Provinces. These comprised seven convict prisons, eleven provincial prisons and thirty-four divisional prisons: all the convict prisons are of permanent construction, as are seven of the Provincial and two of the divisional prisons; the others, situated in various provincial and Divisional headquarters, are of semi-permanent or temporary construction. The convict prisons are in the charge of Superintendents or Assistant Superintendents of the Prisons Department; of the remainder, two, which will probably be closed in 1939, are in the charge of Police Officers, and Administrative Officers are responsible for all the rest.

253. The total population of the Government prisons carried on the registers for the year 1938 was 36,398, and was composed as follows:—

Under warrants of the Supreme Court ..	2,418
" " " Provincial Courts ..	343
" " " Protectorate Courts ..	17,727
" " " Native Courts ..	15,910
Total.. ..	36,398

The daily average number of persons detained in all Government prisons in 1938 was 6885.84.

254. The general health of the prisoners is good; the diet is ample, and except those suffering from some disease on admission few prisoners fail to put on weight while they are serving their sentences.

255. So far as available staff and accommodation permit, the inmates of each Government prison are kept in segregated classes, in order to avoid contact between habitual criminals, first offenders and adolescents. Under the mark system now in force a prisoner serving a sentence of two years or more may by good work and conduct earn a maximum remission of one quarter of his sentence; the extension of the system to apply to those serving sentences of more than one month is under consideration.

256. Instruction in the following trades is given to convicts, and a high standard of workmanship has been maintained by them during the year:—

Tinsmithing	Boot and shoe repairing	Printing
Blacksmithing	Furniture making	Weaving
Carpentry	Brick making	Mat making
Tailoring	Bricklaying	Basket making.

Prisoner artisans have been fully occupied with work on the many new buildings of permanent construction which have been completed during the year.

257. Legislation for the treatment of juvenile offenders was revised and enlarged by the passing of the Native Children (Custody and Reformation) Amendment) Ordinance of 1932, so that effect might be given to the recommendations of the Colonial Office Conference of 1930. There are at present three Reformatories to which boys convicted of criminal offences may be committed by mandate—the Government Industrial School at Enugu, the Salvation Army's Industrial Home (subsidised by Government) at Yaba, and the Kano Native Administration's Juvenile Reformatory near Kano City; the last receives boys convicted by Native Courts in the Northern Provinces who have been persistent offenders and lack guardians capable of assuming responsibility for them on probation. Treatment at these institutions is in accordance with modern principles and is adjusted to the mental or physical capacity of the individual.

CHAPTER XIV.

LEGISLATION.

258. The following are the more important enactments of 1938:—

259. The Administrator-General's Ordinance, 1938, (No. 14 of 1938) which applies to any estate in respect of which a grant of probate or letters of administration may be issued by the Supreme Court and gives the Administrator-General power to wind up such estates.

260. The Public Trustee Ordinance, 1938, (No. 15 of 1938) which provides for the appointment of a public trustee and empowers the latter to accept and give effect to the purposes of any trust.

261. The Lighting Control Ordinance, 1938, (No. 17 of 1938) which provides for the making of regulations by the Governor in Council for the total or partial cessation of lighting in Nigeria on the occasion of any emergency.

262 The Lagos (Roads, Drains and Markets Improvement) Loan Ordinance, 1938, (No. 19 of 1938) which provides for the raising of a loan of £42,500 for the purpose of improvements in existing, and the construction of new, roads, drains and markets in the Township of Lagos.

263. The Wild Animals Preservation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1938, (No. 28 of 1938) which provides for regulations to be made by the Governor in Council prohibiting the carrying of any specified kinds of arms, lamps or other articles by persons hunting.

264. The Local Forces Ordinance, 1938, (No. 32 of 1938) which provides for the establishment of a local defence force and the training of Europeans as officers and of Africans as officers and soldiers. The Ordinance repeals the European Reserve Force Ordinance.

265. The Nigeria Naval Defence Force (Supplemental) Ordinance, 1938, (No. 36 of 1938), which provides for the establishment and training of a Naval Defence Force and the maintaining and using, either in conjunction with any other Colony or not, of vessels of war.

266. The Trade Unions Ordinance, 1938, (No. 44 of 1938) which provides for the formation and registration of Trade Unions.

267. The Moneylenders Ordinance, 1938, (No. 45 of 1938) which repeals the existing Moneylenders Ordinance and provides more comprehensively for the regulation of the business of money-lending.

CHAPTER XV.

BANKING, CURRENCY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

268. *Banking.*—The Bank of British West Africa, Limited, and Barclay's Bank (Dominion, Colonial and Overseas) have respectively seventeen and nine branches established at stations throughout Nigeria, and the latter Bank has a branch in the Cameroons under British Mandate.

269. The business of the Post Office Savings Bank has continued to expand, as is shown in the following table :—

	1936	1937	1938	*Increase* 1938-1937
Branches	77	86	95	9
Depositors ..	29,291	35,043	39,830	4,787
Individual transactions —deposits and withdrawals	85,065	100,707	109,915	9,208

	£	£	£	£
Deposits paid in ..	86,617	118,001	120,393	2,392
,, withdrawn	61,429	83,866	98,032	14,166
On deposit, 31st Dec.	115,443	149.578	171,939	22,361

270. *Currency.*—The following coins and notes are current in Nigeria :—

(*a*) British gold, silver and bronze coins.

(*b*) West African Currency Board silver and " alloy " coins of the following denominations :—

2s., 1s., 6d. and 3d.

(*c*) West African Currency Board nickel bronze coins of the following denominations :—

1d., ½d. and one-tenth of a penny.

(*d*) West African Currency Board notes in denominations of £1 and 10s. There are also small numbers of £5, 2s. and 1s. notes remaining in circulation which are in process of withdrawal.

West African Silver coin to the value of £50,555 was withdrawn from circulation during the year 1937-38 and shipped to the United Kingdom to be melted down.

271. In order to combat the making of counterfeit coin it has been found necessary to introduce a new type of alloy coin with a specially designed edge, for denominations of 2s., 1s. and 6d. A new threepenny piece made of nickel bronze is in course of manufacture and the supply of alloy coins of this denomination will be discontinued. Distribution of the new coinage begins in January, 1939.

272. Owing to Inter-Colonial movements in coin and currency notes it is not possible to estimate the amounts which are in circulation in Nigeria, but for the British West African Dependencies collectively the following totals are recorded :—

	30th June, 1936	*30th June*, 1937	*30th June*, 1938
	£	£	£
West African Silver Coin	1,290,300	1,257,241	1,208,067
,, ,, Alloy Coin..	9,541,138	14,748,387	11,710,310
,, ,, Nickel Bronze Coin ..	732,474	888,574	949,096
,, ,, Currency Notes	976,247	2,374,909	2,500,324

CHAPTER XVI.

PUBLIC FINANCE AND TAXATION.

273. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The Revenue and Expenditure for the past five years are as follows :—

Year	*True Revenue*	*True Expenditure*	*Expenditure on Loan Works*
	£	£	£
1933-34 ..	6,750,407	6,898,816	102,251
1934-35 ..	7,000,625	6,876,526	384,182
1935-36 ..	7,929,712	7,690,971	73,294
1936-37 ..	6,259,547	6,061,348	56,337
1937-38 ..	7,342,450	7,375,570	76,693

Expenditure for the years 1933-34 to 1935-36 includes the annual loss on the Nigerian Railway.

274. Revenue and Expenditure for the six months April to September, 1938, excluding the Nigerian Railway Revenue and Expenditure, amounted to £2,583,654 and £3,285,516 respectively. The expenditure actually charged to the 1927 and 1930 Loan Funds during that period, is £ Nil and £46,901 1s. 1d. respectively. The revised estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the financial year 1938-39 are £5,698,539 and £6,631,000 respectively.

275. *Debt.*—The Public Debt at 30th September, 1938, amounted to £24,764,599 and the accumulated Sinking Funds to £3,018,230. There is also a Supplementary Sinking Fund which amounted on 30th September, 1938, to £1,134,536.

276. All Nigerian Loans rank as " Trustee Securities " and are quoted on the London Stock Exchange. They are listed in the following table, which also shows the middle market prices quoted for them on the 30th September, 1938 :—

	Amount Outstanding	*Description of Stock*	*Quotation*
	£		
1.	6,363,226	Nigeria 6% Inscribed Stock, 1949-79	.. 121½
2.	5,700,000	" 4% " " 1963 ..	.. 103½
3.	4,250,000	" 5% " " 1947-57	.. 110½
4.	4,263,373	" 5% " " 1950-60	.. 111½
5.	4,188,000	" 3% " " 1955 ..	.. 94½

277. The annual charges for the service of the Public Debt on account of interest and Sinking Fund, in the year 1937-38 amounted to £1,748,194. The Railway contributed £643,779 in respect of interest on Capital Works Expenditure financed from Loan Funds.

278. *Assets.*—The Balance Sheet of Nigeria is published monthly in the Nigeria Gazette and from that of the 30th September, 1938, it may be seen that the excess of Assets over Liabilities at that date amounted to £2,084,533, which is £701,862 less than the surplus at the beginning of the financial year 1938-39. This difference represents the amount by which the expenditure of Nigeria exceeded the revenue (exclusive of the Railway) during the six months April to September, 1938.

279. *Loan Funds.*—The unexpended balance amounted to £384,433 on the 30th of September, 1938.

280. The following figures show the balances of some of the larger Appropriated Funds at 30th September, 1938 :—

	£
Reserve Fund	500,000
Supplementary Sinking Fund	1,134,536
Stock Transfer Stamp Duty Fund	68,015
Electricity Renewals Fund	216,125
Marine Renewals Fund	496,313
Water Supplies Renewals Fund	211,177

281. *Taxation.*—All adult male persons in the Colony are subject to a graduated Income Tax, not exceeding 1 per cent, or a minimum tax of 5s. per annum, and throughout the Protectorate male non-natives in receipt of income exceeding £30 per annum are subject to a graduated Income Tax at a similar rate. Natives and Native Foreigners in the Protectorate and the Cameroons under British Mandate pay taxes in accordance with the various forms of assessment described in subsequent sections of this chapter. Outside the Colony the taxes, except those due from non-natives, are collected by the Native Administrations, which retain the share authorised in each case and pay the balance to Government.

282. The actual revenue received by the Central Government from direct taxation in the Financial Year 1937-38 was as follows :—

	£
General Tax, Northern Provinces	468,579
Cattle Tax, Northern Provinces	89,722
General Tax, Southern Provinces	252,793
Cattle Tax, Southern Provinces	2,226
Income Tax, Colony	26,728
Income Tax, Protectorate	14,109

283. *Customs Tariff (Summarised).*—The first schedule to the Customs Tariff Ordinance enumerates articles under thirty-two headings (exclusive of sub-divisions) on which import duties are imposed. The duties are 6⅔ per cent *ad valorem* on articles such as blacking and polishes, bicycles, tricycles, brooms and brushes (domestic), painters' colours, sewing machines, etc.; 10 per cent *ad valorem* on hardware, earthenware and glassware, cutlery, furniture, musical instruments, etc.; a specific rate on alcoholic liquor (beer and stout 2s. the imperial gallon, wines 6s. to 18s. the imperial gallon, gin 24s. 10d. to 28s. 9d., other spirits 30s. 10d. to 51s. 6d.); fire-arms 12s. 6d., 16s. and £1 each and ammunition 2s. 6d. and 5s. per hundred rounds; cement 4d. the 100 lb.; salt 2s. 6d. the 100 lb.; soap 4s. the 100 lb.; sugar 2s. 3d. the 100 lb.; tobacco, unmanufactured, 2s. 2d. the lb. and manufactured 4s. the lb.; cigars 8s. the hundred; cigarettes 2s. 2d. the hundred; provisions at varying rates; woven piece goods at various rates. All articles not enumerated in the list and not specifically exempted are charged at 10 per cent *ad valorem*, the value being assessed at the market value at the port of entry.

284. There is an export duty on cocoa (£1 3s. 4d. the ton), palm kernels oil (£2 the ton), palm kernels (10s. 6d. the ton), palm oil (11s. 6d. the ton), tin (1s. 6d. the ton), fresh bananas (1½d. per count bunch) and dry bananas (2d. per 10 lb.).

285. *Excise and Stamp Duties.*—The revenue derived from licences and stamp duties in the year 1937-38 was as follows:—

Licences:—	£
Game	471
Liquor	7,341
Motor Vehicles and Drivers	101,466
Storage of Petroleum	632
Arms and Ammunition	2,138
Boat and Canoe Licences	1,281
Forestry General	433
Wireless Licences	990
Unclassified	1,299
Stamp Duties	12,997
Total .. £	129,048

286. *Native Administrations.*—The finances of the Native Administrations are administered through 148 Native Treasuries each of which has its own Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure. Their revenue is mainly derived from a proportion of the direct taxes, the Native Administration's share varying from 50 per cent to 80 per cent of the total collected according to its status, development and commitments. The following table shows the total amounts of Revenue, Expenditure and Reserves for the financial year 1937-38.

		Revenue	*Expenditure*	*Reserves*
		£	£	£
Northern Provinces	..	950,360	1,014,680	1,221,344
Southern Provinces	..	591,551	568,592	586,664
Total ..	£	1,541,911	1,583,272	1,808,008

Direct Taxes—Assessment and Collection.

287. The aim of Government's policy in regard to assessment throughout the country is to ensure that every man shall be taxed according to his income. So wide a diversity of political, social and economic development as is found in the Protectorate, however, demands that the machinery of assessment and collection should be adapted to the conditions prevailing in each locality; moreover the assessment must be understood by the people, and not only be equitable but so appear to them.

288. The methods in use in the Protectorate fall into three main categories :—

(*i*) Assessment of the Village or Hamlet as a whole, the distribution of the resultant "lump sum" amongst the individual tax payers being left to the local headman and elders.

(*ii*) Assessment of the average income of the adult male and imposition of a flat rate poll tax thereon.

(*iii*) Assessment of average income within each class of the community and the assignment of an appropriate flat rate payable by individuals therein.

The basis of each of these methods is a thorough investigation of the resources of the district in which the assessment is to apply. In the first case the Administrative Officer concerned ascertains the exact population in categories of age, sex and occupation, computes the area cultivated and the yield and value of the various crops and of such livestock as is kept and also the earnings of the "industrials" (those whose main livelihood is derived

from a trade or craft other than agriculture). The results are embodied in an " Assessment Report " which includes recommendations as to the " lump sums " to be levied as tax on the agricultural and industrial groups respectively, the maximum for the former being 10 per cent of total income and for the latter considerably less. The incidence proposed for each class or local community is also considered—*i.e.* the average contribution required from the individual tax-payer to make up the lump sum : the report is scrutinised by the Resident of the Province who submits it with his comments and recommendations to the Chief Commissioner for final approval. The incidences approved under such an assessment form the basis of subsequent years' lump sum demands, each of which is the product of the incidence and the number of taxable persons ascertained at the annual revision of the census. Minor adjustments of the original incidence may be made from year to year to meet variations of harvests and market prices, and if at any time it is found that circumstances have radically changed a fresh inquiry may be ordered for the revision of the original assessment.

289. The lump sum and the incidence are announced to the people each year, and before collection begins the village authorities—whether headman and elders or chief in council—determine and record how much each individual is to pay. Their list is scrutinised and, if necessary, adjusted by the District authority or the Administrative Officer, and the village or hamlet headmen then collect the tax accordingly, issuing an individual receipt to each tax-payer.

290. This system requires a high standard of honesty, intelligent co-operation and accuracy on the part of all concerned, and in less developed areas, where individual differences of wealth are relatively small, there is a tendency for the people themselves to insist on treating the incidence as a flat rate for poll tax. An intermediate stage is found where they take a rate somewhat below the incidence as a starting point ; when everyone has paid at this rate the outstanding balance of the lump sum assessment is made up by the more or less voluntary contributions of the wealthier or more public-spirited citizens. Close administrative supervision is necessary to guard against the opposite tendency for rich and influential persons to pay too little and so cause their poorer neighbours to be over-assessed.

291. The *locus classicus* of the " lump sum " method is the Northern Emirates, where it has worked satisfactorily since the early years of the Administration ; its principal advantages are its flexibility and the financial experience which it affords to the village authorities. In other parts of the country it has proved less suitable to local conditions : in backward areas definite knowledge of the extent of his liability is more important to the tax-payer than its nice adjustment to his income, and a fixed poll tax is preferable by reason of its simplicity ; where strong communal spirit exists

amongst people so assessed an approximate graduation is achieved spontaneously inasmuch as the richer householders assist their poorer kinsmen and neighbours, but the individual's liability to Government remains strictly defined.

292. An alternative route towards the achievement of a truly adjusted personal income tax is found in the third method noted above—assessment of average income in the various economic classes of the community. This has been successfully employed in certain areas of both Northern and Southern Provinces; in its simplest form with only two or three categories and a flat rate for each it is suited to regions in which the people are unsophisticated but individualistic; it is hardly more difficult for them to understand than the single poll tax and lends itself equally well to the use of standardised counterfoil demand notes and receipts. In the wealthier and more highly developed areas it is elaborated in accordance with local needs; the number of income classes may be increased to provide one or more grades for every main occupation, and a graduated scale of personal tax may be applied to the wealthier members of the community, such as salaried employees, whose incomes are readily ascertainable. In certain districts the system has been carried to its logical conclusion and each individual tax-payer's income is separately assessed by the central authority.

293. In general the actual collection of tax from individuals is the responsibility of village chiefs or other local authorities who are paid fixed salaries, or, in some of the less wealthy communities, receive as annual remuneration a sum proportionate (up to 10%) to the tax collected by them.

CHAPTER XVII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

294. Nigeria was represented at the Glasgow Empire Exhibition, sharing the West African Pavilion with the Gold Coast and Sierra Leone. The Nigerian Government supplied the inlaid floors and panelling for the Royal Apartments used by the King and Queen on the opening day and by other members of the Royal Family on subsequent occasions. Timber, hides, skins and native arts and crafts were the special features of the Nigerian exhibit; the leather and hardwoods, including the beautiful furniture made entirely from Nigerian products and the floors and panelling *en suite*, excited general admiration and were favourably noticed by the King when His Majesty inspected the Pavilion after the inaugural

ceremonies. At a later date Queen Mary also visited the Nigerian section and accepted a vellum-lined box of Sapele Mahogany containing gloves made from Nigerian skins. Between the first day, when some thirty thousand people passed through the Pavilion, and the closing date five months later a truly enormous number of visitors was able to see and appreciate the special qualities and varied nature of Nigerian exports.

295. Wild rumours that the transfer of Nigeria to the German Government was in contemplation spread through part of the country towards the end of the year and caused some uneasiness, which was finally allayed in November when the Governor denied categorically in Legislative Council that there was any intention of considering such a transfer.

296. Nigeria was visited in April by a Commission appointed by the Secretary of State to report on the marketing of cocoa, and in November by a Mission composed of Members of Parliament and economic experts under the auspices of the Leverhulme Trust.

297. The Third West African Agricultural Conference was held in Nigeria in June; it was attended by delegates from the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia, and by Administrative, Forestry and Veterinary Officers in addition to those of the Agricultural Department.

298. Visits were paid to Nigerian ports in the course of the year by the following ships of the Royal Navy:—

H.M.S. Amphion (flying the flag of Vice-Admiral C. H. D'Oyly Lyon, C.B.)

H.M.S. Rochester
" Penzance
" Londonderry

H.M.S. Milford
" Bridgewater.

Four submarines of the French navy visited Nigerian ports—the "Achille" and "Argo" (Lagos) and the "Pasteur" and "Ajax" (Victoria), and also the French Colonial despatch boat "D'Entrecasteaux".

299. The consolidation of the Laws of Nigeria was begun on the 16th September by the Attorney-General as Commissioner for Revision of the Laws. The last edition was published in 1923, and it is hoped that the new edition of the Ordinances will be completed in time for issue early in 1940.

300. The second Yoruba Conference was opened by the Governor in March at Ife and was attended by thirteen Heads of Native Administrations of the South-western Provinces. In May eight Emirs, including those of Kano, Zaria and Bauchi, assembled at Katsina for the opening of its Native Administration's new Central Offices by the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces.

301. Silver and bronze medals of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals were awarded to certain Emirs in the course of the year, in recognition of their personal efforts for the welfare of animals, particularly in promoting the introduction of a humane type of bit for horses.

302. The Olowo of Owo, Olagbegi, died in February after a reign of nearly thirty-five years. His successor, Atanleye II, was installed on the 8th May.

303. The Most Reverend Bishop Francis O'Rourke died in Lagos on the 28th October : he was Titular Bishop of Gordo and as Vicar Apostolic of the Bight of Benin was head of the Roman Catholic Mission in Nigeria.

304. Hassan, Sultan of Sokoto, spiritual leader of the majority of the Moslems of Nigeria, died on the 31st May : his neighbour, Usumanu, Emir of Gwandu, had predeceased him in March. These two deaths were widely mourned in the Northern Provinces.

APPENDIX.

The following list gives a selection of official and other publications bearing on the subject of this report.

	£	s.	d.
LEGAL :			
*The Laws of Nigeria (1923) : 4 Volumes	5	0	0
* „ „ 1933 Supplement	(Out of print)		
*Legislation of 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937 : 5 Volumes each		10	0
*Customs Laws of Nigeria (1937)	1	0	0
*Customs Tariffs, Import and Export		0	6
PERIODICALS :			
*Northern Provinces Annual Report		3	6
*Southern Provinces Annual Report		3	6
*Departmental Annual Reports, at various prices, from 1s. to 10s.			
*Blue Book	1	0	0
*Trade Report		7	6
*Monthly Trade Summary : annual subscription	1	1	0
*Nigeria Gazette (weekly) „ „	2	0	0
*Staff List (six monthly)		2	6

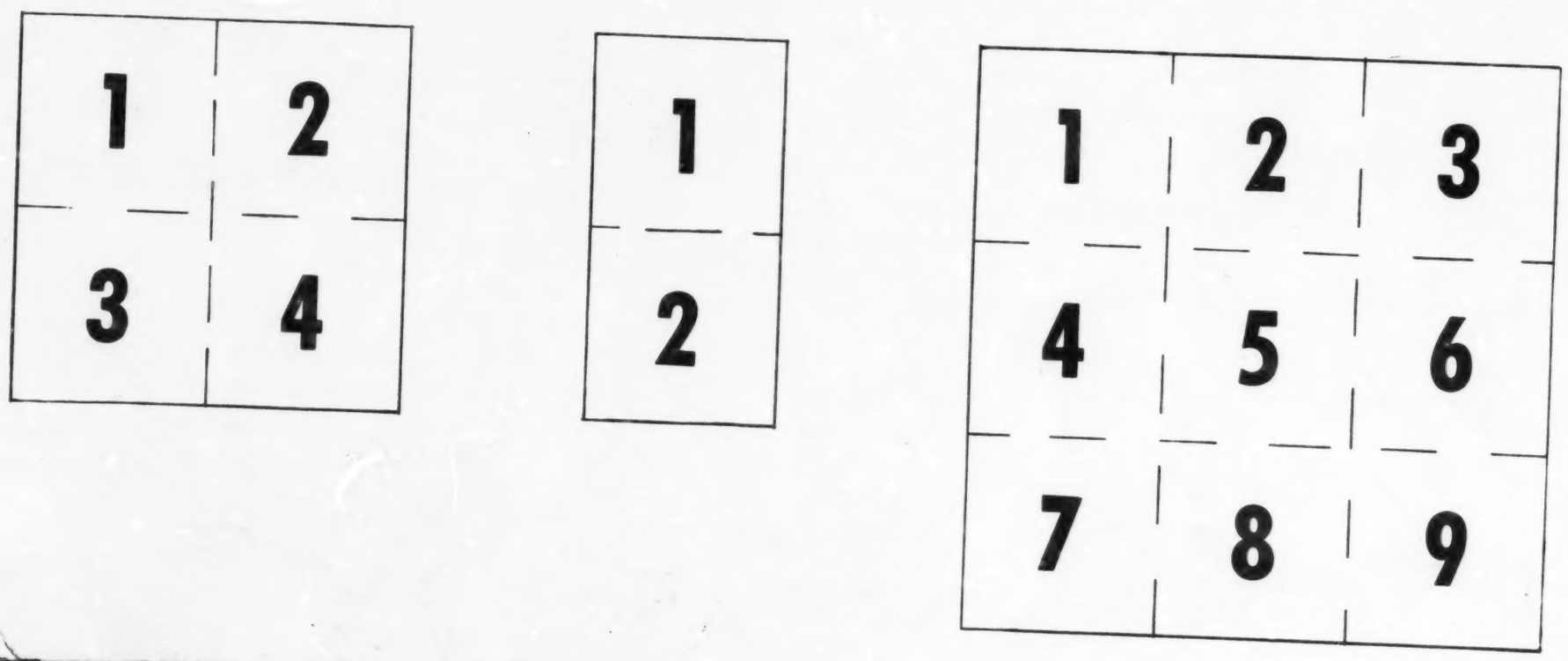
	£	s.	d.
HISTORY:			
A History of Nigeria (Burns)		15	0
A History of the Yorubas (Johnson)		8	6
Nigeria under British Rule (Geary)		5	0
A Short History of Nigeria (Niven)		3	9
Muhammadan Emirates of Nigeria (Hogben)		10	6
MISCELLANEOUS:			
*The Principles of Native Administration and their Application (Cameron)		1	0
Native Administration (Perham)		17	6
An African Survey (Hailey)	1	1	0
*Nigeria Handbook, 11th edition		7	6
The Northern Tribes of Nigeria, 2 Volumes (Meek) ..	1	16	0
The Peoples of Southern Nigeria, 4 Volumes (Talbot) ..	3	10	0
GEOLOGY:			
Geology and Geography of Northern Nigeria (Falconer) ..		10	0
*Geological Survey Bulletins:—			
11. The Tin Fields of Zaria and Kano Provinces: Tinstone in Calabar		10	0
15. The Chad Basin: Geology and Water Supply ..		7	6
*Sessional Paper No. 17 of 1935:—			
The Nigerian Gold Field		1	0
FORESTRY:			
*Sessional Paper No. 7 of 1934:—			
Report on the Commercial Possibilities and Development of Forests in Nigeria		2	0
*Sessional Paper No. 37 of 1937:—			
Report of the Anglo-French Forestry Commission ..		2	0

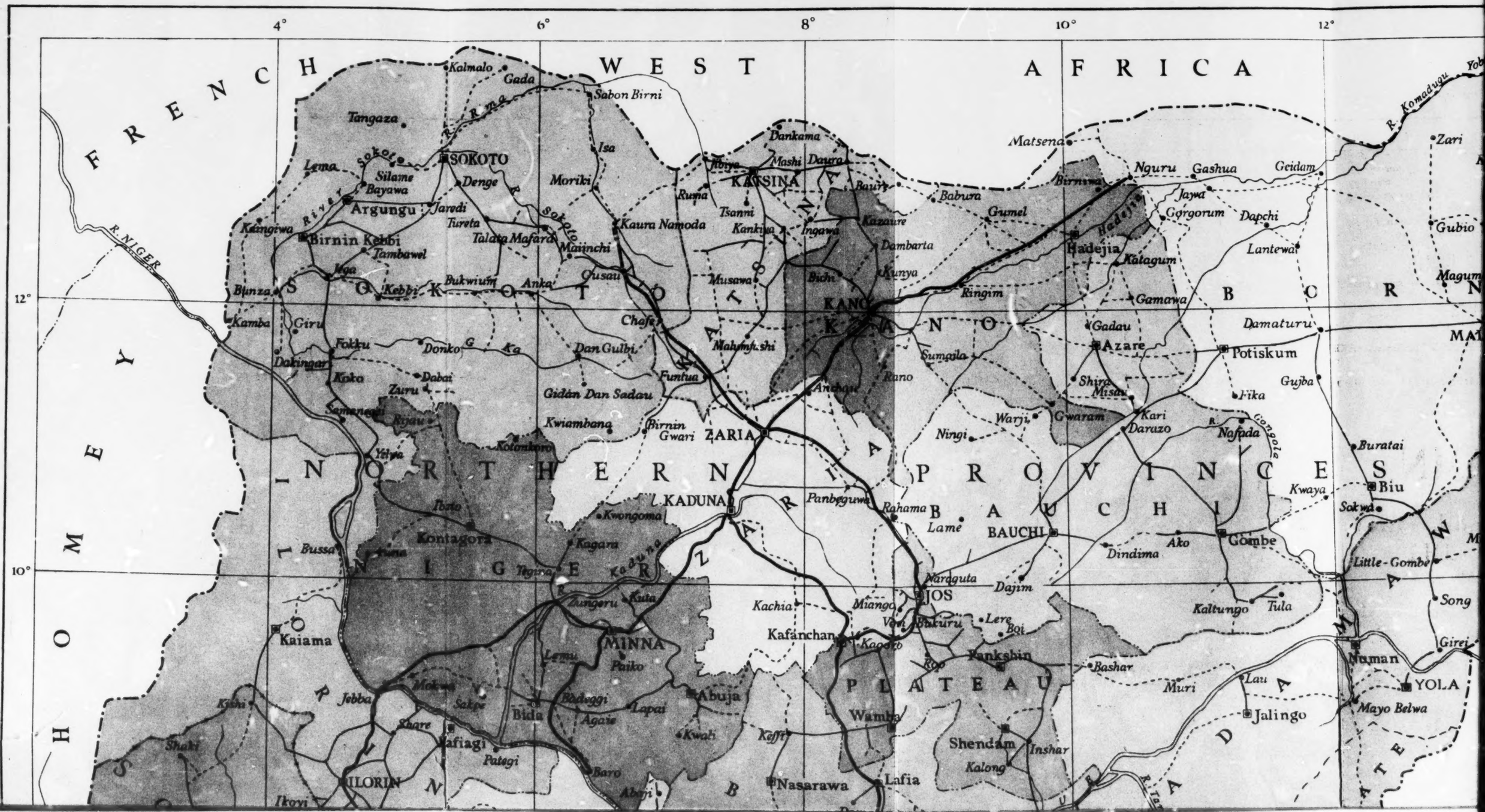
	£	s.	d.
MAPS† :			
Map of Nigeria (1938), scale 1/3,000,000 (mounted)		2	6
Map of Nigeria (1924), scale 1/500,000 : fifteen sheets, each sheet		7	6
(These sheets are under revision, and Sheet No. 14 is out of print. *Revised Sheets* Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13 and 15 are available, each sheet		5	0
Geological Map of Nigeria (provisional), scale 1/2,000,000 (mounted)		7	6

*Obtainable through the Crown Agents for the Colonies, 4, Millbank, London, S.W.1., or through the C.M.S. Bookshop, Lagos.

†Obtainable from the Land and Survey Department, Lagos, or through Messrs. Edward Stanford, Ltd., 12, Long Acre, London, W.C.2.

Maps on this order too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed clockwise beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method.

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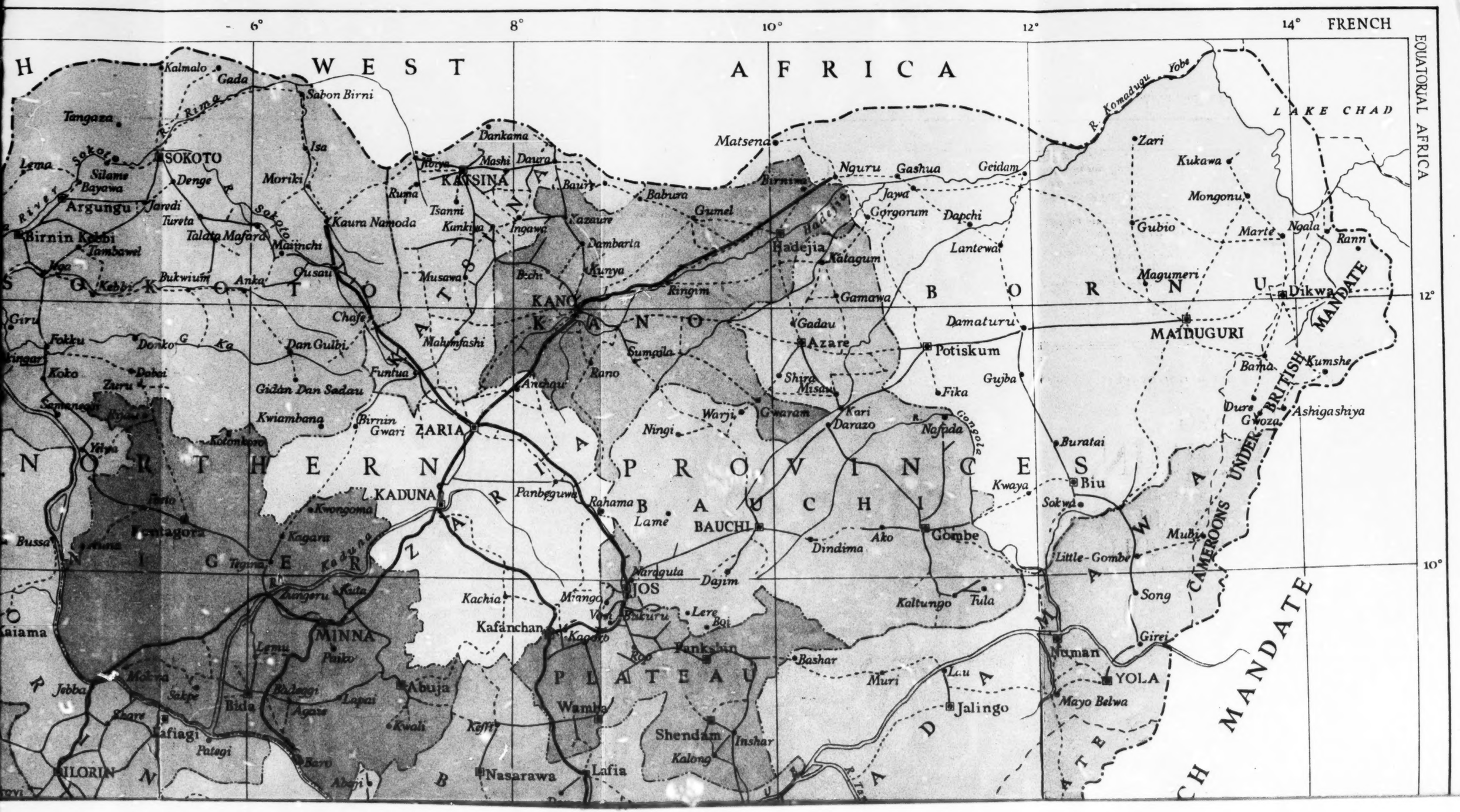
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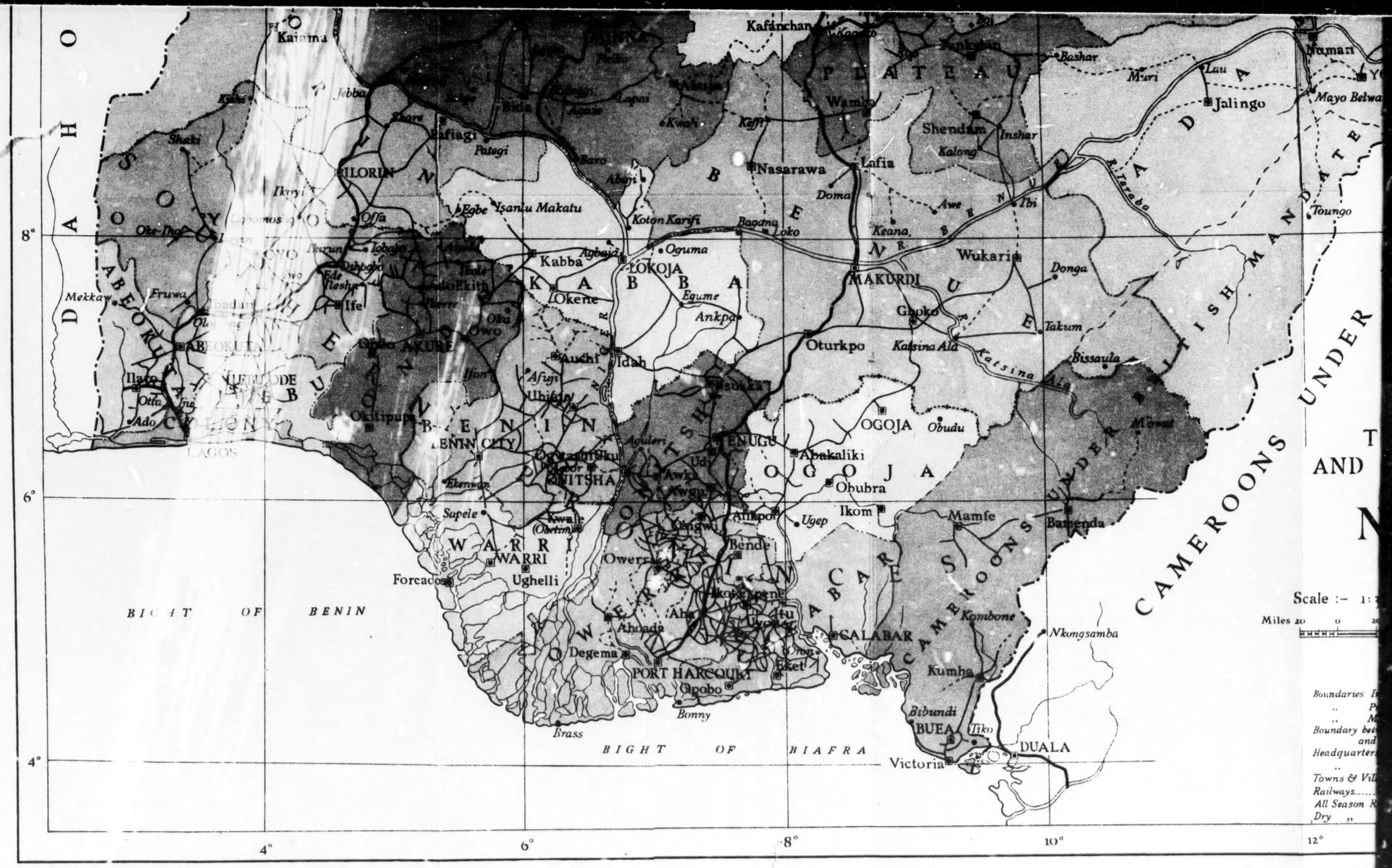
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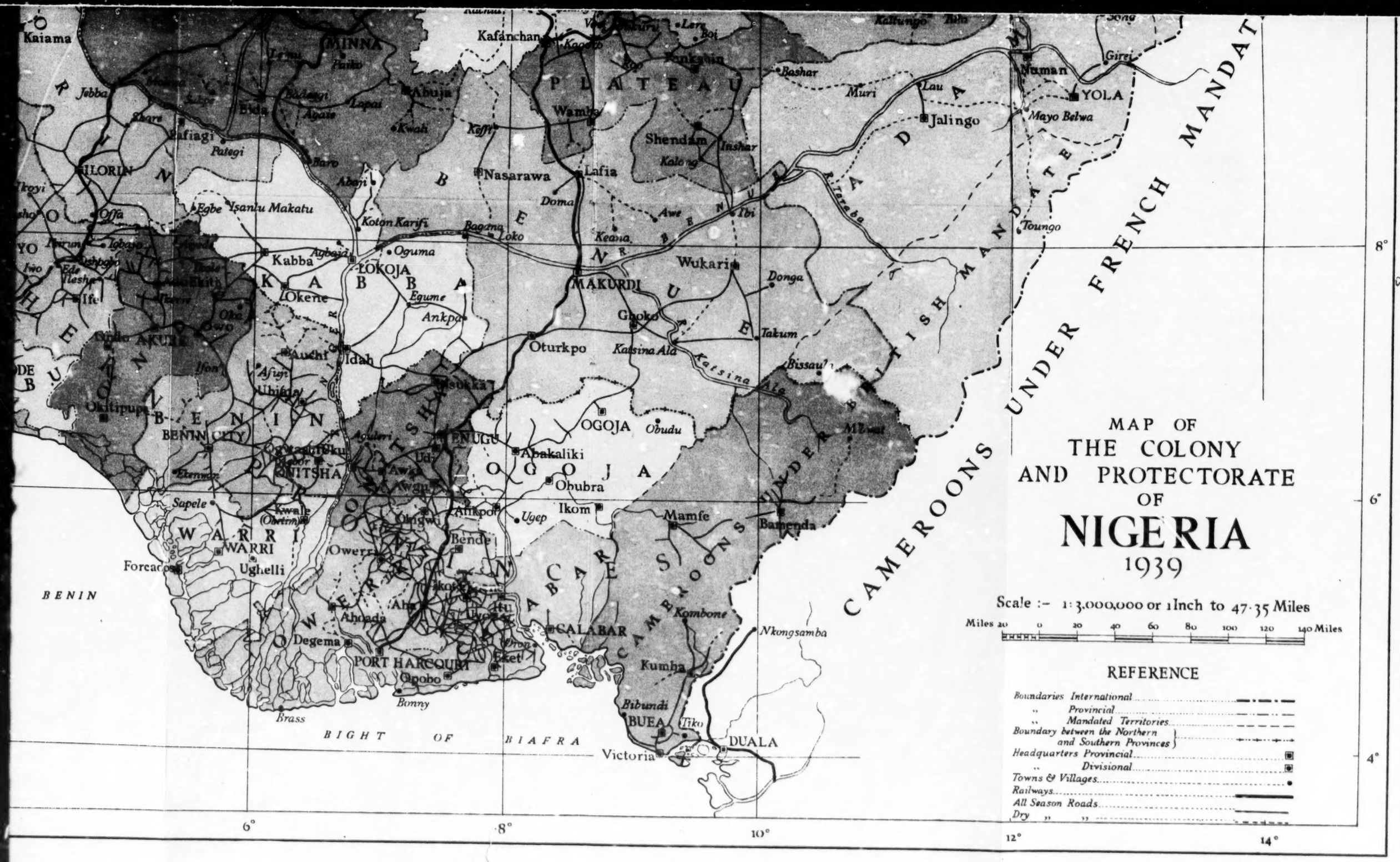

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